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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

IRISH MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES,

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the IRISH MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES, with the exception of Three which were not voted in the Committee of Supply on Friday 3d April; viz. those for the Association for Discountenancing Vice; for the Kildare Street Education Society, and for the College of Maynooth; and to report their Observations thereupon to The House, and to whom the several Papers on the same subject were referred;——HAVE considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed upon the following REPORT:

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

IN discharging the duties entrusted to them by The House, Your Committee feel it their duty to refer, in the first instance, to the principle under which the Irish Civil Estimates were originally made a part of the public Expenditure.

By a clause of the Act of Union, the Parliament of the United Kingdom was bound to provide that "a sum not less than the sum granted by the Parliament of Ireland, on the average of six years immediately preceding the 1st day of January in the year 1800, in premiums for the internal encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, or for the maintaining Institutions for pious and charitable purposes, shall be applied for the period of twenty years, to such local purposes in Ireland, in such manner as the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall direct."

The sums so voted by the Irish Parliament amounted to £. 73,277, which, continued for twenty years, would not have exceeded £. 1,465,540.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom has not, however, confined its liberality within the restrictions prescribed by a rigid fulfilment of the articles of the Union. Not only have these grants been continued beyond the specified term of twenty years, but they have been very considerably augmented in their amount. This augmentation will be seen by the following Account:—

	£.
Average of six years preceding 1st January 1800 - -	73,277
Average of three years to 1st January 1804 - - -	108,121
- - Ditto - - to 1st January 1807 - - -	126,125
- - Ditto - - to 1st January 1810 - - -	159,585
- - Ditto - - to 1st January 1813 - - -	247,911
- - Ditto - - to 1st January 1816 - - -	343,527
- - Ditto - - to 1st January 1819 - - -	266,589
- - Ditto - - to 1st January 1822 - - -	195,588
- - Ditto - - to 1st January 1825 - - -	161,472
- - Ditto - - to 1st January 1828 - - -	173,866

Total for twenty-eight years, £. 5,348,352, to which are to be added the votes of the last and of the present sessions, making a sum exceeding in a threefold proportion the amount contemplated by the precise terms of the Act of Union.

It is also necessary to call the attention of the House to the additional sums voted under the heads of Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, and Civil Contingencies.

	£.
Average of six years preceding 1st January 1800, voted by the Irish Parliament - - - - - - -	127,860
Average three years, 1st January 1804 - - - -	140,129
- - - - Ditto - - - - 1807 - - - -	113,775
- - - - Ditto - - - - 1810 - - - -	140,115
- - - - Ditto - - - - 1813 - - - -	173,532
- - - - Ditto - - - - 1816 - - - -	195,429
- - - - Ditto - - - - 1819 - - - -	189,656
- - - - Ditto - - - - 1822 - - - -	182,866
- - - - Ditto - - - - 1825 - - - -	320,306
- - - - Ditto - - - - 1828 - - - -	238,546

Total for twenty-eight years, £. 5,083,062; upwards of ten millions under these two heads of Expenditure.

The House will thus perceive that the engagements entered into at the Union have not only been fulfilled, but have been greatly exceeded by the liberality of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and that the Estimates referred to the consideration of Your Committee are no longer founded upon stipulations, but are to be defended upon the grounds of necessity and expediency applicable to all other branches of the Public Expenditure.

Fifth Report of Finance Committee. Sessional Papers, 1817.

In the year 1817, the Irish Civil Estimates were submitted to the consideration of the Finance Committee then setting, which does not, however, appear to have taken any evidence or made any minute investigation into the Expenditure, but concluded its Report in the following terms: "Your Committee must remark, "that many of the charitable institutions appear to be of very doubtful advantage "to those classes of society in whose favour they have been established; and that "the expediency is more than questionable, of drawing together into the capital "of any country, large bodies of people desirious of partaking of the temporary "support which these institutions may afford. Nevertheless, Your Committee "do not suggest at present any reduction in the amount of these Establishments, "understanding that the people of Ireland have been accustomed to look upon "them, not only as affording a valuable relief in many cases of great distress, "but as proving the liberal disposition of Parliament towards that part of the "United Kingdom."

At the time when this Report was framed, it is however observable, that the period of twenty years fixed by the Articles of Union had not expired, and that the obligation of continuing these grants, though on a reduced scale, was still subsisting.

It is but just to the Government to state, that the principle of reduction of expenditure on which Your Committee have felt it their duty to act, so far as is consistent with the public interest, has for several years been practically adopted with respect to many of the Estimates for the Irish Civil Services. The Votes for the Trustees of the Linen Manufactures, which since the Union amounted to £. 528,399, ceased in 1827.

See Appendix.

The Board of First Fruits, which received from Parliamentary Grants £. 595,377 during the same period, has not been included in the Estimates since the year 1823.

See Appendix to First Report on Education, Sess. Papers, 1825, N° 334.

Admissions to the Charter Schools have ceased since 1825; and thus a head of expenditure, which had amounted to upwards of one million, has been gradually diminished.

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The Grants to the Wide Streets Commissioners, amounting to £.248,456, and to the Farming Society, were in 1827 also discontinued, and various other retrenchments have been made, the particulars of which will appear on reference to the accounts in the Appendix.

To the present Estimates Your Committee have directed their best attention, with every disposition to carry into effect the intentions of the House in its order of reference. Your Committee have been desirous of recommending every retrenchment that was consistent with those liberal feelings towards Ireland, which it cannot but be the wish of Parliament to manifest in all its proceedings.

The union of the Exchequers in 1817, and of the Revenue Boards at a subsequent period, suggested to Your Committee a preliminary Resolution, declaring, "That it is expedient to bring such of the Estimates as may hereafter be presented to Parliament for the Miscellaneous Services of Ireland, under the direct control of the Treasury; subject to the responsibility of which department, it is the opinion of Your Committee that they should be in future submitted to the consideration of the House."

PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOLS.

THE Committee commenced their proceedings by directing their attention to the first item in the Irish Estimates which have been submitted to their consideration; viz. The Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland. It appears to Your Committee that a course of reduction, with respect to these Schools, has been in progress under the sanction of Government; and in the year 1825, in consequence of the Report of the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, an order was given by the Irish Government to suspend any further admissions into the Charter Schools. On referring to the various Reports of Commissioners of Inquiry on which this measure of reduction was first adopted, as well as to the Parliamentary declarations of the official persons by whose authority and direction it has since proceeded, the Committee entertain no doubt that the avowed object of that measure has been ultimately to reduce the expenses of the Charter Schools to an amount which may be borne by their own funds, which are stated for the present year to amount to £.6,737. In stating, therefore, their opinion, that it will be expedient with as little delay as practicable to effect the total cessation of the Parliamentary Grant to these Schools, the Committee feel that they are giving aid and encouragement to the enforcement of a principle already recognised by Parliament, and that they are not recommending, with reference to these Schools, any untried or doubtful course of proceeding.

Your Committee see no reason why the present ratio of diminution of numbers in the Charter Schools, by removing 300 children annually from the Institution, should not be continued till the number left on the establishment can be supported by the present endowment without further Parliamentary aid.

In the meanwhile, Your Committee submit, as a matter deserving of the most serious consideration of the Irish Government, whether measures may not advantageously be taken for the more rapid diminution of numbers, both in the Charter Schools and Foundling Hospital, by a more extensive system of apprenticeship, or other provision for the children now on both establishments, care being at the same time taken that the salaries and annual expenses shall be reduced at the same time, in such proportions, as may be consistent with the due government of those Institutions.

For a detailed account of the Charter Schools of Ireland, Your Committee refer to the Third Report of the Commissioners of Education (reprinted

7th December 1813), and to the First Report on Education, printed on the 3d June 1825. The following Account will show the progress and total amount of Parliamentary Grants since the Union:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	18,571
Ditto 1807	20,114
Ditto 1810	22,270
Ditto 1813	34,063
Ditto 1816	38,344
Ditto 1819	38,340
Ditto 1822	22,667
Ditto 1825	18,538
Ditto 1828	19,872
	232,779
	3
	698,337
Voted in 1828	14,384
Ditto 1829	10,583
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 723,304

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

THE next Establishment to which the attention of Your Committee was directed, is the Foundling Hospital, in Dublin. After a mature consideration of the mass of evidence affecting this Institution, which the labours of various Commissioners of Inquiry have produced, the Committee arrived at a conclusion, which, if acted upon, will bring this establishment under the same course of gradual reduction, with a view to the final cessation of Parliamentary aid, which has been approved of by the Committee in the case of the Protestant Charter Schools. It appears to the Committee unnecessary to enter into a minute recapitulation of the evidence above alluded to, in order to justify the expression of their opinion, that this Institution does not appear to have satisfactorily answered, either for the p rpose of the preservation of human life, or for the proper education of the children admitted within it. The grounds upon which this conclusion on the part of the Committee mainly rests, are to be found in the Third Report of the Commissioners, bearing date 1826; a period at which the Commissioners of Education had an opportunity of observing and appreciating the effects of the various attempts which have been made by the Legislature to remedy the original abuses and defects of this establishment, and also the result of the zealous exertions of individuals, which, since the year 1798 have been directed to the same object. In their examination of the Third Report, the Committee did not fail to turn their attention to that portion of it, page 9, which adverts to the important change of system, with regard to admissions, which was carried into effect under the sanction of the Act of the year 1822, which provides that no child shall be admitted except on the payment of £.5 on the delivery of the child, to be levied off the inhabitants of the parish from which the child should come; and the Committee thought proper to record on the minutes of their proceedings the fact, that the number of admissions have, in consequence of the operation of this Act, been reduced from 2,000 to less than 500.

A further resolution of the Committee was to this effect, that the Commissioners report that although they could not help apprehending an increase of infanticide might have been the consequence of the enforcement of this Act of the Legislature, the inquiries which were made on the subject have not afforded

afforded any grounds for supposing that such was the result; and in the absence of such information, they see no reason for thinking that the experiment has produced any mischievous or injurious effects.

The Committee, seeing no ground to controvert the assumption, that a reduction of no less than three-fourths in the number of admissions has been indirectly effected without any perceptible bad consequence, proceeded to consider whether they could be justified in recommending the continuance of Parliamentary aid to this establishment, for the purpose of sustaining its operations to the extent of one-fourth of their former amount. It did not appear that such a recommendation on the part of the Committee could be justified, with reference to either of the two objects for the attainment of which this institution has been maintained; namely, the preservation of the lives of destitute children, and their subsequent education.

With reference to the first object, the Committee see no reason to suppose that the suppression of this establishment will produce any of the evil consequences, which the Commissioners and the Committee have in vain endeavoured to trace, as arising from the material reduction produced by the Act of 1822. The Committee are of opinion that in any event the crime of infanticide may be better checked either by the due enforcement of Acts which are in existence for the support of deserted children, but which have had only a partial operation in Ireland, or by a revision and amendment of the law, than by a continuance of a system which the Committee cannot but consider as exposed to grave objections in principle, which have not been counterbalanced by the practical success of its operations.

With reference to the other object, the education of the children, the Committee deem it unnecessary to do more than refer to the general conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners in their Third Report, and deduced from evidence which is quoted in the 10th and following pages of that document.

The Committee are of opinion, that the meritorious exertions of individuals in the management of the details of the Boarding School in Dublin, in alluding to which they cannot omit particularly and respectfully adverting to those of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, tend to illustrate the difficulty of overcoming by any zeal, attention or ability, the defects which, on the evidence above mentioned, it appears to the Committee are inherent in such a system of education.

On this ground, therefore, the Committee could see no reason for hesitating in adopting as their final recommendation to Government, that from and after the 1st January 1830, all further admissions to the Foundling Hospital should cease. The Committee is satisfied that if this recommendation be carried into effect by the executive government, due attention will, as in the case of the Charter Schools, be given to the claims of those who have devoted themselves to the service of the establishment on the faith of its continuance, as well as to the still more imperative claim on compassion and support which may rest, in the cases of inmates of the institution, on the grounds of mental or bodily infirmity.

Your Committee are of opinion, that the establishment in the Foundling Hospital of a training school for parish clerks in aid of the Association for the Suppression of Vice, is a connection between one charity and another which is inexpedient, as leading to a confusion to two separate and distinct establishments; and that if such establishment be continued, it should be at the expense of the

institution of which it is calculated to form a part, and included in such estimate.

For a detailed account of the Foundling Hospital of Dublin, your Committee refer to the Third Report on Education, printed on the 28th November 1826. The following Account will show the progress and total amount of Parliamentary Grants since the Union:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	15,384
Ditto 1807	20,769
Ditto 1810	20,561
Ditto 1813	32,820
Ditto 1816	28,346
Ditto 1819	31,746
Ditto 1822	30,000
Ditto 1825	28,445
Ditto 1828	33,160
	241,231
	3
	723,693
Voted in 1828	32,506
Ditto 1829	31,483
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 787,682

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE Committee having considered the estimate of the expense of the House of Industry in Dublin, with the Hospitals and Penitentiaries attached to it, have only to remark, that as this institution may involve in its principle the question of applying the Poor Laws to Ireland, a question too important and too large to be discussed incidentally, the Committee are unwilling to pronounce an opinion that could be made of general application, but they still feel it their duty to recommend the attention of Government to the Acts at present in force, by which local aid may be made the foundation of this vote, as has been proposed with respect to other Parliamentary Grants for Public Institutions.

Your Committee consider, that as far as possible, the parties relieved shall be made to contribute by their labour towards the expenses of the local establishment in which they may be maintained.

The Committee, however, deem it deserving the consideration of the House, that a charitable establishment for the suppression of mendicity in Dublin, is supported wholly at private expense, and so far must be considered as subsidiary to the purposes of the House of Industry.

The Committee also recommend the attention of Government to the increase which has taken place in the salary of the Governor.

The Committee are desirous of calling the attention of the Government, and of the managers of many of the charitable institutions receiving public aid, to the propriety of adopting the principle advantageously acted upon in London and Edinburgh, as well as in the Hospital for Incurables, and Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, and of obtaining the gratuitous services of physicians and of surgeons, rather than by paying them by annual salaries.

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The Parliamentary Grants to the House of Industry, which commenced before the Union, have been as follows, since the year 1800 :

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804 - - -	16,660
- - - - Ditto - - - - - 1807 - - -	19,290
- - - - Ditto - - - - - 1810 - - -	26,781
- - - - Ditto - - - - - 1813 - - -	42,588
- - - - Ditto - - - - - 1816 - - -	44,801
- - - Ditto - - - - - 1819 - - -	37,111
- - - Ditto - - - - - 1822 - - -	25,346
- - - Ditto - - - - - 1825 - - -	18,930
- - - - Ditto - - - - - 1828 - - -	20,933
	252,440
	3
	757,320
Voted in 1828 - - - - - - - - -	21,391
Ditto 1829 - - - - - - - - -	24,396
	£.803,107

It appears to the Committee that the grants of superannuations on the principles of those to the retired allowances of the Governors of the House of Industry, are open to much objection, and the Committee are only withheld from a more specific recommendation, in consideration of the length of time which has passed since these allowances have been voted, recommending, however, that if the individuals are possessed of an income rendering this allowance unnecessary, the superannuation be reduced.

RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE Richmond Lunatic Asylum is the next object to which the attention of the Committee was directed. This institution has, from its commencement, borne the highest reputation for the ability and care with which its administration has been conducted in all particulars; and the Committee see every reason to concur in every commendation which can be bestowed upon its management.

It appears to the Committee, that up to a late period the grant of Parliamentary aid to an institution so conducted, has been fully justified on the ground of strong necessity, arising out of the circumstance that with one or two exceptions, no public institution of a similar nature existed in Ireland.

The attention of the Committee, however, has been directed to the material change of that circumstance, which is now in rapid and beneficial progress in Ireland. It appears that the local government has been, and still is engaged in co-operation with the grand juries in various parts of the country, in carying into effect the Acts for the establishment of District Lunatic Asylums. Under the sanction of these Acts, Lunatic Hospital Asylums for the insane have been already erected at Armagh, Belfast, Londonderry, and Limerick, providing for all the counties in the province of Ulster, and for Limerick, Clare and Kerry. An admirable Lunatic Asylum is provided for the county of Cork, and these and several other local establishments are supported by grand jury assessment.

The Committee is informed that similar measures are in progress for other districts, and have obtained the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The Committee is of opinion that when this system shall have been generally carried into effect, the Richmond Lunatic Asylum should be converted into a District Lunatic Asylum for Dublin, and such adjacent counties as may be

directed by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, under the above-mentioned Acts, to be supported by local assessment as provided by the said Acts.

In the meanwhile, Your Committee consider it expedient that steps should be taken to charge upon the several counties from which patients have been transmitted, the future expenses of their maintenance.

The first distinct Parliamentary Grant was made to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in the year 1816. The following will show the progress of the grants since that time:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1819	13,501
Ditto to 1822	6,218
Ditto to 1825	4,933
Ditto to 1828	6,580
	31,232
	3
	93,696
Voted in 1828	6,658
Ditto 1829	6,700
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 107,054

HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.

IN considering the grant to the Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children in Ireland, the Committee, whilst they are disposed to recognise the claim of the children of soldiers who die in the public service, to education and support, are of opinion that a provision for the children of soldiers in time of peace, does not rest upon equally strong grounds, and that they consequently would have expected that the number of children admitted into the Hibernian School ought to have diminished rather than to have increased, as it has done since the close of the war.

The Committee consider it desirable, that hereafter the establishment should be brought under the direct control of the military departments, in the same manner, and voted in the same Estimate with the Military Asylum in England, and that the increase which has taken place in the salaries, should be made matter of inquiry.

For a detailed account of the Hibernian Military School, Your Committee refer to the Sixth Report on Education, printed on the 8th June 1827; the following Account will show the progress and total amount of Parliamentary Grants since the Union:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	3,987
Ditto to 1807	5,797
Ditto to 1810	11,805
Ditto to 1813	13,386
Ditto to 1816	10,895
Ditto to 1819	6,509
Ditto to 1822	8,733
Ditto to 1825	7,533
Ditto to 1828	7,500
	76,145
	3
	228,435
Voted in 1828	7,500
Ditto 1829	7,596
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 243,531

HIBERNIAN MARINE SCHOOL.

THE Committee are of opinion that the claim of the Hibernian Marine School on public support, does not rest upon the same or upon equally satisfactory grounds with those which have been admitted in the case of the preceding vote, and they can not recommend the continuance of the Parliamentary Grant to this institution, the benefits of which are not confined to the children of sailors who have served on board of his Majesty's ships of war.

As this decision on the part of the Committee involves a recommendation to Government, that the Parliamentary Grant should be gradually reduced and ultimately discontinued, the Committee feel it unnecessary to offer any observations on the details of the management of this institution, or to enter upon further inquiry as to what extent certain defects in that management, which appear on the Report of the Commissioners of Education to have formerly existed, have been removed. The Committee have reason to believe, that the improvement in this respect has been considerable; but are nevertheless of opinion, that the advantages derived from the institution to the public, have not been sufficient to justify them in recommending, that it should be supported permanently by public aid.

For a detailed account of the Hibernian Marine School, Your Committee refer to the Sixth Report on Education, printed on the 8th June 1827. The following Account will show the progress and total amount of Parliamentary Grants since the Union:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	1,909
Ditto 1807	1,605
Ditto 1810	2,470
Ditto 1813	2,873
Ditto 1816	2,621
Ditto 1819	2,789
Ditto 1822	1,733
Ditto 1825	1,600
Ditto 1828	1,667
	19,267
	3
	57,801
Voted in 1828	1,800
Ditto 1829	1,850
Total Parliamentary Grants £.	61,451

FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE.

CONSIDERING the very favourable judgment passed by the Commissioners of Education on the Female Orphan School, and the fact that the income from private sources has amounted to £. 50,938, while the Parliamentary Grants have not exceeded £. 50,685, the Committee are unwilling at the present moment, when the institution is well managed, to recommend a cessation of the assistance derived from the public purse. The Committee however recommend, that as speedily as circumstances will permit, the amount of Parliamentary aid should be brought to a sum not exceeding one half of the annual amount of the expenditure of the establishment.

The Committee see reason to suppose, that this institution might be conducted on cheaper terms, and recommend to the Government to consider how far the salaries, of late years increased, may be reduced.

For a detailed account of the Female Orphan House Your Committee refer to the Sixth Report of the Education Inquiry Commission, printed on the 8th June 1827. The following Account will show the progress and total amount of Parliamentary Grants since the Union:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	608
Ditto 1807	1,000
Ditto 1810	2,070
Ditto 1813	1,534
Ditto 1816	2,373
Ditto 1819	2,750
Ditto 1822	2,533
Ditto 1825	2,052
Ditto 1828	1,731
	16,651
	3
	49,953
Voted in 1828	1,676
Ditto 1829	1,646
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 53,275

WESTMORLAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

YOUR Committee recommend that the Westmorland Lock Hospital should be made the subject of inquiry, in the same manner with the other charities hereinafter brought under the consideration of the Government; and as the grounds on which the branch of the hospital at Cork were temporary, Your Committee further recommend that that portion of the hospital should be reduced.

The Parliamentary Grants to the Westmorland Lock Hospital, which commenced before the Union, have been as follows, since the Year 1800:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	5,932
Ditto 1807	7,111
Ditto 1810	9,019
Ditto 1813	7,386
Ditto 1816	7,813
Ditto 1819	8,314
Ditto 1822	5,133
Ditto 1825	2,606
Ditto 1828	3,412
	56,726
	3
	170,178
Voted in 1828	3,490
Ditto 1829	3,060
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 176,728

LYING-IN HOSPITAL; DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL; FEVER HOSPITAL; HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

IN the absence of sufficient information to enable the Committee to decide on the merits of the Lying-in Hospital, Doctor Steevens' Hospital, the Fever Hospital in Cork-street, and the Hospital for Incurables, they recommend to the Irish Government to institute a strict inquiry into these establishments during the recess, and that the result of such inquiry be laid before Parliament.

The Committee consider the principles on which alone any fair claim to public assistance on the part of these establishments can be advanced, to be the following; the proved utility of the charity, the improbability of its maintenance by private aid only, the contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation, and the strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

In the inquiry recommended to be instituted, it should be ascertained how far these institutions either come or can be brought within these principles.

The Committee consider that whatever may be the claim (which, subject to these limitations) the City of Dublin may possess on the liberality of Parliament, it does not appear just or expedient that the adjacent counties should be placed on any other footing than that on which the more remote parts of Ireland stand, where the public charities are maintained by local taxation and private contribution, and that consequently such establishments as may hereafter be considered entitled to public aid, should be strictly limited for the relief of distress arising in the City of Dublin.

The Committee remark, that in the case of the Fever Hospital, Cork-street, on a total estimate of £. 5,420, the salaries amount to £. 1,292; it being, however, observable, that the private income of the charity is calculated at £. 1,500.

With respect to Dr. Steevens' Hospital, the Committee observe that the grant proposed of £. 1,676, is to be applied in aid of private funds of £. 2,522. 7 *s.* 1 *d.*

The first Parliamentary Grant to the Lying-in Hospital, commenced in the year 1803; to Dr. Steevens' Hospital, in the year 1805; to the Fever Hospital in the year 1802; and to the Hospital for Incurables, in the year 1816. The following Account will show the progress of the grants:

	FEVER HOSPITAL.	LYING-IN HOSPITAL.	Dr. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL.	HOSPITAL for INCURABLES.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Average of three years to Jan. 1804 -	620	830	—	—
- - - - Ditto - - - 1807 -	792	2,216	2,980	—
- - - - Ditto - - - 1810 -	2,527	2,147	870	—
- - - - Ditto - - - 1813 -	1,231	2,733	764	—
- - - - Ditto - - - 1816 -	4,000	2,920	1,366	—
- - - - Ditto - - - 1819 -	4,615	3,148	1,468	465
- - - - Ditto - - - 1822 -	4,567	3,033	1,400	407
- - - - Ditto - - - 1825 -	3,692	2,833	1,400	317
- - - - Ditto - - - 1828 -	4,037	2,646	1,675	443
	26,081	22,506	11,923	1,632
	3	3	3	3
	78,243	67,518	35,769	4,896
Voted in 1828 -	3,860	2,770	1,700	465
Ditto - 1829 -	3,900	2,609	1,676	465
Total Parliamentary Grants - - £.	86,003	72,897	39,145	5,826

ROYAL CORK INSTITUTION.

IN considering the Estimate for the Grant to the Royal Cork Institution, the Committee have to express their approbation of the reduction on the Estimate of last year, viewing it as an indication of the intention of His Majesty's Government to proceed to the final cessation of the grant which the Committee feel it their duty now to recommend.

The Committee having fully considered the circumstances under which the grant was originally sanctioned by Parliament, cannot but advert to the fact, that although the amount of subscriptions in the first instance may have justified the aid which has been afforded to the institution, the amount of subsequent subscriptions has been utterly inadequate to the purposes for which the grant was intended. They therefore recommend that the vote be diminished by one-half in 1830, and should cease in 1831, leaving to the Government to consider of the propriety of proposing limited grants, for a specified time, in the case of other towns in Ireland, but not exceeding the private subscriptions which shall be actually raised for scientific purposes.

This establishment was founded in the year 1806; a Report of its object and system of adminstration will be found in the Seventh Report of the Education Inquiry Commission, printed on the 8th June 1827. The first Parliamentary Grant commenced in the year 1807, and the following Account will show the progress of the grants since that time.

	£.
Average of three years, to January 1810	1,846
Ditto 1813	2,154
Ditto 1816	2,308
Ditto 1819	2,308
Ditto 1822	2,300
Ditto 1825	2,000
Ditto 1828	1,654
	14,570
	3
	43,710
Voted in 1828	1,500
Ditto - 1829	1,200
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 46,410

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

WITH reference to the Royal Dublin Society, the Committee have considered the general and public importance of the objects, for the attainment of which this institution was established so far back as the year 1731, and are of opinion that public advantage cannot but have been derived from the pursuit of those objects, on the part of this institution.

These advantages Your Committee consider may be further increased by the adoption of measures which the Committee are prepared to recommend.

The Committee, therefore, in approving of the continuance of Parliamentary aid to this institution, think proper to accompany their approval with a recommendation of certain regulations, by which, in their opinion, the private funds of the society may be increased, and its claim on Parliamentary aid may be placed on a footing more unobjectionable than at present.

The

The Committee are of opinion, that with respect to the various classes of professors, it is inexpedient that the admission to the lectures should be gratuitous, and that unless there should be produced an annual sum of £. 200 at the least, as subscriptions to the lectures on chemistry, mineralogy and natural philosophy, the Estimate for any departments not yielding such an income should be reduced.

The Committee recommend, that the purchase of books and periodicals should be strictly limited to those species of publications which are suited to an establishment scientific and literary.

The Committee are of opinion that the principle of admission by ballot, to a society supported mainly by the public purse, is objectionable, and should be discontinued. They recommend, that in addition to the sum now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed for admission, an annual subscription may be settled to such an amount as may be considered expedient, and that any person subscribing the sums so settled, should be admitted a member of, and be entitled to the advantages of the institution.

The Committee confidently hope, that by these measures, the expense of the establishment may be mainly defrayed; and they recommend it to Government to consider how far they can be carried into effect, consistently with the legal rights of the parties interested.

The Parliamentary Grants to the Royal Dublin Society, which commenced before the Union, have been as follows, since the year 1800:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	9,230
Ditto 1807	9,230
Ditto 1810	9,230
Ditto 1813	9,230
Ditto 1816	9,230
Ditto 1819	9,230
Ditto 1822	8,067
Ditto 1825	7,000
Ditto 1828	7,000
	77,447
	3
	232,34
Voted in 1828	7,000
Ditto - 1829	7,000
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 246,341

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

YOUR Committee approve of the annual Grant of Parliament of £. 300 to the Royal Irish Academy.

BOARD OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

THE Committee, in directing their attention to the Grant to the Board of Charitable Bequests, beg to advert to an account received from the Commissioners, which shows that the sums recovered by the Board amount to £. 239,707. 16 *s.* 10 *d.* and a permanent annuity of £. 3,853. 6 *s.* 9 *d.* But they have not had time to examine into the particulars of this account.

The Committee, however, are of opinion, that the laws for regulating the recovery of charitable bequests, should be revised and amended.

The following Account will show the amount of Parliamentary Grants to the Board of Charitable Bequests:

	£.
Year 1802	300
– 1803	400
– 1804	400
– 1805	400
– 1806	400
– 1807	400
– 1808	600
– 1809	800
– 1810	600
– 1811	600
– 1812	600
– 1813	600
– 1814	600
– 1815	600
– 1816	500
– 1822	500
– 1823	500
– 1824	500
– 1825	722
– 1826	700
– 1827	700
– 1828	700
– 1829	700
	£. 13,022

BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

WITH regard to the Grant to the Belfast Institution, the Committee, considering the recommendation of the Commissioners of Education, the importance of providing for the education of the Presbyterian Ministers in Ireland, and the large sums subscribed by the founders of the Belfast Academical Institution, approve of the proposed grant being £. 1,500, to be appropriated to the salaries of professors, and to the acquisition of books and philosophical apparatus.

For a detailed account of the Belfast Academical Institution, Your Committee refer to the Fourth Report on Education, printed on the 26th February 1827.

A Parliamentary Grant of £. 1,500 was made to the institution in the years 1814, 1815 and 1816, and was then discontinued until the year 1828, when a like sum was voted.

BOARD OF WORKS.

THE provisions stated to be established for the check and control of the general operations of the department of the Board of Works, appear to the Committee to be well calculated to prevent abuse. The question, whether it be necessary to maintain several of the works and establishments provided for in this Estimate, appears to the Committee to involve considerations of general policy on which they do not feel themselves authorized to pass an opinion.

They consider, however, that the attention of the Government should be directed to the subject, with a view to the reduction of expense, so far as is consistent with the public service.

The

The Committee are not able to ascertain what check or control is exercised with respect to the expense for walks, fences, pleasure grounds and gardens, amounting to £. 3,376; and they recommend this head of expenditure to the attention of Government.

The following Statement will show the progress of the Parliamentary Grants to the Board of Works since the Union, viz.:—

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	25,230
Ditto 1807	23,077
Ditto 1810	23,077
Ditto 1813	27,070
Ditto 1816	33,355
Ditto 1819	22,495
Ditto 1822	16,461
Ditto 1825	16,354
Ditto 1828	20,337
	207,456
	3
	622,368
Voted in 1828	16,000
Ditto - 1829	17,385
	£. 655,753

STATIONERY, PRINTING, &c. FOR PUBLIC OFFICES; DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICES IN DUBLIN AND LONDON; MESSENGERS, &c.

THE Committee are of opinion, that the departments at present supplied with Stationery by His Majesty's Stationer should in future send in an annual estimate to the Chief Secretary of the quantity of stationery wanted for the public service of the year, and that no issue by the King's Stationer shall take place until the estimate shall be approved of by the Chief Secretary; and that no bills for stationery purchased in England be hereafter paid by the Stationery Office in Ireland. It will also be necessary that the supply of newspapers to the Irish departments be limited, and placed under more efficient regulation.

The Committee are also of opinion ,that the patent of the King's Printer does not contain any exclusive right to furnish binding and stationery; and that it is expedient that such binding as may be necessary for the public service in Ireland should be furnished by a bookbinder, under such provisions as may ensure its being furnished in the most economical manner.

The Committee are of opinion, that the supply of stationery to the public offices in Ireland should be confined (except in special cases) to the same articles, not exceeding in quality, and to such an amount, as are supplied by the Stationery Office to the public offices in England. It appears that an agreement was made on the part of the Government with Sir A. B. King, in the year 1822, by which he was bound to furnish the public offices with English paper at 16½ per cent above the wholesale prices in London.

The Committee think it necessary to observe that the latter are higher than the prices of the Stationery Office. The Committee, adverting to this fact, are of opinion that the whole question of the supply of stationery is deserving of further investigation, with the view of ascertaining the possibility of supplying the public offices at a cheaper rate.

By a detailed account delivered in, it appears that £. 1,350 was expended in one year, ended 5th January 1829, for stationery for the Lord Lieutenant's household; that some questionable items appear in the account, and that £. 457 has been given to several officers and servants of the establishment in lieu of stationery. These allowances, though called annual, have with few exceptions, been given twice in the last year, (and in two instances, three times,) a circumstance which arises from the recent changes in the Vice-regal Government.

The Committee recommend that these allowances, whether commuted or in kind, to the Lord Lieutenant's household, do cease.

The Committee are of opinion, that in future the supply of Stationery to the Irish Office in London should be provided from the Stationery Office in London, in the same manner with the other official departments.

It appears expedient that the accounts for stationery, both in England and in Ireland, should be hereafter annually brought under the control of the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

Your Committee have directed their attention to the establishment of the Irish Office in London, upon which subject they have to refer to the evidence of Sir Charles Flint and Mr. Goulburn, who were examined by the Committee. They recommend it to Government to consider, whether the continuance of the establishment, on its present system, be necessary; and whether it may not be practicable to adopt measures with regard to it, which may effect a diminution of the public expenditure, without prejudice to the public service.

By a Return made to Parliament in 1827, N° 304. the following appeared to be the expenses of the Irish Office in London:

—	Salaries.	Fees.	Expenses.
	£.	£.	£.
1825	* 3,428	389	1,819
1826	* 3,456	334	1,553

The Parliamentary Grants for stationery, printing and other services enumerated in this Estimate, have been as follows, since the Union:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	18,391
Ditto 1807	19,293
Ditto 1810	20,118
Ditto 1813	20,015
Ditto 1816	22,471
Ditto 1819	21,499
Ditto 1822	18,795
Ditto 1825	17,223
Ditto 1828	15,886
	173,691
	3
	521,073
Voted in 1828	15,000
Ditto - 1829	15,000
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 551,073

* These Salaries are paid out of His Majesty's Civil List of Ireland, with the exception of £. 775 paid out of the Parliamentary Grant.

The

The House will perceive that Your Committee have, for the present, abstained from considering the effects of the patents granted to Mr. Grierson and to Sir Abraham Bradley King, but they feel it right to add their opinion, that in the event of the termination of the existing interests, it would not be expedient to create a new vested right that would intefere with any future arrangements for the economical supply of the official departments in Ireland, on principles similar to those adopted in this part of the United Kingdom.

PROCLAMATIONS IN DUBLIN GAZETTE, AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE Committee having had under their consideration the present mode of paying for the insertion of proclamations in papers other than the Dublin Gazette, it appears to the Committee open to various objections, and therefore necessary to be abandoned.

If proclamations which interest the public generally are inserted at the public expense in future in the Dublin Gazette only, the Committee see no reason to doubt but that sufficient publicity will be given to these documents, as articles of intelligence, through the medium of the public press.

Your Committee beg leave to state, that it appears from the evidence of Mr. Grierson, that the present arrangement for publishing the Dublin Gazette yields an annual profit of £. 1,680, and they consider it deserving of the attention of the Irish Government, whether any reduction in the expense can take place consistently with the legal rights of the parties interested.

The progress of the Parliamentary Grants for the publishing of proclamations in Ireland, will be seen by the following statement :—viz.

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	6,485
Ditto 1807	7,555
Ditto 1810	9,692
Ditto 1813	9,692
Ditto 1816	9,692
Ditto 1819	9,692
Ditto 1822	8,731
Ditto 1825	6,667
Ditto 1828	6,100
	74,306
	3
	222,918
Voted in 1828	5,800
Ditto - 1829	5,000
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 233,718

PRINTING STATUTES.

THE Committee having had under their consideration the expense incurred in printing Acts of Parliament in Ireland, together with the manner in which the same are promulgated, recommend that the attention of the Government should be directed to the system under which the distribution of copies of the Statutes has been hitherto made to acting president magistrates, with a view to the adoption of such regulations as might confine their future distribution to such magistrates as may be in the habit of regular attendance on the Petty Sessions.

The Committee recommend that the number of copies so distributed to individuals should not exceed 300, but that copies should be supplied for the use of the several Petty Sessions.

Your Committee recommend that the printing of the folio edition of the Statutes should cease, and that the compressed edition only be distributed in future, adopting the following system of distribution:

The Primate and Register	2
Chancellor and Secretary	2
Judges	12
Prerogative	1
Rolls	1

The following account will show the progress of the Parliamentary Grants for printing Statutes in Ireland since the Year 1800:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1804	1,822
Ditto 1807	923
Ditto 1810	1,108
Ditto 1813	1,108
Ditto 1816	2,662
Ditto 1819	3,440
Ditto 1822	3,280
Ditto 1825	4,301
Ditto 1828	4,372
	23,016
	3
	69,048
Voted in 1828	3,500
Ditto - 1829	3,500
Total Parliamentary Grants £.	76,048

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

YOUR Committee have approached the consideration of the subject of Crown Prosecutions, with a full conviction of the importance and necessity of providing for the people of Ireland, the most efficacious and immediate means of obtaining legal redress for any injuries they may suffer, and of carrying the law into effect against criminal offenders.

Your Committee have, on this subject, obtained the evidence of the Solicitor-general for Ireland, and of three gentlemen, who, as Crown Solicitors, direct the prosecutions carried on under the authority of the law officers. To this evidence as well as to the Sixteenth Report of the Commissioners of Legal Inquiry, they refer for the precise nature of the office and duties of Crown Solicitor.

After the fullest investigation, Your Committee feel it their duty to express a decided opinion, that the criminal prosecutions carried on under the directions of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, by Crown Solicitors appointed for the several circuits, has been eminently conducive to the due administration of justice, and ought with such improvements as may be suggested, to be persevered in.

A late

A late extension of practice has taken place in the selection of cases made the matter of Crown prosecutions. From the care which is taken by the Crown lawyers in bringing these cases to trial, and the increased means thus given of detecting and punishing guilt, Your Committee consider this alteration to have been productive of the most beneficial consequences, and they conceive the system of Crown prosecutions may be advantageously extended to all offences attended with force and triable at the assizes, provided steps are at the same time taken to prevent any unnecessary expenditure.

It may be necessary hereafter to consider how far, under proper regulations, the same system may not be applied to quarter sessions.

With a view to prevent any improper increase of the Parliamentary Grant, Your Committee have considered the provisions of an Act passed in the 55th year of Geo. 3, c. 91, intituled, "An Act for payment of costs and charges of "Prosecutors and Witnesses in case of felony." This Act empowered and authorized the Court to allow the prosecutor his expenses, and if poor, a recompence for loss of time. The provisions with respect to witnesses, are similar, and grand juries are directed to make presentment of the amount so awarded. By a construction which appears to Your Committee to be objectionable, this Act has been limited to cases in which the Crown does not prosecute, and in the latter cases the expense for witnesses has been thrown on the public purse. Your Committee recommend that this practice should no longer be pursued; but that, whether the Crown does or does not prosecute, the payments directed under the enactments of the 55th Geo. 3. should be considered a local burthen, to be raised by grand jury assessment.

From an inspection of some of the bills of costs produced before Your Committee, they feel it their duty to recommend that those accounts should no longer include charges which, like the expense of an inquiry into the Paving Board and searches for extinct Irish peerages, form no part of the legitimate expenses of criminal prosecutions. They also consider, that the very large sums paid for the maintenance, protection and removal of witnesses and prosecutors should be carefully considered, and effectually audited and vouched, so as to prevent excess of charges, or any possible undue appropriation of the public money.

With a view to the increased efficiency of the prosecutions carried on by the Crown, Your Committee further recommend that the Crown Solicitors, and the police authorities, should extend their co-operations and communications for the punishment of crime and the apprehension of offenders; and it is worthy of consideration, whether, with a view to this important matter, inspectors of police for circuits may not advantageously be substituted for provincial inspectors.

Your Committee perceive, both from the Sixteenth Report of Legal Inquiry, and from the evidence given before them, that the present mode of paying the Crown Solicitors is by bills of costs, formed partly of charges for ideal services. This Your Committee think an objectionable system of remuneration, and consider that the principle adopted by the Bank of Ireland, or that of a fixed salary in lieu of all other allowances, is deserving of the most serious attention. The latter course has been adopted in the law courts under recent Acts, and has also been most advantageously applied to the cases of all county officers throughout Ireland. So long, however, as the system of bills of costs is continued, it is obviously inexpedient that the taxation of such costs should continue to be performed by an officer, stated by the Commissioners of Judicial Inquiry to be "without any legal authority to perform that duty, and who has himself a

" direct interest in several of the items contained in such bills, and a part of whose " duty it is to correct his own charges, some of which are made without any " other guide than his own convenience."

Your Committee further recommend that, as it appears from the evidence of the Crown Solicitors that those officers do not submit their accounts to any audit beyond the taxation alluded to, a system in itself highly objectionable and contrary to the practice of every person entrusted with the management of public money, it is expedient for the future that these officers should submit their accounts and vouchers for examination to the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts in Ireland, like all other public accountants.

In concluding these remarks, Your Committee feel it their duty to add, that it is far from their intention to cast any reflection on the Officers charged with public prosecutions in Ireland, being, on the contrary, impressed with a conviction that those respectable persons have conducted themselves in a manner equally efficient and creditable.

The following statement will show the progress of the Parliamentary Grants for Criminal Prosecutions since the Union.

	£.
Average of three years, to January 1804	21,538
Ditto 1807	23,077
Ditto 1810	23,077
Ditto 1813	23,077
Ditto 1816	23,077
Ditto 1819	23,077
Ditto 1822	21,025
Ditto 1825	29,733
Ditto 1828	33,233
	220,914
	3
	662,742
Voted in 1828	37,000
Ditto 1829	50,000
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 749,742

NON-CONFORMING, SECEDING AND PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS.

Vide Third Report on State of Ireland, p. 341. Evidence of Rev. Henry Cooke, re printed in the Appendix, p. 282.

The Committee are of opinion that, as the expediency of voting a certain sum for aiding the support of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers has been recognized and acquiesced in, they do not recommend any reduction in the amount of the estimate; subjoining in the Appendix, extracts from the evidence given on the state of Ireland, explanatory of the principle on which the annual sum is distributed.

The Parliamentary Grant to the Non-conforming Ministers commenced in the year 1805; to the Seceding Ministers in the year 1809, and to the Protestant Dissenting

Dissenting Ministers in the year 1818; the following will show the average Grant from the year 1807:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1807	5,804
Ditto 1810	9,855
Ditto 1813	12,284
Ditto 1816	12,415
Ditto 1819	12,604
Ditto 1822	13,450
Ditto 1825	13,634
Ditto 1828	14,076
	94,122
	3
	282,366
Voted in 1828	14,360
Ditto - 1829	14,360
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 311,086

LOTTERY OFFICERS.

THE vote proposed for the Lottery Officers of Ireland being a vote which must gradually diminish by the death of the parties who may be legally entitled, and must ultimately cease, the Committee have no observations to make thereon.

BOARD OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

IT appears from the Seventeenth Report of the Commissioners for auditing Public Accounts, for the year ending January 1828, that £. 4,856 was expended in the salaries and establishments of the Board of Inland Navigation of Ireland; and that the income and expenditure of the Directors General appears to have been as follows:

	Income.	Expenditure.
Tyrone	£. 116 2 8	£. 303 19 3½
Limerick	848 16 9	807 14 7¾
Upper Shannon	207 10 –	541 6 –

It appears to the Committee that the continuance of this vote requires for its justification more satisfactory explanation than is to be found in the estimates and accounts, and that such explanatory Reports be therefore prepared and laid before Parliament in the next Session, should the continuance of the Establishment be recommended.

During the present session a Bill has been carried, which places the Newry Canal under the control of private Commissioners. This change will, in fact, leave an annual expenditure of less than £. 2,000 under the control of officers, and an establishment maintained at an annual charge of £. 4,856.

This alteration renders the permanent continuance of this Board still more questionable.

The first distinct Parliamentary Grant to the Board of Inland Navigation commenced in the year 1818. The following will show the progress of the Grants since that time:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1819	3,158
Ditto 1822	3,977
Ditto 1825	4,700
Ditto 1828	4,910
	16,745
	3
	50,235
Voted in 1828	5,852
Ditto 1829	5,547
	£. 61,634

POLICE OF DUBLIN.

WITH reference to the Police of Dublin, Your Committee are of opinion that in future the expense of the Dublin Police should be divided equally between the Public and the District within the police authority, the whole of the latter District being assessed in aid of this Establishment. Your Committee desire to direct the attention of the Irish Government to the present system of the appointment of the corporate Police Magistrates of Dublin, and to their being liable to be occupied on other official duties, which may on inquiry be found to be inconsistent with their duty as Magistrates. It appears expedient that the amount of salaries charged on the Police Establishments of Dublin should be re-considered, particularly those of the Receiver of Police, the Secretary and Surgeon, with a view to their reduction, if the same can be effected without inconvenience to the Public.

The first distinct Parliamentary Grant for the Police of Dublin, since the Union, commenced in the year 1819. The following Account will show the progress of the Grants from that time:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1822	25,867
Ditto 1825	27,333
Ditto 1828	25,100
	78,300
	3
	234,900
Voted in 1828	24,300
Ditto 1829	24,300
Total Parliamentary Grants	£. 283,500

COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

IT appearing to the Committee that the expense of the Commission of Inquiry into the several Courts of Justice in Ireland has (including the sum voted

voted in the present services) exceeded the sum of £.108,258, being an amount nearly double the expenditure in England, and nearly fourfold the expenditure in Scotland of a similar Inquiry, recommend, that as the Judicial Inquiry has already, at a serious charge to the Public, been protracted for many years after the proceedings of a like character in Scotland and England have been closed, it is expedient that the Government should with as little delay as possible bring the operations of the Irish Commission to a termination.

RECORD COMMISSION.

THE Committee recommend that during the approaching recess, an exact Estimate be prepared in detail of the Works now in progress, and still to be undertaken by the Record Commissioners in Ireland, in order to enable Parliament to ascertain how far it may be expedient to sanction this branch of expenditure.

It appears proper to remark, that while the English Record Commissioners have published forty volumes illustrative of laws, history and antiquities, two volumes only have appeared under the authority of the Irish Commissioners of Records, while the expense of the Commission has amounted to nearly £.100,000.

Your Committee consider it inexpedient to continue the branch of the Irish Record Commission now carried on in London.

The first distinct Parliamentary Grant to the Board of Public Records commenced in the year 1823, prior to which period the expenses were defrayed out of the Grant for Civil Contingencies. The following Account will show the Parliamentary Grants since 1823:

	£.
Average of three years to January 1825 - - - -	2,867
- - - - Ditto - - - - - - 1828 - - - -	3,496
	6,363
	3
	19,089
Voted in 1828 - - - - - - - - - -	3,200
Ditto - 1829 - - - - - - - - -	3,049
Total Parliamentary Grant - - -	£. 25,338

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE Committee, in considering the question of Public Works, are of opinion that under proper control and superintendence, the execution of public works is peculiarly deserving of Parliamentary aid and countenance, as being calculated to give an additional and a permanent stimulus to industry, an increased demand for labour, a greater facility of access to markets for all produce, and as a further incidental advantage, making the administration of the law and the operations of the police more effective. Two Reports on this subject, stating the effects produced by opening roads through remote districts, appear to the Committee so important, that they have directed them to be reprinted in the Appendix, and they recommend those documents to the serious attention of the House. The Committee consider that the present laws under which such public works are carried on, require revision and amendment, having been frequently passed

N° 153, 1829, 282, 1824.

at times of peculiar and severe pressure, and not founded on any settled principle. Before any public work is undertaken, it appears necessary that its expediency should be fully ascertained by some authority at once competent and responsible, and that before the execution of any such public work, the entire expense should be in like manner estimated, ascertained and approved of. It does not appear to the Committee expedient that the engineers employed to superintend the work, to report on its progress, and to certify its completion, should have any pecuniary or other interest in the work, or that they should be made the public accountants.

The Committee are also of opinion, that it is expedient, both with a view to the sums which have been and which may be granted, and to the important interests involved in the subject, that a fixed, competent and controlling authority be established, acting under the direction of the Government, and responsible to Parliament, upon principles analogous to those adopted in the management of the Highland Roads and Bridges, and the North Wales Road.

The Committee further consider, that all works supported or erected in the whole or in part by Parliamentary aid, whether by loan or by grant, should, with a view to their expediency, in the first instance, and as well as to their preservation and maintenance, be brought under the control of a fixed authority. The principles on which it appears to the Committee expedient to employ any funds which Parliament may grant for carrying on Public Works in Ireland, is to make such grants dependent on sums raised locally by grand juries or local commissioners, and by loan advanced on sufficient security, and repayable at fixed periods; and this principle the Committee consider may be safely extended to all extensions and permanent public works, as for court houses and hospitals erected under the authority of grand juries, where the security for repayment is certain.

CONCLUSION.

YOUR Committee cannot close this Report without adverting to the Account, inserted in the Appendix, of the amount of Voluntary Subscriptions raised in Dublin for Charitable Purposes. This document, if unexplained, might lead the House and the Public into serious mistakes. It is by no means true that the charitable aid given to the Public Institutions, by the Inhabitants of Dublin, is limited to the very small amount of contributions contained in the Account referred to; on the contrary, various establishments of benevolence are wholly maintained at local or private expense, and on a liberal scale; and Schools, Hospitals and Asylums are supported either by private endowment, or by collections and charity sermons.

Your Committee have endeavoured to conduct their inquiry, and to make their recommendations on general principles; but applying those general principles to the Institutions under their consideration with caution and prudence, and with a due regard to the existing Establishments. In carrying into effect the reductions they have seen reason to recommend, it will be for the Government to guard against any improper continuance of Establishments, the principle of which is condemned, and against any burthens in the shape of superannuations and retired allowances, which may be thrown upon the Public, without full consideration; all charges of this kind are peculiarly liable to abuse, and no engagements should be entered into by the Directors of the several Institutions without the approval and the sanction of the Government.

It is the earnest hope and belief of Your Committee that the reductions which have been recommended can be carried into effect without any real or permanent loss, even to those classes of society for whose benefit the Institutions in question were originally founded. It is in this spirit that these reductions are recommended, and not from any wish, even in the performance of the necessary duty of economy, to sacrifice the real and well understood interests of Ireland, or of the city of Dublin.

19 June 1829.

WITNESSES.

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Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P. - - - - - p. 29.

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Veneris, 29° die Maij, 1829.

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Veneris, 5° die Junii, 1829.

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Veneris, 12° die Junii, 1829.

James Saurin, Esq. - - - - - p. 116.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 15° die Maij, 1829.

LORD FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER,

IN THE CHAIR.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P. called in; and Examined.

D. O'Connell, Esq. M. P.

15 May 1829.

MR. O'Connell, have you turned your attention to an Act of the Irish Parliament passed in the year 1800, called the 40th Geo. 3, c. 75, for appointing Commissioners of Charitable Bequests?—I have had many professional occasions to consider that statute, and I am quite familiar with the workings of it as far as they relate to the charities of one class of the King's subjects in Ireland.

What influence in your opinion has the law had with regard to those charities?—I know it has prevented many charitable bequests; I know it has prevented the institution of many schools, and I know that it has prevented what I think would have been a great advantage—the establishment of glebe houses and glebes in some Catholic parishes. With respect to Catholic charities in Ireland, there is a perpetual apprehension of the effect of that Act upon the minds of the Catholics generally; its powers of inquisition are so great, and can be exercised without any risk or loss to the persons putting it in motion.

Do you consider that apprehension to be well founded?—My own opinion is certainly that it is well founded. I think the principle of the Act is exceedingly bad; I think the Act not only to be bad in its practical effects, but I think the principle of it in every view is exceedingly bad, and if it is the pleasure of the Committee I will tell them why. The principal of it is inquisitorial; it affords encouragement to go to law; and if such a thing was permitted with respect to individual property it would be insufferable. The full costs of the suits instituted by the commissioners are given out of the funds; out of the assets; so that if it had not been dealt with, as I must say I think it has, leniently hitherto, it would be in itself a very great grievance, as it is a temptation to solicitors to institute proceedings, being certain of getting their costs at all events. I have known an instance of a legacy of 20*l.* which must have cost between both parties from 300*l.* to 400*l.* It is true that it would never have been carried to the extent it was, but that it established a principle and was insisted upon, not by the person who was to get the 20*l.*, but by the Catholic clergy and Catholic counsel. I always considered it to be quite unnecessary to have that statute, because whenever a legacy is given as a charity, the objects of that charity have a sufficient motive to insist upon its being paid; and the next of kin who has been disappointed by means of the charity, has also a motive of resentment sufficiently strong to induce him to inform the attorney-general, so as to have the charity enforced by the interference and duty of the attorney-general. There is another part of the principle upon which that Act was framed, that I think was bad. It was worse hitherto, but it still is, I think, a bad one; namely, that the commissioners are exclusively of the established church and clergymen of the established church, consequently have duties that ought to bias their minds not to any thing of unfairness, but to a degree of something like partiality. The commissioners are composed of the archbishop and bishops of the established church, if I remember. I speak from recollection; and there is the judge of the Prerogative Court. The statute appoints the commissioners, consisting as I before said, of the archbishop and bishops of Ireland, the judge of the Prerogative Court, and several other clergymen.

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clergymen. The active members of it are dignitaries of the established church. I am aware of one instance which has just occurred to me, where a person of considerable property, a Roman Catholic, was anxious to leave property for charitable purposes, but he was apprehensive of doing it on account of that body; and we feel it in practice so inconvenient, and so much an object of apprehension, that in drawing leases and preparing deeds for charities, I have introduced a clause expressly disinheriting the commissioners of charitable donations and bequests. We have found it necessary to introduce clauses of that description in drawing wills and deeds.

Now, Mr. O'Connell, do you not know that there has been a great deal of money recovered by these commissioners?—I am certain that money has been recovered, to what extent I cannot say; I dare say a great deal; and my belief is that a great deal of money has been recovered; but I have not any knowledge of any instance in which the money would not have been recovered by the ordinary interference of the attorney-general; I have never heard of any such instance, there undoubtedly may be such.

Would not the common complaint apply in this case?—I do not think it would, because the defrauded next of kin would have a motive of resentment to make it their business to inform the attorney-general. The persons and objects of the charity would have a direct interest to inform the attorney-general; and if the charity was instituted for the benefit of Protestants, the Protestant rector would have a strict duty to perform in seeing that it was properly applied, and the same observation applies with respect to Roman Catholics.

To what extent would the responsibility of executors contribute to secure the proper application of the charity?—The responsibility of executors would be this: the executors could not pay any body but the charity with safety, but it certainly would not be allowed to let the money remain in their hands; I think nothing is so little likely to remain unclaimed as money.

Does it also require publication in the Gazette of charitable bequests?—I am not prepared to go into the details of the Acts; but my recollection is, that a publication in the Gazette is necessary.

Is it not necessary under some parliamentary provision?—Yes, I think it is. In short I think it right to say my opinion is, that these commissioners (my practical knowledge enables me to say so), that these commissioners have prevented large sums of money from being given or left to charitable purposes, particularly with respect to schools.

Has there not been a decree in the Court of Chancery which tended in some degree to remedy the evils of which you complain?—Yes, to a certain extent. The case is called *Merry* v. *Power;* a case before Lord Manners; and the result of his opinion in the first instance was unfavourable to the Catholic charity. Upon the first hearing it was decided unfavourably to Catholic charity. Afterwards upon the Master's report, it came before Lord Manners; and upon further consideration he decided that his first opinion was wrong, and his ultimate judgment was in favour of the charity. There was another decision of Lord Manners, where there was 20 *l.* left for saying masses for the repose of the soul of a person departed, and the decision of Lord Manners was, that it was a good charity, overruling the report and opinion of the Master.

Has that decision you have mentioned of the charity you last mentioned been reported; has it been printed?—It was in the newspapers; it was not reported in the way we call reporting. These decisions are very little known beyond the precincts of the hall of the Four Courts; they are known perhaps to professional men, and that perhaps is all.

In your opinion, Mr. O'Connell, is there a want of confidence throughout the country, particularly amongst Catholics, and a continual apprehension as to what will be the ultimate application of any charitable bequest that may be made?—There is a great want of confidence, and almost universal apprehension as to the application of charitable funds, and as long as the commission remains in its present state that apprehension must continue. Nothing produces such a spirit of litigation as the idea of obtaining full costs in every event; but whatever the result may be, I am bound to say that the solicitor of that body has conducted himself with as much forbearance and as leniently as any gentleman that I ever knew in my life, and has not at all abused the power that was vested in him.

Without reference to the policy of this Act of Parliament, inasmuch as there are duties to be performed under this Act of Parliament, and commissioners appointed

appointed for that purpose; is it your opinion that the public money should be applied to the payment of those commissioners and to the support of that establishment?—I think not. *D. O'Connell*, Esq. M. P.

In what way, then, would the necessary expenses incident to the performance of the duties of those commissioners, in your opinion, be properly defrayed?—I think the expenses, according to the present system, should be defrayed out of the assets; but the mode that is adopted is a great tax upon a charity, and I think it ought not to be persevered in. 15 May 1829.

Do you think it could have been the intention of this Act when it passed to refer to Catholic charities?—I do not know their intention; but it is felt that the Act has put all charities left by Catholics at the disposal of a tribunal in which there are no Catholics.

Do you think it was contemplated as applying to Catholic charities, 3 Geo. 3?—At that time the legislature had no contemplation of Catholic charities. No property of the Catholics could pass by deed or will at that time at all. The Act of 1763 could not have applied to Catholic charities.

Does that Act now apply to charities which have lately been left by Roman Catholics?—The statute of 1763 does now apply equally to all charities.

Is not the statute now in operation the statute of 1800?—The statute of 1763 did not appoint commissioners; it was under that, that a notice was required to be published in the Gazette.

I suppose the proceedings under those commissioners have been few?—They have not been very numerous; I have known some six or eight of them.

It seems that the whole estimate of the expenses is only 500*l.*?—That 500*l.* must be the surplus beyond the entire assets of the testator. The full costs of the solicitors of the commissioners are payable out of the assets.

Do you think that the existence of these commissioners prevents Roman Catholics from leaving their money to charitable purposes in Ireland?—I know it. I have one instance in my memory at this moment, to the extent of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*, and an instance where the individual ought to have left his money to charitable purposes, but he was prevented doing it by the existence of these commissioners.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee what occasions the terror that you speak of in the minds of those persons who are disposed to bequeath charitable donations?—The fact is, that if Catholics wish to bequeath any thing for charity, they are apprehensive that it will not be applied in the manner pointed out; they know that it will be under the control of a tribunal composed of Protestants, and may never be applied in the method desired by the donors. In the first place, the funds may be applied differently from what the donors intended; secondly, in case litigation should occur, although the decision may be in favour of his views, yet the entire costs of both parties must come out of the fund.

Is it legal to leave a bequest to a Roman Catholic school?—It is perfectly legal.

If so, is it not competent for a testator, when he makes a bequest to leave property, to provide against that?—I know it is perfectly legal, having been thirty years in the profession; but nine-tenths of those who would be disposed to leave their property for charitable purposes are not familiar with the law.

Do you mean to say, generally speaking, that such Roman Catholics as have money to bequeath are not aware of the state of the law upon that subject?—I think they are not; I know they are not, from the numbers who consult me. Perhaps I may be allowed to say, that I have made it a rule not to do business of that kind for professional emolument.

Have you become acquainted with any case instituted by these commissioners in which there was not a fair doubt as to the intention of the testator?—Certainly not; on the contrary I think it but just to say, that the solicitor to the commissioners, acting of course under the direction of the commissioners, has conducted himself with great forbearance and propriety. That is my sincere opinion; I only oppose the measure upon its principle, and from my own practical knowledge of its effects. Let me add, that although a charity should be ultimately decreed to be valid, yet it is a great inconvenience to have it come into court at all. In a court of equity great inconvenience and expense arise, and it is a double injury. With respect to a charity, it must necessarily be a trust; and if it is of a doubtful character the parties who have to carry the trusts into execution, for their own protection file a bill; that is a general practice I believe both in England and Ireland. With

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respect to the commissioners whose functions are now under the consideration of this Committee, I say that it is a superintending inquisitorial tribunal.

Have you been personally acquainted with any suit instituted by the commissioners decided in favour of Roman Catholics?—I mention two; one of a school in which a Roman Catholic testator desired it should be for the education of Roman Catholics exclusively. That is the only instance I have ever known of the kind, and it was ultimately decided that the bequest exclusively to a Roman Catholic school was a good charity.

You said there was a second; what is the date of that bequest?—About the year 1801; but the will did not come in controversy till the year 1811, or thereabout, and the ultimate decision of that case I should think took place about the year 1820.

Did not that decision give sufficient information to the Roman Catholics how to dispose of their property?—I think not, the decision in their favour is not printed; if it was generally known it would relieve some of the difficulty.

Do you say if it was generally known it would relieve much of the difficulty and objection?—If it were universally known it would be a strong ingredient in my mind, certainly, to do away with my objection; I take that to be the difficulty, because I know how little of law is known even among gentlemen of the best education; I know how ignorant they all are upon matters of law; they are obliged to come to us, conjurors, to explain the law to them.

Do you not think it right and proper that parties should know what their rights are? do you not think it a duty to let them know this important fact?—I have endeavoured to do it; yet I recollect the instance of a gentleman of large fortune who ought to have known the law of charitable bequests; I communicated through his son, and it turned out that he did not know how to bequeath the property according to his charitable intentions.

If it were not for the existence of these commissioners, might there not be a great abuse of charity funds, and might there not be an improper application of property which might tend to the injury of society?—My opinion is, that it is the duty of the attorney-general to watch over all charity property; it is part of his official duty; he is the officer of the Crown, as the *parens patriæ*, to watch particularly over all charities, and I am one of those who think that every facility ought to be given to the attorney-general with respect to all charitable bequests; and I think further, that it would be highly desirable and beneficial to have put on his table once or twice a year, printed lists of charities, so that his attention might be called to the subject. He should be furnished with a return of the charitable donations that had been made from time to time, and in that case I must say that I think the office of attorney-general would supersede the necessity of these commissioners, especially when I take into consideration the duty of the executors and the vigilance of the disappointed heir or next of kin, who, out of a bad motive, or perhaps, more properly speaking, a motive arising out of disappointment, would be disposed to give information to the proper person, therefore there could not be, according to my notion, any deficiency of viligance in discovering charitable legacies.

Was it not particularly the intention of the legislature, when they passed this Act of Parliament, to counteract the abuses arising from the next of kin cheating charitable institutions of those benefits which were intended for them?—The intention of the legislature, it is to be presumed, was quite correct; but the statute of 1800 was passed in a year of considerable hurry, in point of legislation in Ireland. In 1763, it was the intention of the legislature, no doubt, to aid the attorney-general as against fraudulent persons. The Act of 1763 no doubt is a very wise Act, and one that I should be glad to see made more practically useful; for example, if the attorney-general was bound to report once or twice a year to Parliament what his opinion of the charities of Ireland was, they would then see whether all the necessary returns were signed by the attorney-general; and if he signed each return, it would show that he had a knowledge of all the charities, and if any of them were misconducted it would attach to his personal responsibility.

If this commission were to be done away with, do you not think that some fresh regulation would be necessary to supply its place?—If the attorney-general were to exert the vigilance that belongs to the duty of his station as attorney-general, and having the aid of those sources of information which I have alluded to, I should think not. A degree of vigilance is necessary to be kept up. From my own knowledge, I do not know that the attorney-general has been at all deficient in the exercise of that vigilance.

Are

Are you aware that the subject of the application of charity funds in England has been the subject of consideration?—I have heard something of it. *D. O'Connell*, Esq. M.P.

Are you aware that the commissioners have detected very great abuses with respect to the appropriation of charitable funds in England?—I am so far acquainted with it that I know great abuses have been discovered by inquiring into the application of charity funds in England. 15 May 1829.

Would not that lead to an inference that the powers of the attorney-general were not sufficient to prevent the misappropriation of charity funds?—I should certainly say that it shows this, either that the attorney-general neglected his duty, or that the machinery was deficient.

Would your objection to the existence of this commission for the purpose of administering charity property apply, if that commission was composed partly of Protestants and partly of Catholics?—It would mitigate a great deal, and do away with one objection; and I will go further and say this, that if the commission were composed of two or three Roman Catholics out of nine or ten, one great objection would be much weakened; but still another objection would remain, namely, there being an inducement to go to law upon a knowledge of the fact, that the persons instituting the suit would get their costs in all events.

Are you sufficiently well acquainted with the constitution of the commission of charities in England as to be able to say whether the object of that commission is to examine into the conduct of charity trusts, of trustees in executing their duty in regard to charities, rather than with respect to the application of charity legacies?—I believe it includes both; but I am so ignorant of the details of the English commission that I do not wish to speak upon the subject; not being sufficiently acquainted with it, I can only appeal to my ignorance on that subject.

With regard to assisting the attorney-general in the execution of the provisions of the Act of 1763, are you aware that a committee of the Irish House of Lords proceeded in 1764 to carry the purposes of that Act into effect?—Yes, I have this recollection upon the subject, that there was such a Committee in the Irish Parliament.

Are you aware that in the preamble of the Act of 1800, it is recited, "Whereas by the Union of Great Britain, &c." Are you aware of the preamble of the Act, and might not an appointment of a similar committee in the House of Lords considerably assist in giving powers to the attorney-general?—Yes, if that committee obtained annual reports such as I mentioned signed by the attorney-general, specifying each of the counties, and the number of charities in each. If such returns were printed, they would inform every person interested whether the charity was executed or not.

How would you propose to effect that object, and how would you ascertain the number of the charities?—By advertisements in the newspapers; and it would be the duty of the attorney-general to ascertain from them how many new charities there were. If a list of the charities were published in the papers of the particular county, the attorney-general from some quarter or another would soon have information of every charity that was withheld.

Are you not aware that many charities have been brought to light by the exertions of this commission?—I have heard that some have. I do not know any such instance, I believe they have. It ought to have been so.

Will you inform the Committee what you know upon this subject as to the difference with respect to costs in a case left to the attorney-general?—The attorney-general gets his costs wherever there is a fair question.

Out of what fund?—Out of the assets; but where the question is at all doubtful, the attorney-general does not file the information for the charity without insisting on having a relator, and that relator, if he turns out to be wrong, instead of getting costs is bound to pay their costs. The commissioners get full costs in every instance; that is the great difference.

Does not the idea of a party being saddled with the costs dissuade him from becoming a relator in a doubtful case?—He is under the directions of the attorney-general. If the case is clear, the attorney-general files an information without the relator; but if it is of a doubtful character he does not without a relator. I have always been of opinion that if charitable donations are actually applied to charitable purposes, it is not so much a matter of importance whether the purposes were the precise purposes intended by the testator; but if the exact intentions of a testator of a charity are not followed, the commissioners may think it their duty

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to institute a suit. The attorney-general files an information himself in his own name, as representing the Crown; he never requires a relator until he has informed himself that it is a doubtful question. The intelligence would be given to the attorney-general in the first instance, and the attorney-general would look into the charity, and if it was a clear case, or was not really a case of great doubt, would file the information at once; but if a case of doubt existed the attorney-general would require a relator to come forward, if the relator desired to have that doubt removed.

Do you conceive that when such consequences as being fixed with the costs would attach upon an individual standing in the character of a relator, in case of failure where there was a doubt, do you think that persons in that situation of life would like to come forward at the peril of such consequences?—Certainly not; and the attorney-general would be guilty of a gross dereliction of his duty to ask for a relator except in a case of considerable doubt. In every other case it is his duty to file the information; and I think that the Government would feel it to be their duty to remove an attorney-general who had been guilty of such a violation of his duty.

In matters of this sort, may not the opinion of one man fairly differ from that of another?—They may.

Was there not a case in which the opinion of one eminent person was one way, and the decision was the other?—It unfortunately happens that that is not uncommon with judges; they change their opinions.

But does it not make an individual unwilling to become a relator when he is liable to pay considerable costs?—Certainly.

And might not the effect be, that private individuals would decline interfering or bringing forward that which they might consider an abuse?—It might; but probably would not prevent the detection of any real abuse.

Is not your objection to this Act chiefly this, that it prevents pious persons from leaving their money from this time to charitable uses?—Yes; it certainly has that effect.

Mercurii, 20° *die Maij*, 1829.

Mr. *James Mitchell* called in; and Examined.

Mr. *James Mitchell.*

20 May 1829.

ARE you in the habit of furnishing Parliamentary papers to different Stationers in London for the convenience of Members of the House, or do you send them to the Members themselves?—In general to the Members themselves.

Do you ever furnish any stationers with Parliamentary papers for official persons, or for the use of public offices?—Not that I am aware of.

Did you ever furnish any Parliamentary papers to any Stationer in London, to be by him transmitted to any public office, either in Ireland or in England?—Not that I recollect.

Did you ever furnish to Mr. Ridgway Parliamentary papers to the amount of 52 *l.* to be transmitted to Ireland?—No.

Did you ever furnish to Mr. Ridgway Votes and Parliamentary papers for 1826 and 1827, amounting to 20 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.*?—No.

Did you ever receive any allowance from Mr. Ridgway?—No.

You make an annual charge to Members for the delivery of Votes and Parliamentary papers?—Yes; 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

That is for the delivery of them?—Yes.

The charge for Votes and Parliamentary papers for the sessions of 1826 and 1827 could not amount to 20 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.*?—Yes; more than that if purchased.

Do you not provide for Members in office papers of that description without any charge?—Members, whether in office or not, are only entitled to one set, for the delivery of which the above charge is made; the public officers which are entitled to papers, named in a book signed by the Speaker, pay the same for the delivery of them as Members; there are public offices which pay me for the sets of papers, which sets I purchase of the clerks, doorkeepers, messengers, &c.

To which of the public offices in England do you allude?—I cannot specify them at this moment.

To any Government offices?—Yes.

That of the Secretary of State?—Yes.

For

For which you are paid?—Yes.

Mr. *James Mitchell.* 20 May 1829.

Under what regulation is it that you supply Parliamentary papers upon that footing?—I am the authorized publisher of the Votes and Proceedings, and the papers are obtained as before stated.

Is it under the authority of The Speaker?—Yes.

You have no account with Mr. Ridgway for Parliamentary papers?—Only for a set of Votes.

You never did sell any to Mr. Ridgway?—None, that I recollect, except the Votes.

The messengers and other persons who have the privilege of receiving them may have sold them to Mr. Ridgway?—Certainly.

But you never did?—Not that I recollect.

Have you contracted with those officers for the purchase of those papers?—Yes, with some of them.

By what regulation are they furnished to those officers of the House?—The list of persons entitled to receive papers is regulated by The Speaker.

Are not the Votes and Proceedings sold?—Yes; I am the only authorized person to sell them.

Do you furnish the Votes and Proceedings to many offices in Dublin?—Yes.

Do you furnish the Votes and Proceedings to the Vice-Treasurer's office?—Yes.

From where are you paid?—From Dublin.

Rowley Lascelles, Esq. called in; and Examined.

Rowley Lascelles, Esq.

WHAT office do you fill?—I cannot say that I fill any *office* exactly. I have been for nine years carrying on a Parliamentary Inquiry. I was appointed, indeed, some years ago one of the Sub-commissioners of Records in Ireland; but I do not consider myself one at present. Yet I have neither formally resigned, nor have I ever been removed.

At what time were you so appointed?—In 1813.

How long did you continue in Ireland Sub-commissioner?—Till the year 1820; as long as I lived in that country.

When you ceased to act as one of the Sub-commissioners of Records in Ireland were you intrusted with the performance of any other public duties?—No; no other. I still remained intrusted with the same duties as before, but in England.

Are you now intrusted with the performance of any public duties?—Yes, I am of course; and the Board consider me as one of their officers still, in a certain sense; but I am not in another sense, being domiciliated here.

Will you explain under what authority you are at present acting?—Under the authority of the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is also *ex officio* one of the Commissioners of the Board of Records.

Have you any appointment from him?—No, except verbally by an understanding. It is rather an undertaking or express contract, than an appointment, strictly speaking.

There is no written appointment?—I am not aware of any such at present; there had been, but that is mutually waived.

When did you obtain that verbal authority?—Originally in 1822, and subsequently in 1824, in consequence of a petition in the former year, which I had caused to be presented on the same night to both Houses of Parliament. The matter was referred to Lord Redesdale, who recommended to Government an instant arrangement; this was explained and amended in 1824.

Did you consider that your authority under the Record Commission in Ireland had at that time ceased?—No; it certainly had not; and it has not ceased yet on the part of the Board; but virtually it has, on my part. I was dissatisfied with the management of the Commission in Ireland, both generally, and with regard to myself in particular, and I applied to the Government to correct it; but, at all events, I trusted as my duties could more advantageously be carried on in London, where the principle remaining records were which I had to consult, and where the King's press stood at which the work was to be printed: further, being an Englishman, and as it was exceedingly disagreeable to me under the then existing management of the Board of Records in Ireland to continue connected with the establishment at Dublin, I made it a request to the Government (my remaining duty lying here) that they would permit my department to be established in London.

Will you explain how your duty, with reference to the *Irish* Records, was more conveniently

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conveniently executed in London than in Ireland?—The Tower is inestimably rich in regard to Irish Records, and the Museum also; so are the Exchequer, the Lambeth Library, and the Rolls chapel.

And the State-paper office?—Yes, particularly so; Lord Redesdale made an application in my favour two years ago to the Secretary of State for the Home Department (then Mr. Stourges Bourne) to give me access to the State-paper office. From the time of Henry the Eighth the papers have been newly arranged there; and are necessary to illustrate the history of the country, as well as of all the departments of public business.

Is there any control exercised over your transactions at the present moment by the Record Commissioners of Ireland?—No, there is none whatever: but I have been desired to confer from time to time with Sir Thomas Tomlins, who is a man of great experience, both as a lawyer, and as connected with the Records of the country; Sir Thomas edited, under the English Board, the ancient charters and statutes of the realm. He is also counsel to the Secretary of State's office. Every operation I have performed has met with his subsequent review, and, I have reason to believe, approbation.

Was there any efficient control exercised over the Sub-commissioners in Ireland by the Commissioners during the time you filled the office of a Sub-commissioner?—I am not aware of any control exercised over the Sub-commissioners in Ireland, except under the Board of Records by the Committee of Observation, as it was called, acting for that Board.

You having stated in the petition presented to Parliament in 1822, that "the accumulation of extraordinary commissions on the great law and state officers in Ireland, requiring from them technical duties, which those high persons are unable to discharge; whereby such duties devolve on obscure agents, incompetent and not trust-worthy: (using still their authority under the name and seal of the high persons above mentioned) is the occasion of much abuse and oppression, accompanied with various illusory representations to Parliament from time to time:" the Committee ask you whether the result of your experience during your stay in Dublin, acting under the authority of the Record Commission, confirms the statement contained in the document read?—I have no doubt it does. There was a Committee of Observation, and a secretary to the Board; but I must mention that petition was drawn up several years ago. Circumstances have altered greatly since. There has been a reform; both general, as to what (I conceived) a public wrong; and particularly as to my own private grievance. I have reason to believe, so far as the system of public Boards will admit of redress, that every thing has since been corrected, perhaps, that could well be, by Government. There was a Committee of Observation that managed the Record Commission under the Board; the members of it, as well as those of the Board itself, received no salaries as such. The members of the Board however were men in the highest offices: they committed the details to the Committee of Observation, and this Committee were under the control of the then secretary: two out of five were interested as Sub-commissioners. That is the bearing of the passage in the petition.

Have you been in Ireland, or had you any means of observing the proceedings of the Board of Records in Ireland since 1822?—I have not been in Ireland since the year 1820, that is, for nine years. Since that time my department has been here. But since the year 1822 I find, by the Estimates, that the expenses of the Board, which were then at 4,000*l.*, 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* a year, and had been in one year, I think, so high as 11,000*l.* have been reduced to 2,500*l.* I collect from that and other circumstances that considerable alterations for the better have taken place; that Government have reduced the expenditure in that department perhaps to its *minimum;* and I believe partly in consequence of my suggestions in that petition.

Were the abuses you complained of confined to the extravagant charges incurred in the management of the Commission?—That point was one of the charges certainly: There was a vast sum of money expended: But I beg to be understood as not reviving, at this moment, the complaint which I then instituted against the Board. There was certainly ground for every thing stated in that petition; and the greater part was proved before a jury, as well as at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners. But many years have elapsed since; many circumstances must have escaped my recollection at this distance of time; and some persons (I think seven of the very principal witnesses) have died. I do not enter at all into the feelings of that petition presented in the year 1822, at this distance of time,

time, in 1829. They related to facts, the most recent of which have nine years date, and the rest are scattered over the long intervening period between that year and the year 1810, the date of the Commission.

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You stated in the petition alluded to, that " the Board of Records have, contrary to law, created another board, or committee, within itself, not one member of which belongs to their own body, to whom alone the original power was directed personally, and exclusively, by name ;" the Committee wish to be informed whether that statement was true?—Yes, certainly; the Committee of Observation is alluded to in that allegation.

Was that statement true?—Yes ; I gave it, however, rather as an *opinion.* It was my opinion that the Commission which appointed the Board of Records did not authorize the members of it to delegate the power of governing the Record Commission ; and also of examining its expenditure to others not named. Those two departments of the duty were delegated, the latter to the Board of Accounts entirely, and the former to the Committee of Observation.

Are you acquainted with the two volumes of Reports that have been published by the Commissioners of Record in Ireland?—Yes; and with some later reports ; which is an answer to a former question, as to the information I had of their proceedings since I left Ireland.

Do you consider that those two volumes folio can be relied upon as faithful and authentic?—They are open to observation: There had been errors, of which divers corrections took place at different times. When that petition was written my mind was exceedingly irritated from long provocation, and imagined disparagement, and I spoke as an angry critic upon it. If I were to speak as an impartial critic, I should say they are neither perfect, nor more remarkably faulty as to plan and execution than any others of any the most respectable class.

The question is not directed to mere critical observation ; the question is specifically pointed to this fact ;—Is the paper printed now under the title of the Second Volume of these Reports the same paper the House of Commons ordered to be printed?—I have always understood that after it was presented to the House of Commons there were very considerable alterations made ; and that parts of it were re-written after the Report had been presented to the House and sent to the printer. I was informed (and I spoke of it from credible hearsay,) that many of the parts were re-written ; there were very great alterations certainly ; and it was printed in a very different form from that in which it stood when it was presented to the House and ordered by it to be printed.

Having stated it as a matter of fact, and not as a matter of hearsay, in the petition, the Committee would be glad to know from whom you received the information?—It is now nine years since the latest of the matters relating to that petition took place, and were proved before the Board ; and seven years have intervened since the petition itself was written. I did not speak of it all from my own knowledge, either to the Board of Commissioners, at the investigation in 1820, or to Parliament in 1822 ; but from what I heard, as well as from what I collected, reasoning from the analogy of what I knew ; and there were persons who came forward to prove it all, and who did prove it ; but I am not prepared to enter into the proof of it now. I offered in my petition of 1822 to prove it over again at the bar of the House ; or elsewhere at its discretion. But already at a meeting held in 1820, it had been substantially proved. I repeat I am not prepared, even if I were disposed, at this time of day, to charge my recollection against those gentlemen. My meaning in that petition was, that I had understood from the numerous intimations around me of the Sub-commissioners and others at the Record Tower, that at the King's printers that report had been essentially altered, as well as corrected ; and much of it re-written.

What King's printer do you allude to?—Mr. Hansard ; but he is rather printer to the House, more correctly speaking, than King's printer. I beg to be understood as not reviving these charges now.

In what manner were the expenses of the Board in Ireland paid ; the payment of the clerks, and the payments for contingences?—I think Mr. Shaw Mason generally issued quarterly instalments to those who had yearly salaries ; and I suppose the remunerations to those who wrote by the day, hour, or page, were paid also in like manner.

Were they paid in cash, or in any other way?—I believe they were generally paid

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in cash, or by a cheque on the Bank. I must call to my recollection how that was: at the inquiry before the Board of Records, I had to show and to prove that, occasionally, one or more of these persons, however, had been paid by bills. That was proved before the Board.

You having stated in the petition which has been referred to, "That in consequence of the agent's habits of bad economy, and his ruinous methods of receiving and paying public money; besides paying the contingences for clerks by bills often renewed and protested: (though there was credit from the Treasury of money in advance to the amount of 2,000*l.* per annum for that purpose,)" upon what ground was that allegation introduced?—Mr. Grant was present at the inquiry at the Chancellor's house when these instances were mentioned and proved, of irregularity in the secretary to the Board. It is not meant to be conveyed that *all* the persons upon the roll of the commission were so paid, or any paid *ordinarily* in that way; but there were instances of that kind. One was of the case of Mr. Conroy, since dead; and it was proved before the Board that it had happened in more than one instance; it is mentioned as only an irregularity. I understand it was a common practice in other Dublin establishments. I cannot call to mind, after so long a time, and at this particular moment, into whose identical hands, and in what particular manner, the money issued for all the other Sub-commissioners was paid generally, and therefore I suppose it was issued as all other public money is, in the regular manner.

At the time of your leaving Ireland did you take with you any portion of the public records of the country?—No; and I am sorry I had not an opportunity to call to account any person who had the rashness to circulate, *openly* or *secretly*, so absurd, yet mischievous, a rumour. None but a very ignorant man could have repeated or believed such a thing. I might further have made an example of him, both by a criminal prosecution and a civil action.

Were you engaged in the production of the work which is now under your care at the time you left Ireland?—Yes; it has been always the same. I was engaged upon the plan committed to me by the Board, but it has been altered since.

From what materials?—From the public records and other standard authorities, but principally the Rolls of Chancery in England as well as in Ireland.

Will you state the nature of the work?—That is already done in my return to this Committee; the nucleus of the work was the list of the patent offices; I was commissioned by the Board of Records in Ireland, in the first instance, to edit "The Patentee Officers of Lodge," a work which commences in the reign of Edward II., and terminates nearly about the commencement of the late reign; and it was necessary to make a continuation and supplement thereto. I soon saw that he (Lodge) had omitted one entire department of the patentee officers; for I consider the royal beneficiaries and bishops, who are, in Ireland, all created by letters patent, to be patentee officers of Government for the ecclesiastical department. I considered the patent officers as distributable into five departments, which will appear by the return I have sent in.

[*The following paper was delivered in.*]

LIBER HIBERNIÆ OF MR. LASCELLES.

A RETURN (so far as relates to the Department in London) of Rowley Lascelles, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 15th of April 1829, requiring "A return of the works now in progress, "and which still remain to be undertaken by the Record Commissioners in Ireland; "with a detailed estimate of the sum of 3,049*l.* proposed to be voted in the present "year."

The work upon which Mr. Lascelles is engaged, under the directions of the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is "An Inquiry and Report on the establish-"ments of Ireland, intituled LIBER MUNERUM PUBLICORUM HIBERNIÆ, from the "landing of Henry the Second, in the year 1172 to the present time." It originated in the Irish Record Commission; the nature of this book will be seen from the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

An introduction and key to the Report will be drawn up, and is now in due course of preparation, followed by

Part I.

1st.—The peerage of Ireland from the record itself never before printed.
2d.—The baronetage, also from the record never before printed; as also

3d.—The

3d.—The Parliamentary Register of the Commons, never before printed, accompanied with abstracts of the charters of those boroughs, cities, &c. which send representatives to Parliament from the commencement of the record down to the present time.

Part II.

The patentee officers in four (out of five) departments, viz. civil affairs, law, revenue, and general defence of the kingdom, from the reign of Edward I. to the commencement of the late reign.

Herein the lists are given in regular succession of the several officers in each department.

Part III.

Lists of supplement and continuation, extending the search upward to the earliest record, and downward to the present time; extracted from the Hanaper and Patent Rolls of Chancery in Ireland; and also from those at the Rolls Chapel, the Tower of London, the Museum, &c. &c. in England.

Part IV.

The patents of office, peerage or benefice, the privy-seals, King's letters, sign-manuals, commissions; a selection of the most important of these from the time of Henry II. to the present day, to which are added the oaths of office.

Part V.

The remaining or fifth department of public business; the Church of Ireland. The list of bishops in regular succession from Henry II. to the present time; similar lists of the other ecclesiastial functionaries, with all grants from the Crown to the church, at and since the Reformation, from the record itself, followed by tables of the present subsisting church-establishment, specifying the number of acres appropriated to each see or benefice, together with the patronage, whether private, episcopal or royal; and with the names of all the incumbents, whether dignitaries, or not, in Ireland.

Part VI. In two subdivisions:

Section 1.—Abstract of all the statutes of Ireland creating, regulating, or abolishing the establishments, in whole or in part, from time to time in any of the above five departments of public business, viz. civil affairs, public religious instruction, law, revenue, national defence, (by land or sea) from the earliest record down to the Union in the year 1800: detailing particularly all the appropriation Acts granting money to any public institution whatever.

Section 2.—Continuation of the same from the statutes of the United Kingdom (so far as they relate particularly to Ireland) since the Union in 1800.

Part VII.

Selection of the leading entries from the Journals of the Irish House of Lords and Commons, with a catalogue of Parliamentary Sessional Papers for the last 140 years, of sufficient use or interest. Many of these, the leading papers (not of unreasonable length) have been inserted at large where they have been thought to illustrate the progress of our English institutions, language, name, and race in Ireland, together with the nature and history of public business, whether secular or ecclesiastical; but especially the history of the Irish public revenue, public debt, and public expenditure.

This selection is taken from the Irish Journals to the time of the Union; and from that æra is continued to the present time, from the Parliamentary Sessional Papers of the United Kingdom.

Conclusion.

A discourse (in the way of peroration to the entire report) on the nature of public business, and of the departments of office at home, comparatively with those in foreign establishments, ancient and modern, with a brief noticing of English statutes and the adjudged cases on the law of offices, titles, and benefices, in chronological order.

Observations.

The scope and intent of this Work is to show, from the earliest record down to the present time, the nature and order of public business, secular and ecclesiastical, as done by the officers in the public departments respectively, together with its law and history. For which purpose this Liber Hiberniæ is to serve as a register of general reference on Irish affairs for the use of Parliament, and of all the Government offices; but principally for the use of the office of the Chief Secretary at Westminster; and it is conceived that this will, in the most signal manner, conduce to the dispatch and accuracy as well as to the economy and unity of public business.

The Work is printed by the King's Printer, in folio, on the same plan as is the work

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entitled the FŒDERA OF ENGLAND, after the manner of RYMER, in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, dated in the year 1824. It will be comprised in two volumes, containing about 1,000 pages each, besides the concluding discourse and index; and each part will present the subject in a distinct aspect and order. The parts, seven in number, have been printed, not in succession, but concurrently; and the plan admits of each part receiving any new matter in future, accruing from year to year; the Work being throughout, wherever practicable, in departmental and chronological order.

Of the 2,000 pages 1,600 are already printed off.

So much for the nature and progress of the Work itself. As to the remaining part of the order of the House, respecting the expenditure, Mr. Lascelles receives a provisional salary of 500 *l.* a-year, out of which he is to defray all charges for amanuensis, house, coals, candles, searches and stationery.

London, 6th May 1829. *Rowley Lascelles.*

IN the petition to which allusion has been made you stated that you had papers relating to this public work in your possession; that they were of great value; that there were third persons who had trusted you upon the faith of the lien you had upon such papers; and that an unworthy attempt had been made to get these from you without first satisfying your claims?—My papers were abstracts which I had with my own hand made from the Records; references had been commonly made to them from the Secretary of State's office in the Castle of Dublin. And they were ignorantly called Records by persons not knowing the distinction between a Record and the abstract of one. These had the folly to say to the Secretary of Ireland that I had brought home to England the Irish Records: whereas they were papers written by myself: in which I had, as well as Government, for whose use I wrote them, a *qualified* property; what the law calls a *lien*: and I insisted upon retaining that *lien* till my claims were satisfied. A person came, or was sent over to seize them, but I sent them to my banker's. I was offered by that other person 200 *l.* or 300 *l.* (or less, I forget the sum exactly) in London: that is what I alluded to.

Was there any estimate made of the expense of completing the work you are now engaged in? Government limited the salary; and generally and negatively confined the plan, and duration. I am not aware that there was any other estimate. The thing indeed was impossible from the nature of the inquiry: only the rate of printing it was estimated, but not the ultimate cost of the plan, which enlarged as discoveries opened upon my view, so that the completing of it could not, as to a year or two, be pronounced upon definitively.

Was there any control exercised over that work except by Sir Thomas Tomlins?—No; nor was there any exercised even by him; in the vulgar sense of that word. He judged with his usual good sense, that an architect might, if honest, be trusted with his own work: and was the only person that could properly be held responsible.

Has there been any check to the expenditure, or the duration of the time which is likely to be involved in the completion of the work?—There has, in the qualified sense above given: I have been directed from time to time to report in *Ireland*, to the Board, and to its Secretary, at least to confer with him when I was in Ireland; and *here* to communicate with Sir Thomas Tomlins in the way of reporting progress. There has been a sort of regulation and control in watching the work, ever and anon, at very short intervals, so far as that, at any moment, Government, if it chose, could stop, at the suggestion of Sir Thomas, the progress of it; who undertook from time to time, at short intervals, to examine what had been finished off, and to see prospectively what was proposed further to be done; as well as that the plan and scale of expense had not been lost sight of. *That* kind of control has been exercised; but I made it an indispensable condition in the original plan and execution of my work to be left at my own free and entire discretion. Whoever suffers himself to be interfered with, and every now and then dictated to, shows himself at once utterly incompetent for such an undertaking. It is but fair to add here, that Sir Thomas has observed towards me throughout a more than ordinary deference, honour, and delicacy.

Are you paid an annual salary?—I am.

Is there any arrangement made by which the number of years necessary for the completion of the work has been fixed?—It is impossible to discover that at the beginning, from the nature of the inquiry. It can be fixed only upon discerning the first distant view of the conclusion, or object of so long a search.

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As at present arranged it may go on for an indefinite period?—It happens to be at length competent to me to say in what time I shall have completed this general scheme of the subject in all the branches of it; I should, for example, be able to say that I can complete the work to this certain extent, (that is, to the extent of those two volumes at which it is now proposed to close it) by the latter end of next year. So that it is become at length in a manner limitable at pleasure. This was at the beginning a problem, which I was to solve, in a way analogous to making a long and difficult voyage of discovery.

Can you inform the Committee as to the expense of that work now lying before you (the work in question in its existing state of progress) including your salary, and all the incidental expenses?—Yes, I think I can; you have to reckon at the rate of 400 *l.* a year from March 1813 to the 5th of July in the year 1822.

What has it been since that time?—500 *l.* a year from July 1822 to the present time.

You conceive that the whole work would be completed by the close of the next year, 1830?—Yes; but that does not include the *Index;* it will be impossible to have the Index ready by that time.

What has been the expense of the printing?—The printing must have exceeded the sum of 1,600 *l.*; I cannot say how much, but it must have exceeded that sum. It is printed in a very superior way, on the very best paper, and most approved type; while, for the sake of economy, there have been thrown off 250 copies only.

You have referred to alterations that took place at press in the second volume of the Reports of the Irish Board of Records after Parliament had ordered the printing?—Yes, so I understood at the time of its being at press.

Do you speak from knowledge or hearsay?—I did not speak from my own personal knowledge by any means, but the rumour of the day, which has been since proved, and Hansard's account, since presented to Parliament, and of which you see, in Part VII. of my work, a copy, has confirmed such proof beyond all doubt.

Are you of opinion, from what you have heard, that those alterations importantly altered the nature of the work so presented; and if so, were those alterations such as you yourself would approve of?—In my present temper of mind I have very little doubt they were mere errors, and corrected for the sake of improvement, though perhaps to a very large extent accompanying the alterations of plan even, and so forth; I mentioned it at that time with a view to show the mismanagement, hurry, or want of discretion, or all three, and the extra expense, which was very considerable.

But they were such as you yourself would have approved?—I have no reason to believe the contrary, as at present advised. I have very little doubt they were for the better; that they were *bonâ fide* alterations in the spirit of the work, such as the House would have approved of, and were necessary. And I now think, and indeed know, that there may, or must be, cases frequently where such alterations are most proper, and deserving of imitation.

Although you have said you consider yourself still one of the persons connected with the Irish Commission, nominally, do the duties you perform now in England in forwarding this work necessarily produce a communication between you and the Board in Ireland?—No; they have not, and do not, necessarily; but very latterly I have opened a communication in the prosecution of my inquiry.

Is the work you are executing in London totally disconnected with the duties performed by the Commission in Ireland?—Yes, virtually, as I said before. I consider myself as isolated or severed, though not formally, from the Commission there. But I still perform the same duties, (or office if you will) as before.

You say that the duties you did perform when you were in Ireland, were performed not under any commission, nor under any written authority?—Yes, they were; under the written authority of the Board itself. When I was in Ireland, I was of course under the auspices of the Board of Records in that country.

What was that personal grievance you had to complain of which you have referred to?—One was this; it was but one of many: I was paid 300*l.* a year only, when the implied, if not express, agreement had been that I was to receive 400*l.* I wished to educate my children; and it was an object to me to have in that way 400 *l.* a year. Besides, I had been promised a statute Sub-commissionership cumulatively; but on the plea, real or pretended, of retrenchment, or public economy, that appointment when it became vacant was suppressed, instead of being given to me according to

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promise. However, relying upon obtaining amends from Government some time or other, I had long since put up with this wrong.

Under what authority were you paid 300 *l.* a year, when you expected 400 *l.*?—The arrangement was made with the Board through the medium or agency of its secretary, with all the Sub-commissioners; but there arose a higher ground of irritation between the secretary and me, as I was informed by the late Lord Frankfort, one of the Privy Council, and Mrs. Lascelles's uncle. My returns to Government, on an important reference, were sent in under another person's name, thus barring against me the road to favour. Irritation also between the Board and me on another account, (who happened to be at the same time all of them chief judges of their respective courts as well as Commissioners of Records, &c. &c.) which I find I must advert to. Finding my communication to Government pirated or intercepted, I put it first in the newspapers. I had given the opinion which finally prevailed against their claim to appoint the clerk of the pleas in the exchequer. A jealousy was thereupon excited by the secretary against me in the mind of the Board. On that account there was a disinclination in it to be gracious towards me, and candid in any application of mine. I had no legal instrument to prove my claim to the highest salary; for example, though I had understood that I was to receive as much as any other in the Commission, being, at least, his equal, be he who he might; and on the plea of public economy, the Judges, Commissioners also of Records, said they could not pay more, and I had not influence with them to induce them to give me equitable and candid satisfaction. What I was hurt at, however, was the unfairness and disparagement, more than the pecuniary loss; and many other private wrongs being reported to me at the time, I determined to investigate, in the system, the general source of every grievance in the Commission.

Had you any other grievance?—The Record Commissioners and chief Judges form likewise the Privy Council of Ireland. This council rendered Government, if not hostile to me, at least neutral. But I am happy to say I have long since forgiven, if not totally forgotten, the greater part of these circumstances; they may be brought to my recollection; they have slept at present for seven years; many of the parties are dead; and at the distance of seven years I am here unexpectedly called upon on a sudden, to speak upon all the points of the petition of 1822: I am not prepared to do it; but notwithstanding, if pressed by the Committee, I will endeavour to do it as well as I can. Let it only be understood, it is not my wish to revive them.

You have stated that one reason you had to find fault with the Commission in Ireland was the unnecessary expense?—Yes, as it then appeared to me; I do not presume to cast any imputation upon it *now*; the time has gone by so long that both in feelings and memory there has been an obliteration of all traces on the subject. But it did, and does still, appear to me to have been too well-founded at the time. And I may be considered borne out in the suggestions of the petition, so far as that from that moment the Government have acted upon them: in the different heads of expenditure, which are all given here in my work, Part. VII. there you will find that the expenses of each year have gone on in a diminishing ratio ever since.

If they had remunerated you, by giving you 400 *l.* a year, you would have had no reason to complain?—Yes, I should; though I never should have complained solely for a pecuniary loss; but first of all it is a very fair ground for entering into inquiries about public mismanagement; if even you sustain private loss under it, it is a very fair ground of inquiring why I am wronged, or treated with disparagement. I was equal in rank and qualifications with any person upon the Commission, the others were receiving 400 *l.* a year, and I had been promised as much. I had been defrauded of this on an illusory plea of retrenchment, while the others had full salaries. But from the irritation existing between the secretary to the Board and me, and between the Board itself and me, I was not received with that favour, or even just consideration which were my due. But, I repeat it, I had forgiven the loss, or used it in the inquiry merely as an evidence of a *public* wrong.

Who desired you to confer with Sir Thomas Tomlins?—Mr. Goulburn, the then Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Are the duties you perform the same as are performed by the Record Commission in Dublin?—They are analogous; it is to consult the Records, and other standard authorities, and to cause an amanuensis to copy any lengthened extract.

The object is to collect together the ancient records relating to Ireland?—That is rather the duty of the Secretary to the Board of Records; mine is to abstract the contents of any record that relates to the subject of my inquiry, in any repository.

That

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20 May 1828.

That is the general object?—Yes; but the particular object I have to attend to is, (under the particular head of "Selections for Printing,") to abstract certain parts of the records relating to the establishments, the offices and public boards or commissions, and to public business of all kinds, and of all times.

In regard to obtaining information for that purpose, you do in England what is done in Ireland by the Commissioners?—Yes, and by the Sub-commissioners too; but I have nothing to do with controlling or superintending others out of my own particular department, neither with the arranging or indexing, preserving and rendering accessible the public records, which is the duty of the Board and its secretary only.

You, as a single individual, at 500*l.* a year, are doing all the duties of the Record Commission in Ireland, so far as they lie in this part of the United Kingdom?—Yes; with this difference, that I have no control or right as maker-up or keeper of Records, nor any general duty to arrange, or digest or index the Records, or to set people to put them in order, or to cause any to be printed not relating to my work, all which is the duty of the general secretary to the Board of Records in England.

Can you state shortly the result of your labours as to the quantity of business performed?—There are now 1,600 pages of 200 lines in each page printed off, and I have a vast quantity of manuscript, which, with much compression, will fill about 400 pages more, when these two volumes will be closed.

Can you state the quantity of work prepared by the Commissioners in Dublin?—Their own Reports do this much better than I can do. They have published one very large volume of Reports, and two smaller ones: these comprise fifteen annual Reports at least. They have besides published a calendar of the Patent Rolls in Chancery down to the time of Henry VIII., (a part only of their MS. calendars to this day) and it is exceedingly well done. Collated with the Record, they have in MS. their own copy of all the Statutes of Ireland, corrected and revised. They have further published the Inquisitions, or a very large part of them; as well as the titles to landed property in Ireland under the Acts of Settlement, and explanation. Add to this a very considerable quantity of MSS. they have prepared from the Records for calendars, indexes, and works to be printed.

The Irish Commission confines itself to the Records to be found in Ireland?—Yes.

And your object is to search and report upon Records to be found in England?—Yes, with reference always to my subject, which is the establishments of Ireland from the time of Henry II. to the present day.

In your agreement with Government do you look forward to any advantage from the printing and sale of this work?—No; certainly not.

Might it not be possible that individuals could be found who for the sake of having a power given to them by Government to examine the Public Records, would undertake to do all this work without looking to any other remuneration than the benefit to be derived from selling in books the result of their labours?—That is a question it is impossible for me to answer. I am not qualified to answer it; being wholly unacquainted with the art, mystery or trade, as it is called, of publishers. I have heard of such a project. Projectors may be got to *promise* any thing. But I have heard of another offer, that seems rational and feasible; to conduct the Record Commission in Ireland so as to make it pay itself. I have heard of that. And in fact the administration of what in England is closely allied to records of justice as to civil rights, pays its own expenses, it is not easy to compute how many times over.

LORD GRANVILLE H. SOMERSET,

IN THE CHAIR.

Veneris, 22° die Maij, 1829.

John Church, Esq. called in; and Examined.

John Church, Esq.

22 May 1829.

YOU are Comptroller of the Stationery Office in London?—I am.

You have furnished this Committee with "An Account of the charges for paper supplied by the King's Stationer in Ireland, and of the charges for similar paper supplied by the Stationery Office in London?"—I have.

John Church, Esq.

22 May 1829.

A RETURN of the London Wholesale Prices of such PAPERS as were supplied by Sir Abraham Bradley King, to the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the quarter ended 5th of April 1828; and of the Prices charged by him to the Irish Government for the same Papers, together with the Prices at which Papers of the same size and weight were purchased at the same period at the Stationery Office.

Number of Sample.	DENOMINATION.	Weight per Ream.	London Wholesale Prices per Ream, with Outsides.	Sir A. B. King's Prices, per Ream.	Prices charged by the Stationery Office, per Ream.
		lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5.	Medium, black edge -	34	2 17 –	3 12 –	2 10 6
6.	Demy, black or gilt edge -	24½	2 1 6	2 14 4	1 16 6
15.	Propatria, extra - -	20	1 12 6	1 18 10	1 6 6
15.	Ditto extra gilt -	20	1 15 6	2 6 6	1 9 6
13.	Ditto gilt - -	14½	1 6 3	1 15 10	1 1 4
10.	Thick Post - - -	19	1 9 –	1 17 8	1 5 3
—	Ditto gilt - -	19	1 12 –	2 2 4	1 8 3
17.	Blotting - - -	17	– 16 6	1 – –	– 14 9
		£.	13 10 3	17 7 6	11 12 7
42.	Cartridge - - -	73	2 10 –	3 13 10	not used.
43.	Ditto - - -	42	1 10 –	- - -	ditto.
41.	Bag Cap - - -	60	1 3 –	2 2 –	ditto.
No sample.	Tissue - - - -	no weight.	no price.	3 – –	– 18 8

AN ABSTRACT of the Prices charged by Sir Abraham Bradley King for various articles of Stationery Stores supplied to the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of the prices paid by the Stationery Office at the same period for articles of the same description, as far as that description can be ascertained in the absence of samples.

DENOMINATION.	Sir A. B. King's Prices.	Stationery Office's Prices.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pens, Hudson's Bay - - - - - - per 100	1 8 –	– 18 –
Pencils extra - - - - - - - per doz.	– 8 –	– 4 6
Ditto common - - - - - - - —	– 5 –	– 3 4
Tape, red - - - - - - - - —	– 8 –	– 5 –
Ribbon, green - - - - - - - per card	– 3 –	– 1 6
Pins - - - - - - - - per paper	– 1 2	– – 6
Ditto - - - - - - - - per lb.	– 5 –	– 3 6
Wax Taper - - - - - - - - —	– 4 –	– 2 10
Sealing Wax - - - - - - - - —	– 6 6	– 3 –
Wafers, small box of - - - - - - - -	– 2 –	– – 5½
Inkstand, large ebony - - - - - - - each	1 10 –	– 17 –
Inkglasses - - - - - - - - —	– 7 6	– 4 –
Cards - - - - - - - - per pack	– 3 –	– – 9½
Army Lists - - - - - - - - each	– 2 –	– 1 1
Erasing Knives - - - - - - - - —	– 2 6	– 1 6
Paper Folders - - - - - - - - —	– 2 6	– 1 3½
Pounce Boxes - - - - - - - - —	– 2 6	– 1 5
Seals, wafer with ivory handles - - - - - - —	– 6 –	– 4 6
Ditto common - - - - - - - - —	– 2 6	– – 9
£.	6 9 2	3 14 11

Hambro' Pens charged in Sir Abraham Bradley King's bill, at £. 1. 1*s*. per 100, are not noticed in the above Account, because he imports Pens from England which do not correspond in weight with those used at the Stationery Office, and at prices varying from 14*s*. to 4*s*. a hundred.

Stationery Office, May 1829.

J. Church, Comptroller.

John Church, Esq.

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In what way have you made out that account?—I have abstracted the account of Sir Abraham Bradley King, article by article, and such articles as it was possible to compare with our prices I have compared with the prices charged by our office.

Did you also make a comparison of the dates at which those articles were supplied, as well as of the prices charged?—No, I did not; I apprehend that would have been unnecessary, because the prices at which we received the paper at that time were similar to those we paid in 1828; and that is the period to which the account of Sir Abraham Bradley King refers.

The prices you have put opposite are the prices you know to have been charged in 1828?—Yes.

You are in the habit of sending over a certificate of prices to Sir Abraham Bradley King every year?—No; there is an application made to the Stationery Office every year from Sir Charles Flint, desiring to know the prices of certain papers in the English market, that is, the English wholesale prices; that list is made out and transmitted to two of the principal wholesale stationers in London, who affix the prices to it; it is then returned to me, and I certify it, and transmit it to Sir Charles Flint.

Did you certify such an account as that in January last?—The prices affixed to my return are the prices certified in the general return to Sir Charles Flint.

The question was, whether you made a return in January last to Sir Charles Flint?—The last return I made was in April last, and I have no doubt there was one in January also, but the prices on that certificate so made out are not the prices of the Stationery Office, but the prices of the principal wholesale stationers; they are the prices of what is called the trade-list.

Then the Committee is to understand that the prices so certified by you are greater than the prices at which those same articles would be supplied by the Stationery Office in London?—Undoubtedly; I mean to say that they are nearly fifty per cent higher than the prices of the Stationery Office.

Then in supplying that list of prices to Sir Abraham Bradley King, it is natural that his charges should exceed by fifty per cent the charges of the Stationery Office in England?—I apprehend so.

Does your certificate, when you say similar articles, refer to the name or the quality of the article?—I mean to refer both to the name and quality, and that I can do with great certainty as to the paper, because the quality of the paper in a great degree depends upon its weight, and I was not content with merely taking the loose description Sir Abraham Bradley King gives in his bill, although there is some criterion to be formed from that information; but I referred to the list sent over to Ireland, which shows the species and particular quality of paper with which Sir Abraham Bradley King supplies the offices.

Had you samples of what he supplied, or did you form your judgment from the name?—I had no samples, because the samples sent over from Ireland to have the prices affixed, are transmitted to the stationers in London, who examine them with the wholesale prices.

Then in order to give an opinion as to the price, would it not be necessary to see the samples?—Undoubtedly; I could have done it with greater accuracy if I had had samples; but I had only one day to make out the return, and could not procure samples.

Do you not make a quarterly return?—Yes; but I do not keep those papers, because the return is substantially made by stationers in the City.

Will you be kind enough to state whether there is any material difference in the quality of the paper supplied by Sir Abraham Bradley King, and the paper supplied by the Stationery Office here?—I should think no material difference whatever.

Do you mean to say that the paper supplied by the Stationery Office fifty per cent cheaper than that supplied by Sir Abraham Bradley King, is as good as what he supplies?—I stated that Sir Abraham Bradley King's prices were fifty per cent higher than our prices, that is to say, in the proportion of 100 to 150; and I also know so far as this, that I think we go to market rather in a better way than Sir Abraham Bradley King does, because I think we employ rather superior manufacturers than those employed by Sir Abraham Bradley King in England; but I do not mean to say that he makes a profit to the extent of the difference between his prices and ours, because I know we can buy paper 30 per cent lower

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than Sir Abraham Bradley King can. I know we buy paper at from 12 to 15 per cent lower than the price of the wholesale stationers.

How do you account for the facilities you have of buying cheaper than Sir Abraham Bradley King, and 15 per cent lower than the wholesale stationers?—In the first place, we pay for our paper in six weeks after delivery. I ought to have said likewise, we contract once a year for the whole supplies of the year, and that contract may be to the extent of 30,000 *l.*, and very often a considerable supply beyond, at the same rate; but we pay by a bill at thirty days after the period of delivery; the custom of the trade is, that the wholesale stationer has a credit from the paper manufacturer of three months; in fact it is a sort of running credit, beginning at three and ending at six months, it may be considered four months and a half; therefore the stationer may do the greatest majority of our business; so far from requiring a large capital, the mode in which we pay him assists him; he is able to receive our money, and have two transactions with his stationer, and pay with our money without being a single farthing of his own capital in advance; it is to be attributed partly to that, and partly to the competition between the stationers to get our business. I know we often get paper which the stationers supply to us at a lower price than they have paid for it.

Then all circumstances considered, a stationer in Dublin supplying himself to a considerable amount from England could furnish it to his customers in Dublin at a very reduced rate below what is charged by Sir Abraham Bradley King?—I should undoubtedly say he could furnish them at a considerably reduced rate; and I am pretty sure there has been a considerable correspondence between the Government and Sir Abraham Bradley King upon that subject; and if I do not mistake, Sir Abraham Bradley King agreed to limit his profit to ten per cent. upon the prices he paid for the paper, having over and above that his six or six and a half per cent allowed for the expenses of management.

Does not Sir Abraham Bradley King charge his prices according to the certificate of what the wholesale price in London is, which certificate is given by you?—I do not know; I presume it is so; I can only speak to the dry fact; we are required to give such a certificate, and I presume it is to be, in some degree, a check upon Sir Abraham Bradley King's prices, but how it is applied I do not know.

Is there any mode by which any stationer in Dublin could obtain those articles you certify the price of at a less rate than you say the price amounted to?—No doubt, at 20 per cent less.

Then upon what grounds do you take upon yourself to certify that those are the current wholesale prices, if the prices might be 20 per cent lower, knowing that it is for the purpose of enabling the public officer in Ireland to make his charges: How do you justify that those are the wholesale current prices?—I speak positively to a fact, that the prices which I certify are returned to me certified as the wholesale prices of London by two of the most respectable stationers in London; that certificate is sent by me to Sir Charles Flint; what the subsequent process is, I know nothing about; but when I said that stationers in Dublin might be supplied with stores at 20 per cent. less, I did not mean less than those certified prices, but at 20 per cent less than the prices specified in Sir Abraham Bradley King's account.

Then he could not supply himself at 20 per cent. lower than those prices?—No; certainly not.

How much lower?—I do not know that he could at all.

You say that you do not know that any lower price could be charged than those certified by those two wholesale stationers?—Certainly.

Then are the prices certified by those two wholesale stationers the document that governs your certificate?—It is the document which governs my quarterly certificate to Sir Charles Flint, because I send the actual document itself, and only countersign it.

Have you compared the prices contained in that document which you sent to Sir Charles Flint with the prices actually charged by Sir Abraham Bradley King?—I have not.

Are the prices charged by Sir Abraham Bradley King conformable to the certified prices you send over?—Certainly not.

How do you know that if you have not compared it?—I did not look at the certificate at the time, because I had not got it; but I had the prices sufficiently in my mind to know it is not so; and I must observe it was never intended it should

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be so, because in addition to those prices, Sir Abraham Bradley King is allowed to charge a dealer's profit to the amount of ten per cent, and his commission into the bargain.

Would those two sums when put together amount to the difference between the charge made by Sir Abraham Bradley King and the prices certified?—I did not examine the return which is now upon the table with the quarterly certificate; I can do it; but I was not aware it was required.

Then is the Committee to understand that the wholesale prices are the same thing as the rates certified by you in your quarterly returns?—Yes; as far as I can rely upon the certificate of those respectable stationers: there is what they call a trade-list, published and distributed among the trade here by the principal paper-makers, and the prices on that certificate correspond with the prices on the trade-list.

As you furnish the departments here at 15 per cent less than those wholesale prices, is there any reason why the departments in Ireland should not be furnished at the same prices?—In the first place, it could not be done except through a Government office, because the mode of payment could not be made by an individual: our funds are furnished by the Parliamentary vote, and we have consequently always funds in hand, and are able to make those prompt payments that enable us to get our paper so cheaply; the promptness of payment is the main thing; but it ought to be considered we advertise for tenders to be made of the prices of which paper of a certain description, and in certain quantities, can be supplied, and we likewise specify the times at which they are to be supplied, and the quantities in which they are to be delivered.

Do you lay in your supply quarterly?—We advertise, for instance, once a year, and state in our schedule of conditions the periods at which the papers are to be delivered, in various quantities, those periods spreading over the whole year.

Is not the Stationary Office of Ireland equally a government office, and paid through the same means?—That I really do not know.

Supposing you saw cartridge paper charged in one account, and cartridge paper charged in another account, would you not infer they were the same kind of paper?—There is a difference in that kind of paper, the Audit Office, for instance, uses a cartridge paper which we cannot buy, and which is made for that office.

Have you compared the detailed account of Sir Abraham Bradley King's charges with the account which you certify of the wholesale prices in England?—I have looked at it slightly; it is impossible for me to give a detailed statement, because in the certificate given by the wholesale stationers, and afterwards transmitted to the Irish Government, the paper is taken in its raw state, unfolded, uncut, and ungilt, whereas in the account of Sir Abraham Bradley King, there are charges for paper in quarto and octavo, and paper hot-pressed and gilt, none of those things are provided for in the London charges, it is merely the price of paper in its uncut state; besides that you will find in the London charges the exact weight is specified; in Sir Abraham Bradley King's bill it is not specified.

Are there no charges of any description, either as to pens or other articles, by which you can compare the prices charged by Sir Abraham Bradley King, and those certified by you to be the prices of the London stationers?—The prices returned by us contain only paper, and not stores; but if the Committee will give me leave I will look into that account, and compare it with the London prices, and I should be able then to give more specific information than I am now; but I might perhaps be permitted to state, that I am rather afraid that I have given an impression somewhat more unfavourable to Sir Abraham Bradley King's charges than they really deserve, and for this reason as I stated before, we are enabled to get papers at this cheap rate in consequence of getting them by contract, and paying for them as we do; our papers are actually lodged and paid for, and may have been a month in our warehouse before they are furnished. Sir Abraham Bradley King is obliged to keep a stock to answer future demands, and he is not paid for the papers he issues till they have probably been consumed, and consequently he must have either a very considerable capital, or he must require a very long credit.

Is not the 10 per cent supposed to cover that?—I can speak from experience that 10 per cent is not an object to a person carrying on a large trade with a small capital; he will, for a payment three months earlier than the usual payments, sacrifice his 10 per cent.

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What is meant by the wholesale prices of the trade?—They are the prices which the wholesale stationer would charge to the retail stationer.

In the return you have furnished the Committee with, upon the average, there is an extra charge made by Sir Abraham Bradley King of 25 or 30 per cent above the charges made by the Stationary Office?—I think that the prices charged by the Stationery Office appear to be in that bill about one third lower than Sir Abraham Bradley King's prices.

Have you compared, in making out that return, the prices charged by the Stationery Office with the prices in your certificate?—In making out this last return I had no reference whatever to the quarterly certificate.

Will you state to the Committee when this arrangement as to your signing a certificate was first introduced?—I cannot speak to the positive fact, but it has not been long introduced.

Can you give the Committee the exact orders which were given to you as to the the manner in which the certificate should be furnished?—No, I cannot at this moment.

Were they written, or verbal?—The certificates that have been sent to me for the purpose of being transmitted to the stationers, have occasionally been in manuscript, and I think once or twice in lithograph.

The Committee want to know the exact directions given you as to those certificates, and the mode of preparing them?—That is a circumstance I cannot recollect. I have no doubt they are prepared according to the order prescribed; but I do not recollect the terms of the order.

Were those orders given in writing?—I imagine it was a letter from the Treasury; there would probably be an application first of all from the Irish office.

Had you ever occasion to send over paper to Ireland?—At this moment we send over papers, and printed forms for the use of some of the offices under the War Office, for instance at the military stations.

Can you state the per-centage which the expense of transport of those papers amounts to?—No, I cannot; but it is something very immaterial.

Including every expense?—Yes.

You do not insure them?—No.

Do you supply the Ordnance department?—Yes.

And the Excise and Customs Boards?—Yes; I do not think there is any office under Government we do not supply; we supply the Excise Office here, and they transmit what is required to their officers in Ireland, and the same thing is done as to the Ordnance.

You do not know the expense of transmitting these things?—No; there is one thing I inquired into as to the military stations relating to the Ordnance; and I know the expense of transmission was very trifling, but that was with reference to printing, which is much more expensive in Ireland than in England, I do not mean to say generally, but I know it is much more expensive than the prices the Stationery Office get it done for.

The Committee perceive that you have stated the price of sealing-wax, furnished by the patentee in Ireland at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per pound, and the Stationary Office at 3 *s.*; do you know of your own knowledge, at all the ordinary price charged by wholesale stationers?—I believe about 5 *s.*; I rather think we get our sealing-wax from the same individual that Sir Abraham Bradley King gets his from.

Who is that person?—A Mr. Field, who is a manufacturer at Lambeth.

He furnishes you at 3 *s.*?—Yes.

Do you know the retail price of sealing-wax?—I believe, if you went into a shop and bought half a pound, you would have to pay 4 *s.* for the best; but I know that different retail stationers vary in their prices from 6 *s.* to 8 *s.* per pound.

With respect to the different articles of stationery, exclusive of paper, you have made a comparison between your prices and Sir Abraham Bradley King's prices; are the prices you have put down the wholesale prices?—I have put down the prices we purchase at, which I believe are in all cases below the wholesale prices.

Can you state the retail price of Hudson Bay Pens?—I cannot indeed; I know we can get them for 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a hundred, but they are not used generally; we do not purchase one hundred in two years.

Lunæ, 25° die Maij, 1829.

LORD FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER

IN THE CHAIR.

John Caley, Esq. called in; and Examined.

John Caley, Esq.

25 May 1829.

WHAT office do you fill?—Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Records in England.

How long have you filled that office?—I do not know exactly; almost 20 years I believe.

How many years have the operations of the English Record Commission been carrying on?—Ever since the year 1800.

Are you aware whether the operations of the Irish Record Commission commenced at the same time, or if not, at what period the Irish Record Commission commenced their operations?—I am unable to state that, never having turned my attention much to the Irish Commission.

The Committee have received a return of the works which are now in progress, under the authority of the Record Commission in Ireland, as well as of those which still remain to be undertaken; that document has been put into your hands, have you turned your attention to the various works suggested or described in that catalogue?—I have.

Will you have the goodness to state the works, *seriatim*, together with any observations which you feel it right to make upon the utility of the work, and the expediency of the mode in which it is proposed to be carried on?—In "Return of the works now in progress," the first is, "The printing of the Calendar of the Patent Rolls of Chancery, from the reign of Edward the First to the period of the Revolution;" I consider this to be a useful work. No. 2, is "The printing of the Repertory of the Inquisitions post Mortem, in the Rolls Office;" volume first, I believe, has been printed, and it contains the province of Leinster, I suppose, therefore, it will make four volumes; I consider this also a useful publication; it is stated that the inquisitions themselves are placed in portfolios, and the binding of them in volumes will secure them from loss or damage. I find they are mostly from James the First to 1725; I have put a doubt how many volumes, I have said four.

Do you consider that binding up those records in books is preferable to preserving them in portfolios, both for safety and public convenience?—I do.

Have you had occasion to look over the volume which has been published, with reference to the province of Leinster?—Very slightly; I only had this on Saturday night.

Perhaps your knowledge is not sufficient to enable you to form a judgment of the mode in which the work is executed, as well as the importance of the matter?—I have looked so far as to be able to say I think the mode very proper, and sufficiently abstracted; they are better abstracted than our own in England. The next is, "The printing in chronological order of the transcripts of charters, privileges and immunities granted to cities, towns and bodies corporate in Ireland, whether civil or ecclesiastical." I have said upon this article, that perhaps a full and accurate index would have been sufficient; charters to public bodies, &c. being very similar to each other, and often of great length; *query*, therefore, the length that this work would extend to in the manner proposed.

Do you think it would be desirable to ascertain the extent of the work, and the probable expense of completing it before it was undertaken?—Certainly.

Would that be the mode in which the English Commissioners would proceed before they undertook the publication?—I think it is the mode. No. 4. is "The transcription of documents of an ecclesiastical nature, found in the several Record Offices, and public libraries, for press or fair transcript, as may be deemed advisable." I have said, perhaps, it being attended with less expense, it may be sufficient to give to the public an abstract only, or full index of those documents. The fifth is, "A Repertory to the Decrees of the equity side of the Exchequer, similar to that already formed under the authority of the Commissioners, to the Chancery decrees in the Rolls Office. Note: A transcript of this draft repertory will be required for lodging in the office for the use of the public." I think this will be useful. The sixth is "An Index of persons places and things to a series of books (which have been hitherto without any references) found among the

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Auditor General's Records, intituled King's Letters, Government Orders, &c." with a note: "A transcript of this index, when arranged in alphabetical and dictionary order, will be requisite for lodging in the office for the convenience of the public." My observation upon this article is, that this title does not seem sufficiently definite to determine whether it will be useful or not, many of the orders are probably of a mere temporary nature, an index to a selection from them would perhaps be sufficient. The seventh is, "The comparison of the unenrolled Fiants with the books of Fiants, and of the Repertory formed to those Fiants with the originals in the Rolls Office. Note: A transcript of this Repertory is in progress, for the purpose of being lodged in the Rolls Office for more convenient reference." I have queried the practical use of this work, I do not know enough of it to say whether it would be useful or not, I suppose if the Fiants were carried into execution it would be of no use. No. 8. is, "The repairing of the mutilated membranes, and the securing by stitching the loose membranes, as also the capping with strong parchment the Patent and Statute Rolls in the Rolls Office," I think that is useful.

"Return of works to be undertaken."

This is the second head:—First. "The printing of the Calendar of the early Memoranda Rolls in the Chief Remembrancer's Office," with a note: "The draft of this calendar has been formed under the authority of the commissioners, and with the indexes of persons and places will be contained in two volumes." I have said, it may be useful, but no dates are given. Article 2. "The printing of the Repertory of the Inquisitions in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, relating chiefly to the possessions of dissolved monasteries and matters of an ecclesiastical nature," that I think will be useful. The note is, "The draft of this Repertory has been formed in manuscript under the like authority, and with the index will be contained in one volume." I should think that could be attended with no great expense, being only one volume.

In most of those cases you suggest that the first operation should be a preparation of the transcript, and then a decision, whether such a work was worth the publication or not?—Certainly. The third is, "The printing of the Calendar of the early Plea Rolls in the Birmingham Tower Office. Note: The draft of this Calendar has been prepared in manuscript under the like authority, and with the indexes will be contained in one volume." That I think will be useful. Fourth, "The printing of the Addenda and Corrigenda, found in the edition of the Statutes, collated with the Statute and Parliament Rolls, and transmisses, to which it is proposed to add nearly 1,500 Statutes discovered by the Sub-commissioners on the Patent, Plea and Memoranda Rolls, and which are not in any printed edition of the Statutes, the whole to be comprised in one volume. Note: In order to save the expense of reprinting an entire edition of the Statutes, as collated with the Records, and which would comprise nearly ten volumes similar to those of the Statutes of the realm, or of the Parliament of Scotland, it has been considered expedient to compile the materials for one volume, containing the Errata, Addenda and Corrigenda, found by the Sub-commissioners in the present edition, which with the inedited Statutes discovered by them among the Records, it is conceived may answer all the purposes of an entire new edition, and at a very moderate expense." I should think that would be very proper, it might be an after consideration whether there should not be altogether a new edition, but at present that would suffice for all purposes, and may be useful. Fifth, "The printing of the Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the library of Trinity College Dublin, to be comprised in one volume." I hope there is sufficient public spirit in the College itself to print the work at their own expense; because, if the public were to print the manuscript catalogues of every library, it would be a most expensive operation.

There has been no work of an analogous character with reference to English universities carried on by the English Commissioners?—No.

Upon what principle has the printing of the manuscripts of the British Museum been undertaken by the English Record Commissioners?—That has been done at the recommendation of the Commissioners, because the British Museum has no fund of its own. Sixth, "A Transcript of the Deeds and Wills extracted from the original inquisitions remaining of record in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices, for the purpose of being lodged in the registry of deeds and wills;" I think if any utility were to be attached to this work it would be to give them to the public, and not to put them into the registry of deeds and wills; it would be very useful to know what they are, if they are not known.

You are not aware, perhaps, under the statute law of Ireland it is necessary to effect

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effect the registry of deeds and wills generally, under principles analogous to those that apply in Middlesex and Yorkshire; would you conceive any utility could arise from a publication referring to the registry in this country, similar to those alluded to in Ireland?—If it could be done without any great expense, it would be desirable; such a thing has been done in Scotland.

Has it been done in Scotland by the Record Commission?—Yes; in fact the Commissioners, being at a great distance from London, and I, as their secretary, not having the power of looking into them myself, it has been entrusted to a sort of secretary for Scotland, and it has been left a great deal to him, and he says a great deal of money has been saved to individuals by that operation; he has told me it cost many pounds to look for such an instrument; now it is to be obtained for a mere trifle.

It has furnished the necessity of making searches and paying for those searches?—Yes.

Now proceed to the next?—"A Transcript of the General Index, or classified Schedule of the contents of the Parliamentary Record Office, with indexes of persons and places, for the purpose of being lodged in the office for reference." I have queried "the utility of this work, and the expense." Eighth, "The providing for the security and preservation of the Diocesan and County Records, and of those in the Crown and Town Clerk's Offices in Ireland, which had been postponed until progress was made in the principal repositories in Dublin; as also the formation of general Inventories or press Catalogues of the contents of the several Record Offices and Repositories in Dublin." That also I think the expense should be known before it is entered upon, as being not a thing decidedly necessary perhaps.

Has the English Record Commission undertaken any proceedings of an analogous character?—No; I think not.

With respect to county records?—No; I think not. I find that the last article is that which concerns the portfolios, and therefore I will repeat what I said upon that subject. Ninthly, "The securing, in portfolios, the original inquisitions in the Chief Remembrancer's Office. The repairing and stitching any mutilated membranes of the Patent, Plea and Memoranda Rolls. The securing, by binding, such records books and papers of the Prerogative, late Auditor General's, and other Record Offices, as may more immediately require it for their preservation." I have said upon that, "It may be suggested, that all original inquisitions or documents as are capable of being bound, would be better secured by being bound than by being put into portfolios; single instruments are in perpetual danger of being lost or mislaid."

[*Another paper was handed to the witness.*]

Will you inform the Committee what works have hitherto been published under the direction of the English Record Commission?—The first in this list, which I believe is correct, is the Calendar to the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London, "Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi, folio, 1802;" the next is, "Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum, et Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum, folio, 1803;" the next is, "Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, 3 vols. folio, 1806–1821;" there is now a fourth, it is complete as to the Tower, they now begin with the Rolls Chapel. "Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS. folio, 1802; Catalogue of the Harleian MSS., 4 vols. folio, 1808–1812; Indexes to the Harleian Catalogues, being the 4th volume, folio, 1812; Catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS., folio, 1819; Domesday Book, 2 vols. folio," that does not belong to us; we have merely printed the indexes and titles, and a volume of papers of a similar kind to Domesday, so that that makes four volumes instead of two; the first two being printed by the House of Lords in the year 1783. "Ducatus Lancastriæ, pars prima; Calendarium Inquisit. post Mortem, pars secunda; A Calendar to the Pleadings, &c. folio, 1823; Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii temp. Edward III. folio, 1807; Placita de Quo Warranto temp. Edw. I. II. and III. in Curia receptæ Scaccarii Westm. asservata, folio, 1818; Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmon. asservat abbreviatio, folio, 1811; Reports from the Commissioners respecting the Public Records of the Kingdom, &c. with an Appendix, containing engraved Fac Similes inserted in the various works, with printed Explanations, 2 vols, folio, 1810–1819; Rotuli Hundredorum temp. Hen. III. et Edw. I. in Turri Lond. et in Curia recepta Scacc. Westm. asservati, vol. 1, folio, 1812; Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scacc. abbreviato, 2 vols. folio, 1805–1810;

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1810; Rymeri Fœdera Conventiones, Littera, et cujuscunque generis acta publica inter reges Angliæ et alios quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontificis, Principes, vel Communitates;" we have published four parts, but they are equal in size to a volume, and they ought to be called volumes; "Statutes of the Realm, 9 vols. and an index; Taxatio, Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV. circa, 1291, folio, 1802; Testa de Nevill, sive Liber Feodorum in Curia Scacc. temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. folio, 1807; Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII. in four volumes, folio." Then here is Scotland.

Pass over Scotland; now turn to the Irish publications?—"Reports from the Commissioners respecting the Public Records of Ireland, being their first, second, third, fourth, and fifth annual Reports with Supplements and Appendixes. Reports from the same Commissioners, being their sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth annual Reports, with Supplements and Appendixes. Reports from the same Commissioners, being their eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth annual Reports," those concern the operations of the Board; they are not publications either of original documents or even calendars.

What are the more precise publications that come within the term Records?—We have not published in that kind of way so many as they have done, but we have published more original works and calendars; the two works they have published are these: "Inquisitionum in officio Rotulorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ, asservatarum Repertorium, vol. 1. folio, 1826; Rotulorum Cancellariæ Calendarium in Hibernia, vol. 1. part 1. folio, 1828; so that in fact all they have published amounts to two volumes in folio, or parts.

How many have the English Commissioners published?—Between 40 and 50 volumes in round numbers, including Scotland; there are some in the press now.

John Doherty, Esq. a Member of the House, called in; and Examined.

John Doherty, Esq. M. P.

YOU have a letter from the King's Printer in Ireland as to how soon after the passing of the Relief Act it was to be had in Dublin?—Yes; Mr. Grierson states that the Elective Franchise Act and the Emancipation Act both got the Royal Assent the 13th of April, that they were received from England on Wednesday the 15th of April at the hour of two o'clock, and on the same day at five, one of them was sold in his office, and others of them furnished to the Castle; and that the other Act was published and sold on the next morning at ten o'clock; the marginal notes in the latter Act being different from those in the bill, caused a delay of a few hours.

Are the Committee to undertand that a new Irish edition of those statutes was prepared in that time and given to the public there, or that a copy was sent over from England, an English copy to Messrs. Grierson?—An Irish copy printed from the English Act.

With respect to the distribution of the statutes amongst magistrates, it is very likely you, in your official station, have opportunities of judging of the expediency of the distribution of the statutes; will you have the goodness to put the Committee in possession of your opinion?—I am not sure I have any peculiar means of forming an opinion upon the subject. In my intercourse with magistrates in Ireland I have heard complaints from some who have not obtained copies. I believe there is a limited number sent to each county in Ireland, and I have heard of complaints from some magistrates not included in the number, who do not obtain them; and it did occur to me, without increasing the expense of printing the statutes, the number of copies might be multiplied by prohibiting the re-printing in Ireland of the statutes applying to England; for instance, the names of the Land Tax Commissioners. I believe I am right in the fact that that is published in Ireland, and distributed to the county magistrates; and I am not aware that it can add much to their stock of useful information; I rather think in one year it has extended to 300 pages of the printed volumes of the statutes: in the last ten years there is one of the statutes that has 300 pages occupied by names, and it occurred to me if some intelligent person was to look at the Acts, and collect those that could by possibility be useful, a much greater number of copies might be circulated, at the same expense. It is quite obvious the expense of multiplying the copies is not so great as multiplying the statutes; when the press is once set there is less expense in striking off.

But would you prefer that the distribution of the statutes should go to individual magistrates, as at present practised, or sent to them at their petty sessions, to be deposited

deposited with the clerk of the petty sessions, and kept by the magistrates?—I can scarcely conceive that that would give adequate means of information to magistrates; and I think the fault in Ireland is, that the magistrates do not study the Acts sufficiently; and I do not think it would tend to increase the quantity of time they would give to considering the subject, if they were only to find a copy in a public room. It would be very useful that the petty session should have a copy, and the magistrates also. *John Doherty*, Esq. M. P. 25 May 1829.

Have you acted as a magistrate in the county yourself?—Never.

Have you any means of knowing whether the copies now distributed are preserved, and made available for public purposes?—I have no means of forming a judgment upon that subject.

In your opinion, is it much to the public advantage supplying the Irish magistrates with the statutes?—I do not think myself competent to form an opinion on the subject from experience; my intercourse has not been sufficient with the country magistrates, in their magisterial capacity, to form an opinion; but if I was to reason upon the subject, I should say they are not likely to furnish themselves, looking at the class of persons who hold the magisterial office in Ireland; I should hope some of them take the trouble to read them.

Has any other mode of communicating information to the magistrates of Ireland with respect to the law, and the principles upon which the law ought to be administered occurred to you?—I am able to state that a work is in a very forward state, and almost ready for publication, upon the subject of magisterial duties generally; it has been prepared with great care by a barrister very competent for the work, and will I am sure be found very useful; it is by a Mr Nunn.

At a moderate expense?—Yes, a very moderate expense; detailing the duties of a magistrate of the county, and a manual of instruction for all possible cases, civil and criminal.

Such a work as that cannot supply the new statutes?—No, it is obvious that down to the period of publication it will be complete by reference to the statutes, but will not serve to keep up the knowledge of the magistrate.

The Committee have been informed there is at the present moment in the possession of the King's Printer in Ireland a certain number of cheap compressed octavo edition of the statutes, from the earliest time down to the present; do you conceive it would be of public importance that the petty sessions should be furnished throughout Ireland with such an edition?—I should conceive it would be very useful, accompanied by an index adapted to it, prepared by the same gentleman, Mr. Nunn. It is a continuation of Mr. Ball's Index down to the Union.

You acted for some years as one of the members of the Commission for Judicial Inquiry?—Yes, for four years.

Are you aware what subjects still remain to be inquired by the members of that commission?—I should say ecclesiastical courts, manor courts and bankruptcy, I speak from recollection.

Do you consider that it is important to the public interest that the inquiry should be continued, so far in the first instance as relates to the ecclesiastical courts?—Undoubtedly, most necessary.

In point of fact has not that inquiry already been made; has there not been one report made with respect to the office of judge in the prerogative court?—My recollection is, that it was confined exclusively to the judge preparatory to a bill introduced for the regulation of his salary; but there has been no general inquiry into the fees and emoluments of the officers of that court, the great subject of complaint has been with reference to their charges.

With respect to bankruptcy, do you conceive that to be matter for inquiry, so much as legislation?—I should say that it is more for legislation than inquiry.

With respect to the manor courts throughout Ireland, do you conceive it would be necessary, or of any very great importance to the public service, that this commission should be continued for the object of inquiry into the manor courts?—I think not; for my impression is, that it would be desirable, after some consideration, to abolish the manor courts in Ireland. I think that the altered state of the country and the law since the institution of manor courts; above all, giving to the common people in Ireland, both in civil and criminal cases, a very accessible mode of redress before an assistant barrister, is an excellent substitute for the manor court; and that the existence of the manor court, together with the assistant barrister's court, operates as a great grievance; for a party defeated before the assistant barrister, may vexatiously bring his adversary before a manor court; and

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and very shortly before I left Ireland I saw a bill of costs in a manor court, it was so vexatious, I had a coversation with the attorney-general, upon which we agreed we would attentively consider the subject before the next session, with the view of calling the attention of the House to the subject.

Generally, you are aware that very great grievance to the inhabitants of many districts in Ireland is the consequence of the existence of those manor courts?—I have been told so.

The officer who executes the duties in these courts is generally seneschal?—Yes; and the Committee are aware there have been two or three Acts passed on the subject within the last five or six years, that have been very useful, rendering it necessary that the judge of the court should give security; but altogether it is a subject most deserving of attention, and I believe it could be shown that, without any loss, there might be an abolition of the manor courts altogether.

They are common law courts?—Yes; and they are vexatious in the extreme in their operation.

Did it ever come before you to know that blank decrees have been signed and given to the plaintiffs?—No; I am not in a situation to know that from practice.

Was not there a question referred to the attorney-general as to the probable time that the inquiries considered necessary by the Commission would take?—There was.

Can you state the limit that was fixed by the attorney-general?—I should say he fixed two years from that period as the time within which they might wind up all the different heads of inquiry, and I believe there was an announcement made to the board, with respect to that being the attorney-general's opinion.

At what time was that limit fixed?—I should say in the month of January last.

Was that supposing they were to consider the manor courts, the ecclesiastical courts, and the bankruptcy court also?—Yes.

Do you think it will be necessary that the commission should inquire into the nature and manner, and the conduct of the business in the manor courts, with a view to ascertain whether they ought, or ought not to be abolished?—I think it very desirable that the Commissioners should make that inquiry, they would collect a body of authentic information which would be a foundation for Parliament to act upon, either for their regulation or abolition.

Have you any notion of the number of manor courts that exist in Ireland?—No; but I am sure they are very numerous.

Are the Committee to collect from the evidence you have last given, that it may be expedient for the Commissioners to inquire into a number of those courts as evidence of the system, or to inquire into all the manor courts?—No, certainly not into all; but into some, as pointing out the abuses, and not only the abuses but how the jurisdiction conflicts with more available jurisdictions.

Would you draw a distinction between the manor courts in Dublin and its vicinity, presided over by barristers, and the manor courts in the country, to which your attention has been particularly pointed by the questions already put?—I am not sufficiently aware of the foundation upon which they stand to pronounce any opinion; but I think there being a barrister at the head of the court, would point out a difference between them.

Are you of opinion that since the establishment of the civil bill jurisdiction in Ireland, all the manor courts, such as manor courts, courts leet, courts baron, &c. might be dispensed with?—That is my present impression, subject to further consideration; because there are certain species of matters which the civil bill court has not jurisdiction over, but which the seneschal of the manor court takes cognizance of; for instance, actions of trespass, quare clausum fregit, and with respect to that, much consideration would be necessary, before the abolition of the manor court; at present my impression is, that it would be possible to abolish them, and that it would be beneficial.

Should not such inquiry of the Commissioners be accompanied by a detail of the profits derived by the officers of those manor courts?—That is invariably a part of their inquiry, as to the emoluments and fees of the officers of courts of justice.

Are you aware whether the propriety of reducing the number of commissioners was referred to the attorney-general for his opinion?—It was.

What was his opinion?—His opinion was, that it would be very desirable to keep up the full number of five, until the completion of the inquiry.

Does your opinion coincide with that of the attorney-general?—Perfectly; it was considered expedient, with a view to the efficiency of the commission.

Have

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Have you given your attention both as a lawyer, and as you undoubtedly have in your official capacity, to the subject of criminal prosecutions in Ireland?—Yes; I have had some experience of them in both capacities.

Can you inform the Committee upon what principle cases are selected to be made the subject of prosecution at the public expense?—I think that the attorney-general, who directs the prosecutions, invariably selects all cases where he conceives the public peace is affected; and I think of late years he has directed a greater number of cases to be prosecuted than he did formerly. I believe from the difficulty of having prosecutions carried on by individuals in Ireland, he has found the necessity of the Crown interposing, and he has directed a great number of prosecutions in cases where it appeared to him there was a probability of producing convictions; and where he thought if the Crown had not interposed there would not be any effective prosecution.

Do you consider that this extension of the original principle has been productive of benefit in that country?—I think of very great benefit: I think a vast number of convictions have in the last few years been obtained in cases where formerly there would not have been any.

In many of the offences that take place in Ireland, is not the conviction obtained by the evidence of approvers?—In very many cases.

In cases of that description, is it not a matter of very considerable difficulty, and of legal knowledge, to obtain the corroborative circumstances, and to prepare the evidence necessary to obtain the conviction?—Of the greatest difficulty.

Do you conceive that many of the cases in the carrying on which you have given directions, or in which you have interfered, could have been prosecuted to conviction, had they been left to mere private prosecution?—I cannot conceive that any of them would have been effectual if left to mere private prosecution; they were cases where no private individual was injured, and where the attorney-general conceived it to be peculiarly his duty to take up the prosecution; and the expense in some of the latest cases has been so great that no individual would have undertaken them; I do not allude to any political cases. I have immediately before my recollection some cases of great outrage and murder committed, so far political as this, that in the south of Ireland it has grown out of the peculiar system of resistance to the landlord, but that perhaps is to be traced to a very remote period.

Taking the cases in which a private individual has prosecuted, and taking the cases in which the Crown prosecutes, is it not the consequence of the statement which you have made, that there is a much greater certainty of attaining the ends of justice by reason of the intervention of the Crown, and that there are a greater number of acquittals where it is left to private individuals?—It is almost difficult to institute a comparison, private individuals prosecute so rarely; in all cases of great outrage, the Government invariably take up the prosecution.

In all cases of any individual suffering wrong, and wishing to have the case prosecuted at the public expense, what is the mode he adopts?—I am not aware of any private individual ever making an application of that kind; the practice I believe to be this, the crown solicitor for the circuit receives prior to the assizes a return of all the informations sworn and lodged in the course of the half year; they are laid before the attorney-general, who reads them, and any cases which he thinks of magnitude or importance he directs to be prosecuted by the Crown, but it is without reference to the solicitation of any party interested.

Is not a private party, if at all concerned, given an option to prosecute or not?—I have known cases where private parties have taken it up, and that goes in exoneration of the Crown.

Do you not find the parties in the country generally ready to co-operate with the Crown in any prosecutions necessary to preserve the peace?—Quite the contrary.

The question goes to this, whether the magistrates and gentry of the country do not hail the endeavours of the Crown to preserve the peace, and co-operate with them?—Certainly.

Are the Committee to understand that the crown solicitor receives from the clerk of the crown an account of the offences committed and the informations lodged, and that the crown solicitor makes a report to the attorney-general, upon which the discretion of the crown lawyers is exercised?—Upon which the attorney-general exercises his own discretion.

After the attorney-general has directed the prosecution and employed counsel,

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is it not competent for the party aggrieved, to employ his counsel to co-operate?—Yes; I have known that frequently.

Have you known the judge to object to it or approve of it?—I do not know that I have known the judges object, but I have known the conducting counsel for the Crown, upon the circuit, object occasionally where he had reason to think the manner in which the counsel appointed by the party to conduct the prosecution, was not likely to effectuate the object.

Having used the phrase crown solicitor, will you explain to the Committee the duties of that officer, and how many are appointed for Ireland?—I believe there are six crown solicitors; I think there is one for each circuit, and the one for the Leinster circuit has to discharge the duties of crown solicitor for Dublin, that is Mr. Kemmis.

Is it to the crown solicitor that is communicated the pleasure of the attorney-general with regard to the prosecutions he is to conduct?—Yes.

How many counsel are employed by the crown solicitor in the conduct of the several cases, is their number limited?—Their number is not limited; but in practice it was greater than I believe it is at present; upon the circuit with which I am most acquainted, the attorney-general employs four counsel, and I believe now that is the rule on each circuit, formerly there were nine on the Munster circuit, now there are four; there were never more than four upon the circuit I am best acquainted with.

Have the attorney and solicitor-general briefs upon those occasions, unless in cases where they attend?—Never in any case, except where they give an actual attendance.

On the circuit?—Or any where; I think it differs from England in that; they never have a brief but where they give an attendance.

Do they not have briefs in Dublin in the revenue cases?—No, not unless they attend.

Has the attorney-general fees for deciding upon the cases that shall be prosecuted?—He receives fees upon the cases laid before him.

Do you conceive it is expedient to continue the employment of four counsel in every case of a criminal prosecution in Ireland?—I should say that, generally speaking, there ought to be four counsel employed in all serious cases; and I think the attorney-general, in selecting an efficient and good bar for the circuit, cannot well employ a smaller number than four, and if the Committee will allow me, I will state my reason: I think, in his selection of lawyers, he ought to look to different qualifications; I think it essential that the Crown should have in the prosecuting bar some men of the greatest eminence upon the circuit, some of the leading counsel of that bar; but it cannot be expected that persons who are much engaged in general business should give their sole attention to the business of the Crown. The bar ought to be composed of men in great business and men in moderate practice, that the men in moderate practice may give their constant attendance; and where any point of difficulty arises, or any important statement is to be made, they might call for the senior counsel, and I believe that is the way in which the business is conducted; if the Crown were to have counsel exclusively devoted to their business, they would very soon cease to have that character they now have upon the circuit.

Are there not many cases in which there are two courts sitting at the same time at the same assize town, and of concurrent jurisdiction, where if there were only two counsel employed on the part of the Crown, it might be difficult to obtain their services?—The answer to the last question was given by me upon a mistaken supposition that all the Committee were aware of the fact, that always during the assizes two courts are sitting, and when I spoke of the necessity of the Crown employing four counsel, and four not being always present, I alluded to this, the one court sitting upon criminal business and the other upon the civil business; the leading counsel are employed generally in the civil court, and only come in for the statement of the criminal case, or where the case is of great moment, or some point of difficulty arises.

Can you explain to the Committee in what mode the bills of costs of those prosecutions are made up and taxed, and what check exists against any undue expenditure, under the head of criminal prosecutions?—I am not at all competent to give any information upon that subject.

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Are not the bills of costs, the bills of costs of each crown solicitor?—I believe each solicitor has his bill of costs, and it varies according to the number of cases.

Are you aware what officer taxes those bills of costs?—The costs in criminal cases are taxed by the clerk of the crown in the Court of King's Bench.

Do you consider, as you have stated that the extension of the crown prosecutions has been productive of benefit, that a further extension of the same principle so as to give to every party bringing a case before the assizes, the means of having that case brought to trial under the direction of the crown, would be desirable?—That question involves so many considerations, that it is not easy to give an answer to it at the moment. I think from the state of society in Ireland it is desirable to give every facility for that purpose, but concurrent with that arrangement there ought to be something done to throw the burthen more upon the county than the Government, it would be perhaps a fair principle that each county should pay for the prosecution of its own crime.

Are you aware of an Act that passed some years back throwing the payment of witnesses upon the counties in Ireland, to be raised by presentment?—I am, but that has received a very narrow construction, injuriously so in my opinion.

Will you explain the construction and the circumstances if you are aware of them?—I believe the construction given by the judges is, that they do not allow the expenses of witnesses in any case where the attorney-general prosecutes, or in any case where public bodies, such as the Bank prosecute, or where the police prosecute; but whatever the decision is that they have come to in effect, it is to allow expenses in a very few cases, and they allow them very low, they allow none of the consequential expenses; the Committee know what I mean by that, a large proportion of the expenses of the crown solicitor in Ireland, arises from the necessity of procuring the witnesses, and providing for them after they have given their evidence, perhaps it would be found to be by far the heaviest expense.

Do you not conceive it would be but fair that a considerable portion of the expenses of witnesses should in future be defrayed by the counties, and not thrown upon the Parliamentary grant?—I should think so, and I should think it would be very fair that each county should bear its own expenses, and I should think it might have a very useful operation upon the farming classes if they found the amount of the assessment vary in proportion to the crime of the country, it might give a kind of stimilus; I think it hard that the country generally should pay for the prosecution of offences in the disturbed districts; I think it would have a very useful effect upon the farmer of Tipperary, if he learnt that in consequence of the peaceable state of the county of Wicklow, which is one of the most peaceable, the assessment was so much, whereas in his own county it would be very heavy in consequence of its disturbed state.

How could you put the consequential expense upon the county, when it may last for years?—I never contemplated that, but the direct expenses; I should also say that I never contemplated giving the patronage of the prosecution locally to the counties; I should still leave it as the right of the attorney-general.

Is a very large proportion of the sums paid for criminal prosecutions expended in conveying out of the country witnesses who dare not remain in the country?—There is a case at this moment upon which I was consulted before leaving Dublin, in which I think the good faith of the Government is pledged to provide for fifteen persons, by sending them out of the country, arising out of one criminal prosecution. I think it absolutely necessary that every one should be removed from the county, they would not be suffered to live there if they returned; and my reason for thinking that is this; some years ago, just previous to the arrival of Mr. Lamb in Ireland, as Secretary, there was a criminal prosecution in which a man of the name of Mara gave evidence as a witness, he was removed from the country, and brought up to Dublin for protection; and Mr. Lamb had frequent conferences with me about the propriety of sending him back to the country, he said it was an expense that ought not to be entailed upon the Government; I requested Mr. Lamb not to form a hasty judgment upon the subject, for when he was a little longer in Ireland, and acquainted with the peculiarities of the state of the county of Tipperary, he would find it was not an unnecessary expense; the individual I speak of did not return to the country; but such was the degree of hatred to his family, in consequence of his having given evidence, that his family, consisting of three brothers, were beset in the evening returning from work, and merely because they could not find the man himself who was protected in Dublin, and had given evidence, they attempted to murder the three brothers, and they succeeded in murdering one,

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for no other cause than from his brother having given evidence. The difficulty in procuring evidence in that case was exceedingly great, and it is in consequence of the effective prosecution in that case that it becomes necessary to provide for fifteen people.

Are you aware of how many score of persons coming under that description within the last three years, Government have found it necessary to provide asylums for altogether?—I cannot at all state the number; but in that same case which I allude to after a vast deal of trouble to bring the prosecution to bear, in the course of the preliminary examination, it became necessary to send to the borders of the Queen's county and the county of Tipperary, to get a witness who was referred to by the evidence of one of the approvers, as to an apparently immaterial fact, which would be very valuable in corroborating the approver. A police officer was sent at night and brought him to my room, the man came into the room and utterly denied every thing upon the subject; he refused to give evidence; he was a very respectable looking man, apparently of the better class of farmers, and when he was urged very strongly to give evidence, he burst out crying, and said, "if the book is put to me, I will not perjure myself, I will speak the truth; but I must make up my soul, for I shall be murdered when I return." He was one of those who was told he should be provided for; he was obliged to give up his farm in the country, and I never saw a man suffer more in giving evidence, under the idea of being obliged to give up his farm.

Was that man examined?—He was, and was very successful in producing the conviction; there was nothing political connected with the case.

Has that system of intimidation been at all produced by the great degree of impunity heretofore taking place throughout the country, after breaches of the law and acts of violence have been committed?—I am not able to charge my memory with any case of impunity, there has been every effort made, but there is extreme difficulty in the county I allude to in arresting of offenders.

In the state of society in Ireland for a certain number of years past, under this system of intimidation, must it not necessarily be a great many that have escaped punishment who deserved it?—No doubt, the difficulty of obtaining evidence is very great.

Does that apply generally to all parts of Ireland?—No; I give my evidence more particularly with reference to the south of Ireland; I have not any information as to the state of the law in the north of Ireland; I do not believe it is very great there.

What control is there over the clerk of the crown in the transmission of informations before magistrates to the crown solicitor?—I do not happen to know.

Does not a great deal of the success of the attempt to enforce the law depend upon the manner in which the informations are taken in the first instance by the magistrate, and handed over by him to the clerk of the crown, and the punctuality of transmission to the crown solicitor?—A great deal of the success of the prosecution necessarily depends upon the skill with which the information is originally taken, and followed up with further investigation.

And also on the accuracy and regularity with which informations, when taken, are deposited with the proper officer?—Undoubtedly; it is quite essential they should be forwarded.

May not improvements be introduced, as to all those matters, in the administration of the law in Ireland?—There have been a good many regulations upon the subject of late, and some statutable ones.

Would it be attended with much difficulty to have an office in every county, superintended by a public magistrate, to receive informations, and conduct all the early parts of the proceedings connected with the administration of the criminal law?—It might be very beneficial, if there was an intelligent and active magistrate in every county-town in Ireland who would receive them, and follow them up with further investigation, for many prosecutions have failed from mere informations having been taken, and no further investigation following them. If a man is an intelligent police magistrate, the immediate investigation of some minute facts would be conducive to the effectual termination of the prosecution.

Has not the system prevailing in Ireland been copied from the system in England?—I believe it stands on the same foundation.

If the same system in Ireland was followed as is in England, that the expenses of criminal prosecutions should be paid by the counties, would that very much increase the expense?—I could scarcely form any estimate of that.

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Do you consider that the conduct of the criminal prosecutions in Ireland would be equally as efficient as at present, if in the place of the crown solicitor acting for the entire circuit, and communicating directly with the Government, you had a county officer charged with the conduct of the criminal prosecutions?—I think there are very conflicting considerations upon that, there are obvious advantages in having a county officer, and some disadvantages.

What are the advantages you would connect with having a county officer?—I should say you would have a person upon the spot, an intelligent professional man, who would from the moment of the commission of the crime set himself actively to work to procure the evidence upon the spot, with all the means of tracing out the evidence; it would be useful, and would be obviously beneficial.

Does not the police officer discharge those duties at the present moment?—No, the police duties and the legal duties totally differ.

In point of fact at the present moment, are there not four inspectors general of police in Ireland?—There are.

Do you not consider that considerable advantages would arise from the presence of the inspector of police during the whole of the circuit?—I am not aware how far the duties of the inspector of police are connected with the detection of the crime of the country, I believe he makes references to the Government generally on the state of the peace of his district, I believe his more immediate duty is in looking to the regulation of the police establishment under his care.

Have you found inconveniences arising from the absence of the inspector of the police, who could not attend at the assize town, in consequence of there not being an inspector of police for each circuit, but only one for the province?—I can conceive it, but I never experienced it.

If there was an efficient inspector of police for each circuit, bound to attend at the assize town, and to receive the direction of the crown solicitor, do you not conceive that many advantages you would have connected with the establishment of a local officer might by that means be secured?—It seems to me that the duties of the inspector of police are totally different from those belonging to the crown solicitor.

Have you not found the advantage of the attendance of the police magistrate, Mr. Voakes, with relation to the criminal prosecutions in the province of Munster?—Of the utmost possible advantage; in all cases where he has taken it up, his great intelligence, and peculiar means of discovering evidence, have been invaluable in procuring convictions; he is a most intelligent man.

Do you not conceive that the establishment of a similar authority, in the shape of an inspector of police, bound to communicate with the crown lawyers on the circuit, might tend materially to complete the evidence on the trials?—I have no doubt of the importance of having such a man as Mr. Voakes, but I doubt whether you could find many such.

Has it not occurred to you that there are disadvantages that would arise from a local officer that do not belong to the crown solicitor?—Certainly.

Do you think he would be more likely to be warped by political and party feeling;—No doubt; and those are the disadvantages I adverted to, when I said there were conflicting considerations.

Between the advantages and disadvantages in the present state of Ireland, which way do you conceive the balance to incline?—I think it possible that the crown solicitor, by employing himself under him, in each county, a person subject his control, and removable at his pleasure, might furnish a substitute for the crown solicitor, fixed in each county, and perhaps obviate some of the disadvantages from having a fixed officer.

May not some of the local inconvenience to which you have adverted, arising from the want of a county officer, have been occasioned by the circumstance of a number of offices being accumulated in the hands of one individual; for instance, where the clerk of the crown is appointed for one entire circuit, and not for separate counties?—I cannot say that I see the inconvenience resulting from the clerk of the crown being an officer acting throughout the circuit.

Have you ever turned your attention to the effect of the substitution of salaries to the crown solicitors for their present system of fees?—I never have.

Do you feel prepared to pass any opinion upon the subject?—No, I do not; except a doubt, not as to the economy of it, I am not competent to give an opinion upon that, but I doubt the sufficiency of duties performed for salaries compared to those discharged for fees.

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How are the counsel engaged on the circuit paid?—Certainly not by salary, but by fees in proportion to the cases.

Is it not the fact that the fees are very seldom marked on the back of the briefs?—I do not think I ever saw them marked on the back of the briefs of the crown's counsel.

Who decides the fees that should be given to the four counsel?—I believe the crown solicitor, according to the magnitude and importance of the case; it is not the practice to mark them, as far as I have seen.

Would it not be desirable that that course should be followed, so that the expenses might be seen?—I really am not competent to speak to that; but my understanding, without knowing the fact, is, that there is a certain scale of fees generally given, either two or three guineas with a brief; but there are some cases that are extremely heavy. The solicitor can tell you the scale of fees for consultations, and every thing; there are cases I have known occupy eighteen or nineteen hours in court; I was nineteen hours in court myself on one occasion.

Can you tell the Committee how much of the 37,000*l.* in 1828, or of the 50,000*l.* in 1829, consisted of fees?—I am utterly unable to give any information upon the subject.

John Church, Esq. again called in; and Examined.

John Church, Esq.

YOU have some accounts to deliver in, which were ordered when you attended the Committee last?—I have.

State what those accounts are?—When I had the honor of being here on Friday, I was desired to make out a comparative statement, as far as I had the means of doing so, between the London wholesale prices of paper, the prices of similar paper charged by the King's stationer in Ireland, to the household of the Lord Lieutenant, and the prices charged by the stationery office here; that account I take leave to present. [*The witness delivered in the same.*]

A RETURN of the London Wholesale Prices of such PAPERS as were Supplied by Sir Abraham Bradley King, to the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Quarter ended 5th of April 1828; and of the Prices charged by him to the Irish Government for the same Papers; together with the Prices at which Papers of the same Size and Weight were purchased at the same Period at the Stationery Office.

No. of Sample.	DENOMINATION.	Weight per Ream.	London Wholesale Prices per Ream, Insides.	Sir A. B. King's Prices per Ream.	Prices charged by the Stationery Office, per Ream, Insides.
		lbs.	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
5.	Medium black edge -	34	3 1 –	3 12 –	2 10 6
6.	Demy black or gilt edge -	24½	2 4 6	2 14 4	1 16 6
15.	Propatria, extra - -	20	1 15 –	1 18 10	1 6 6
15.	Ditto - extra gilt -	20	1 19 –	2 6 6	1 9 6
13.	Ditto - gilt - - -	14½	1 8 3	1 15 10	1 1 4
10.	Thick post - - -	19	1 11 –	1 17 8	1 5 3
10.	Ditto gilt - - -	19	1 14 8	2 2 4	1 8 3
17.	Blotting - - - -	17	– 17 6	1 – –	– 14 9
		£.	14 10 11	17 7 6	11 12 7
42.	Cartridge - - -	73	2 10 –	3 13 10	not used.
43.	Ditto - - - -	42	1 10 –	- - -	ditto.
41.	Bag cap - - - -	60	1 3 –	2 2 –	ditto.
No sample.	Tissue - - - -	no weight.	no price.	3 –	– 18 8

Stationery Office, 3d June 1829.

J. Church, Comptroller.

At

At the same time I ought to state, that when I delivered in the other account on Friday, I was not enabled, in my statement of prices, to have any reference to the samples upon which the London prices were fixed; I did not then know that the samples referred to were now in existence; since then I have discovered that the actual samples sent over by the King's stationer in Ireland, in March 1828, in order that the prices might be affixed to them, were actually in London, and such of the samples I have in my hand, as refer to the papers supplied by the King's stationer to the Lord Lieutenant's household, and which are referred to in his bill upon the table.

John Church, Esq.

25 May 1829.

[*The witness delivered in some samples of paper.*]

George Grierson, Esq. called in; and Examined.

George Grierson, Esq.

YOU are the Patentee of the Printing in Ireland?—Yes.

The Committee perceive in a bill of yours which has been sent in, you charge for 80 Treble Almanacks, gilt, for the Council Office, 83*l.* 15*s.*?—I must say that I was not aware that this was to be a subject upon which I was to be examined; it is a subject upon which I am not particularly informed, for my brother is the person who has the care of all these accounts; there is no doubt it is right; but he regulates all that department. It was only by accident I heard on Thursday that the promulgation of the Statutes in Ireland was before this Committee; I left Dublin on Friday morning, and arrived here yesterday.

The Committee wish to know the sort of almanack charged at a guinea?—They are almanacks different from what are published in this country; they are called Treble Almanacks, consisting of the Irish Directory, the Dublin Almanack, and the English Directory; these have been bound in red Turkey leather, gilt, and stamped with the King's arms.

Is that the price at which they are ordinarily sold to other individuals?—We do not sell them to individuals.

Is the Committee to understand that you are unable to give any information as to other items in the bill?—I shall be most happy to give such information as I am in possession of.

Is the same number of almanacks provided every year for the Council Office?—No, certainly not; they are in proportion to the number of privy councillors; the Council Office gives us the number each year, and we supply them accordingly.

Are there 80 privy councillors in Ireland?—I presume so; we act in obedience to a written order from the Council Office.

In the secretary's office the Committee perceive a charge of 88*l.* 4*s.* for binding 21 volumes of the Irish Statutes for the Lord Lieutenant, will you have the kindness to state whether that is the usual charge made?—Yes, that is the usual charge I have no doubt, by our house; that is, for a set of the Irish Statutes bound in red Morocco, and gilt.

At the rate of 4*l.* 4*s.* a volume?—Yes, I presume so.

Is a copy of those Irish Statutes, so bound, given to every lord lieutenant when he arrives?—Yes.

As his property?—I conceive so.

Here is an article, "Binding one set Irish Statutes for the use of the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, 12*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*;" also, "21 volumes folio, gilt, with Ball's Supplementary Index, &c. 12*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*" for the same person; is it the custom also not only to appropriate Statutes for the bishops but to bind them in that manner?—It is not usual; but occasionally, if the Government shall think proper, an order is given under particular circumstances for some bishop to have them, for which I cannot answer, as the order comes to us so it is executed; it does not follow that every bishop gets an order for a set of the Statutes, but it has happened that the Bishop of Killaloe has thought proper to receive a set of the Irish Statutes, which are the Government property, and sent to us to be bound.

Were they not sent by order of the Government?—Yes.

From what officer of the government do you receive those orders?—It is a written order from the secretary's office.

Is the Bishop of Killaloe the last Irish bishop made?—Yes, I believe so; sometimes there are English gentlemen appointed to the bench.

The Committee see a charge for "Printing 300 copies of Form of Ceremonial to be observed at the reception and swearing in of the Lord Lieutenant," is that usual to be charged to the public?—Certainly.

The Committee observe various returns that are printed, "1,000 copies Quarterly Return of Prisoners in Bridewell, a ruled form on best extra thick post, 16*l.* 6*s.*" are

George Grierson, Esq.

25 May 1829.

are all those returns in the habit of being sent to your office?—Yes; in the present instance the return was made by the inspectors general of prisons, in consequence of the order of this House; we have printed it twice.

Is there any audit of your account?—It is subject to the inspection of the Government.

There is no regular auditor whose duty it is to examine the amounts for printing charged by you?—None, I believe, except the Government officers.

Your accounts are not submitted to any auditor?—They are furnished quarterly with the written vouchers, and with an affidavit to the Government.

You do not know whether any audit is excercised upon them?—On some occasions we have been spoken to about our prices, and have endeavoured to give explanations.

By whom were you spoken to?—Mr. Taylor was generally the person who made the communication.

Not the Commission of Public Accounts?—No.

But that leads you to suppose that some supervision of the account is exercised?—I have no doubt of the fact from that fact, and the character of the gentlemen concerned.

From the communication made were they likely to be made unless some supervision had taken place?—Certainly not.

Are your bills examined by the Commissioners of Audit, annually?—I never heard of it.

You print the Statutes of the United Kingdom for distribution in Ireland, under a patent?—Yes.

Have you got a copy of that patent?—I have not now, I shall have it to-morrow or next day, but I understand it was sent over from Dublin, I left directions for a copy to be sent over to me immediately, and I was informed at the castle that a copy had been sent over to this Committee.

Are you able to inform the Committee whether the prices charged by you for the Statutes in Ireland are greater, or equal to the prices charged by Mr. Strachan for the same Statutes here?—To-morrow, or Wednesday, I could have given more accurate information, because I am not aware of the prices the King's Printer for England charges for the quarto Statutes, but I understand it was represented in the House of Commons that he charges more than we do; our folio Statutes we print for the same sum as he charges, but at a much greater expense to ourselves, because where the King's Printer for England prints, suppose 1,500 copies, we print only 325, and in printing, in proportion as the number of copies is increased the greater is the profit.

What is the difference of the price between the octavo edition of the Statutes and your compressed quarto?—The octavo edition does not come down further than the Union, it contains only the Statutes passed in the Irish Parliament before the Union, but the expense would be about the same as the quarto.

Have you any number of the octavo edition of the Statutes now on hand?—Yes, of the Irish Statutes we have.

To what extent?—Probably 1,000, they were printed by the late Mr. Grierson my father, with an understanding that they would be required for the public service, and an Act was passed directing each county to take a set of the Statutes for the use of the grand jury, they have accordingly been taken.

Are those the property of the patentee, or the Public?—They were printed by my father on his own account, as a speculation.

At what rate could they be supplied to the public?—They could be delivered to the Government in boards at 5 guineas a set, and they are sold bound to the public at 9 guineas.

You print 325 copies of the folio Statutes?—Yes.

Do you print that number in consequence of any arrangement made with you as patentee?—We print that number in consequence of an arrangement made with my father, in the year 1813, when there was a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to regulate the promulgation of the Statutes in Ireland, it being considered that Mr. Grierson had a right under his patent to distribute such in Ireland, the consequence was, 250 were ordered to be printed for the judges and bishops, &c. and the quarto Statutes for the use of the magistrates.

Was not that arrangement made in consequence of an investigation before a Committee of the House of Commons, when Mr. Strachan the King's Printer here had it proposed to him to print all the Statutes for Ireland?—When he *had* printed them.

And

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25 May 1829.

And upon an investigation of your patent, and what was considered to be your rights, that arrangement was come to at that period by the recommendation of a Committee of this House?—Yes; in 1807, his Grace the Duke of Wellington was chief secretary for Ireland, and he was kind enough to bring the business forward; he was called to the Peninsula, then his successor Mr. Wellesley Pole took it up, but he was succeeded by Mr. Peel, who in the first year of his office had it effected.

The Committee find that you bind and print for the Office of Arms?—Yes.

Is that by the authority of Government?—Yes.

They give you a specific authority so to do?—Yes.

The Committee find that there are 300 copies of Form of Ceremonial to be observed at the reception and swearing in of the most noble the Marquis of Anglesea, 17*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* and in the secretary's office in London, civil, "to binding four sets Irish Statutes, each 21 volumes, gilt, 50*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*?"—These were to be sent over to this country.

"Binding four sets Lords Journals, 8 volumes each, gilt, 24*l.*; binding four sets Commons Journals, 23 volumes each, 69*l.*" can you give any account of the binding of that number of sets in one quarter?—Yes; an order came from this side of the water to have them sent over here for some public offices on this side of the water; they are the Lords and Commons Journals for *Ireland*.

Do you consider there would much difficulty in forwarding the Statutes in due time to the parties to be supplied in a *bound* state?—Not a difference of four days.

If you had a sufficient stock?—Yes; but one day would be sufficient to bind them in *boards*.

Mercurii, 27° *die Maij*, 1829.

George Grierson, Esq. again called in; and Examined.

George Grierson, Esq.

27 May 1829.

THE Committee understand you have a statement you wish to put in to this Committee?—I have. [*The witness delivered in a paper.*]

Will you be so good as to tell the Committee whether you have at any time, and when, been under the necessity of enlarging your printing establishment?—My father enlarged it most extensively.

In what year?—In the years 1813 and 1814.

On what occasion and in consequence of what was that done?—In consequence of the printing the Acts of Parliament for Ireland being given to him.

Did he receive any directions at that time to be ready to furnish any particular number of the Statutes?—He did; there is a letter from Lord Sidmouth to Mr. Peel, directing in future 1,290 of the compressed quarto edition to be printed by Mr. Grierson, and to be circulated in Ireland.

Have you any recollection of the date of that letter?—The 12th of May 1813.

Was it for the purpose of enabling your father to keep up the required supply he found it necessary to increase his establishment?—Certainly.

Are you obliged to keep a supply on hand of what is called the folio edition of the Statutes?—We have been obliged to keep a very large supply of the folio edition to supply the Lord Lieutenants, chief secretaries, and law officers as they are appointed, and bishops; and accordingly every year since 1813 we have printed 100 copies of the folio, at a considerable expense, principally for that purpose, the greater part of which at present are in our possession.

What edition of the Statutes do you keep for the supply of the public, as they occasionally call upon you?—A folio edition, and this small octavo edition; [*producing one.*]

Why so?—As the folio edition is printed for Government, we take the opportunity of printing immediately for the public some few of the Acts of Parliament (250 or 100) for the public, for sale.

What reason is there why those that are printed for the public should be the folio, and not the compressed quarto?—Because in the compressed *quarto* so much matter is contained in one sheet, or two Acts and part of another Act may be contained in one sheet, and therefore a person could not buy the Act of Parliament he required separately.

Then, according to your present mode of printing the *folio*, each Act is set on one sheet?—One Act does not interfere with another.

What effect would it have upon your establishment if the supply of the folio edition you have been in the habit of supplying was now withdrawn?—It would be

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be extremely detrimental, independently of the loss we should suffer in not being employed by the Government. It would be a convenience to us if the quarto should be printed in the type that has been used for the *folio;* there is but one degree of difference between the size of the two; the same type that would answer for the quarto would then also serve us for the service of the public.

If the folio supply for the public departments was only reduced to fifty or sixty copies, how would that affect your establishment as regards that branch of the printing?—Even that certainly would be a convenience to us to a certain extent; a person can easily conceive that sixty copies could not be printed at the same rate as 325.

Then by having 325, instead of 60, you are able to give them at a cheaper rate?—Yes.

There has been an impression with the Committee that there is a difference of expense between the Statutes as supplied in Ireland, and as they are supplied in England; would you, as patentee, be willing that the Statutes in Ireland should be furnished at the same rate as they are furnished in England?—Yes; though the number printed should be less, still we could not of course ask more.

Are you not paid more at present?—We are not; I think the number in England is 5,500 of the folio, and ours is only 325.

The type for the folio edition is rather larger?—Yes, one is called pica, and the other small pica; in the volume it would make perhaps a sheet difference, I think, not more.

Do you recollect whether the printing of the Statutes in Ireland was the result of the proceedings of a Committee of the House of Commons?—There is not a doubt of it. I have ascertained, that on the 11th of March 1813, a committee was appointed; and the letter I alluded to already, was written by my Lord Sidmouth to Mr. Peel, dated the 12th of May, and on the 20th of May that letter was ordered to be produced before the Committee, and was produced; and since that time the Acts have been printed in Ireland by the King's printer for Ireland, and distributed there.

Do you recollect whether Mr. Strachan claimed the right to supply Statutes for Ireland?—He did; after the Union he thought he had the general right to supply England and Ireland; and I yesterday accounted for the delay in the investigation of the subject, which was occasioned by the changes in the Irish government.

His claim was taken into consideration by the Committee?—Yes, that was the very object of the Committee, it was appointed for that purpose.

With regard to the time at which the Statutes are reprinted by you, and are distributed in Ireland, can you say at what period in the last year the Statutes passed in the session were distributed to the magistrates?—The folio Statutes certainly were distributed, I believe I may say, following as fast as possible the folio of England; there was a delay probably of a month as to the quarto.

Can you say whether the Statutes were generally delivered to the magistrates before the end of November?—I have no doubt in saying positively so; for we were paid in the beginning of November, the first week in November, I think, and the volume produced at the Castle.

You would undertake to say that the Statutes were delivered to the magistrates in Kilkenny before the end of November?—I must explain, that the post office receive letters from us to be forwarded to the magistrates, and this year there was a most unaccountable delay, which I represented at the Castle: we received Mr. Burrow's receipt for the Acts we forwarded. We sent our letter to the magistrates, but for a month afterwards those letters were found lying on the floor of the post office.

Can you state the date of those letters?—No, I cannot; but the first week in November was, I think, the week we were paid.

And the Statutes were distributed?—Yes, the quarto Statutes.

What are the letters you allude to as lying at the post office?—Letters apprizing the magistrates that the Statutes were ready for delivery at our office.

Can you speak to the date of those letters?—No, but numerous persons subsequently called at our office to know why they had not got their letters, and I knew those letters were lying at the post office, I mentioned the circumstance in the proper quarter in a quiet way.

Could you have distributed the Statutes without receiving answers to those letters that you say were so detained at the post office?—No, we have them there for delivery, they are at our office ready for delivery, and we apprise the public by letter that they are ready.

By those letters that were delayed?—Yes.

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27 May 1829.

And receiving no answers to those letters, they were not distributed?—No, we received innumerable complaints.

Have you a form of circular to the magistrates?—Yes, a printed form.

Then in point of fact the Statutes were not delivered to the different magistrates last year, till the first week in December?—I stated in November.

Will you state at what period the Statutes were distributed to the magistrates last year?—The printing was finished the 7th November, I presume; I believe I could say the 1st of November, but I will say the 7th. The Acts of Parliament are distributed in numbers of five sheets each to those magistrates who choose to take them in numbers; they are folded together and made up in packets and sent through the post office; those are distributed as they are printed, and upon the first of September the criminal code in Ireland came into effect, and a week before that, every act comprised in it was distributed. I believe the volume consisted of 12 numbers.

Were the Statutes distributed before December?—With the exception of those numbers distributed before November, they were not finished till the beginning of November, we exerted ourselves to dispatch the first nine numbers of the quarto, because they were the important ones required in the country, and I can assure the Committee there was not three days interval between that part of the quarto Statutes in England and Ireland.

Supposing you had received answers to those letters in the due course of post, how soon would you have delivered the Statutes?—At that time.

At what time?—I presume the 7th of November.

But the criminal Statutes, that is, nine parts out of twelve were ready for delivery, when?—Certainly the 25th day of *August*.

That is what you call the Criminal Statutes, about nine parts of the whole?—It was the ninth number, and I believe the entire number was 12 or 14 numbers.

Nine parts of the whole were ready for delivery on the 25th of August?—Yes.

You mean to say every number to the ninth inclusive?—Every number to the ninth inclusive.

They were ready for delivery the 25th of August?—Yes, and were distributed; part of the edition is distributed in numbers, and part the magistrates allow to remain till they are completed; those that comprised the criminal law of Ireland were sent through the country by the 25th of August.

And the whole by the 7th of November?—Yes.

If you use diligence could you have any difficulty in delivering the whole by the first week in September?—I presume there could not be three days difference between England and Ireland.

Could you have had them ready for delivery in the first week in September?—that would depend upon the length of the session.

Do you remember any instances when the Statutes have been ever delivered at an earlier period than the first week in November?—I am not prepared to answer the question; I believe about the first week in November.

Then do you believe they could be distributed in future by the first week in September, though you recollect no one period when they have been delivered before the first week in November?—I cannot answer that. It is but justice to ourselves to say that my brother and I have been managers only this last year in consequence of my father's arrangements. When I left Ireland, every Statute that had come from England was printed in our office in quarto.

This is your return [*handing a paper to witness*]?—It is.

Were you ever urged by the Government, or any other person, to deliver your Statutes earlier than you have?—I have.

Why did you not do it?—The truth was, our office was under a different management until the last year.

Then you hope it is under better management now?—Yes, I do hope it is under much better now.

In the return you have made to the Committee, with respect to the distribution of the Statutes, out of 1,500 Statutes printed 210 are reserved for the county and city of Dublin?—Yes.

What becomes of those?—They were intended for the magistrates of the county of Dublin; and it does sometimes happen that the Government is anxious to give the Acts to a magistrate in a county where it is otherwise impossible to put down a magistrate's name; for instance, Tipperary: and then the Government send him the Statutes out of this last number.

George Grierson, Esq.

27 May 1829.

Have you a list of the acting magistrates for the county and city of Dublin?—I have not.

Are there 200 acting magistrates?—No; but in the county of Tipperary, and other counties, there were numerous applications for the Statutes; that is just the fact.

The edition of the Statutes, supplied to the magistrates, is the compressed quarto edition?—It is.

Is that printed concurrently with the quarto edition that comes to you from England?—It is printed from the *folio* as we get it from England; we do not wait for the English quarto.

Have you any means of knowing whether the English compressed quarto is ready for delivery as soon as the folio?—It cannot be, it is impossible, it is first printed in folio, and then compressed from that into a quarto edition.

Have you any means of knowing what time it generally takes after the first appearance of the folio edition to get out the compressed quarto edition in Dublin?—There ought not in fact to be a fortnight's delay.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee why certain articles of stationery are provided by you to the receiver-general's office, and not provided by Sir Abraham Bradley King?—The receiver-general's office is now abolished, it is not now in existence, but that has been our practice as long as I can remember.

The Committee observe the receiver-general's office from the 5th of January to the 5th of April 1828?—Yes.

Why was the stationery provided for the receiver-general's office by you, and not the King's stationer?—For years they have got it from us, I cannot give a reason for it.

You were under no limitation as to the price of articles as the King's stationer, is?—We have latterly made it a point to regulate our charges by the King's stationer.

That being the case, are you aware what you charge per pound for sealing wax? No, I am not aware of these particulars, and when I spoke of the King's stationer, I thought the Committee meant only paper, we do nothing in the stationery way of any consequence, our accounts are principally for printing, and Acts of Parliament.

But you have always been in the habit of providing stationery: and in this account there is "two pounds of sealing wax, 1*l.*" all the way through the account, so that it is charged at ten shillings a pound; whereas, in Sir Abraham Bradley King's account it is six shillings a pound, and the stationery office in London three shillings a pound?—I must say to the Committee that our office supplies no stationery to any amount, and as to any charges for sealing wax, or pens or pencils mentioned, they can be but few; I know nothing of it, my brother regulates that department, I believe it is the only Government office we supplied with stationery, and the account was very little.

Can you give any reason why you should be in the habit of providing stationery for one office?—I do not know the reason.

As Sir Abraham Bradley King provides stationery for every office, but the receiver-general's office, why did you supply that?—I can only say, my father did so for years; there is no such office now.

Are you in the habit of binding generally for other individuals, or only for the public?—We are not binders generally.

Have you any persons in your office binders of your own?—No.

You employ a binder to bind those books that are furnished by you?—No doubt; he makes a reduction to us below the price he would charge the public, and we charge 25 per cent.

Then upon this article of 86*l.* 4*s.* for binding a copy of the Statutes for the Lord Lieutenant, you receive 25 per cent profit?—Yes, that is the usual profit in the trade.

You employed a binder, and received 25 per cent profit?—Yes; but the binder makes a reduction of price to us.

What is his name?—Dornin.

Did you receive that sum per cent for all the binding you did for the Bishop of Killaloe and others?—Yes; but in fact there is very little binding done by our house.

What credit do you have from the binder for the binding so done?—It is a running account, and a settlement at six months.

How soon is that debt discharged by the public to you?—Generally in four or five months; we generally furnish two quarters together.

Is there any check in your office as to the articles furnished, or printing done?—I believe I answered that question the last day I attended the Committee.

You were understood to say you received an order from the Government for every thing done, is that order in writing?—Yes.

And your account is checked by those orders?—Yes; in the instance of the chief secretary's office my brother goes up with the vouchers, and they are actually checked by Mr. Taylor and him, item by item.

Does that go beyond inquiring whether the articles have been furnished?—No; not on that occasion.

He does not check the price?—Not at that time; certainly not.

In the stationery there was no check by which it could be ascertained whether you charged a higher price than the King's stationer or not?—None; except, as I have said, the Government.

There was no especial officer of the Government whose duty it was to make that inquiry?—There is no such officer in Ireland.

Might not such a person exist without your knowing it?—Certainly he might; but I do not know it.

Are you acquainted with the publication of the Dublin Gazette?—I am.

Who is the proprietor of the Dublin Gazette?—Mr. Price, of the county of Down; he is the patentee of the Crown.

What is the title of his office?—Compiler of the Dublin Gazette.

Where is the Dublin Gazette printed, and by whom?—By my brother and me, in Parliament-street.

What agreements are entered into between you and the patentee?—We have one-fourth of the profits for printing it; in fact not even that; there are deductions from that.

What is the amount of the one-fourth you receive?—I think I am safe in saying about 420*l.* a year.

Is that a permanent agreement existing between you and Mr. Price?—There is a regular appointment executed.

Is your appointment concurrent with the existence of his own right?—I presume it would be so.

Is the printing of the Dublin Gazette carried on by you on the same plan and at the same rate with any ordinary printing you would be called upon to execute?—At the same expense to us as other newspaper printing, which is rather dearer than other printing.

The Committee are to understand that the 420*l.* is the one-fourth of the net profit of the publication?—I think I would be safe in saying so from recollection.

Would you have enlarged your establishment in 1813 but for the existence of your patent?—Certainly not to that extent; it was enlarged for the printing of the Statutes.

Can you state the amount of the outlay you made at that time?—No, I could not venture to do it at this moment; I could furnish the account.

Could you state the general amount of the capital invested?—It is at least 40,000*l.*; I do not mean for the Statutes alone.

You have a great deal of other printing as well?—Bibles and prayer books.

That is connected with your patent rights?—Yes.

Have you any private business of any kind?—None whatever; we have scarcely ever printed for individuals.

The whole of that capital is invested under the faith of this patent?—There is not a doubt of it.

Are you not in the habit of publishing a small edition of Statutes for the use of the public?—Yes.

Do you find it sell considerably?—There is an extremely great demand for them.

Are those published at your own risk?—Our own care and risk both.

Independently of the edition you publish for the magistrates at the public charge?—Quite so; they are collections of Acts, made by myself, and indexed; and though much more expensive to us than the Acts in folio, we have never charged the public at a higher rate.

Your patent contains no right on your part to furnish either binding or stationery?—No, certainly not; but the stationery business of our office is very immaterial; there appears to be a large estimate forwarded annually, but the accounts for both printing and stationery have not come up to more than 1,200*l.* or 1,600*l.* per annum, and the profit upon that sum cannot be very large.

William Kemmis, Esq. called in; and Examined.

William Kemmis, Esq.

27 May 1829.

WHAT is your office?—I am Crown Solicitor for the Leinster circuit, and for the county and city of Dublin.

How long have you filled that office?—I think nearly 30 years.

Will you have the goodness to explain to the Committee the duties of crown solicitor in Ireland, no similar office existing in England, and describe the business of both branches of your office to the Committee?—The office of crown solicitor, as connected with the circuit, is to carry on prosecutions under the direction of the attorney-general on the circuit. With respect to the other duties, they are of the nature of the solicitor to the treasury here, in cases where the Crown is concerned; viz. quare impedits for livings, proceedings on paymasters bonds and other defaulters to the Crown, and in fact all the business connected with Government, such as the solicitor of the treasury transacts in London, together with all criminal prosecutions, under the direction of the attorney-general, for the county and city of Dublin, except where the revenue have a solicitor of their own, and the police another.

Are the expenses of your office, as far as relates to Dublin, defrayed out of the Parliamentary grant for criminal prosecutions?—They are.

From whom do you receive your instructions with respect to the cases coming within the principle that has been adopted of crown prosecutions?—From the attorney-general.

Are you in constant communication with the law officers of the Crown with respect to the selection of those cases?—Constantly.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee upon what principle the selection is made; upon what principle one case is chosen as a fit subject of prosecution at the public expense, and another is left to private prosecution?—Latterly most cases of outrage have been directed by the attorney-general; formerly cases, except where the country was in a state of disturbance, were not prosecuted; latterly the attorney-general has directed most cases of outrage, such as murders, burglaries, robberies, rapes, abductions, and that species of crime to be prosecuted.

At what period of time did the extension of the principle take place?—It has been gradually increasing for some years, latterly within a few years it has been more considerable.

Have you observed any consequences with respect to the execution of the law connected with the extension of the principle of prosecution?—I am satisfied that it has been very beneficial.

Have you ever had an opportunity of comparing the probability of success of a crown prosecution as compared with a prosecution carried on by a private individual?—Private individuals in Ireland are very reluctant to prosecute, and in any great outrage the Government always prosecute; and in truth individuals think it a great hardship if they are put to any expense.

Independently of that, do you think there is a greater chance of justice being attained in the one case than the other?—I have no doubt upon the subject, and I have been prosecuting for these 30 years.

To what circumstances do you attribute the greater certainty of conviction where the Crown prosecutes, than in cases where private individuals prosecute?—Private individuals will not go to the expense in the first place, and private individuals cannot protect witnesses as the Crown can, and in all the cases I have seen, public prosecutions are more effectual than private cases, and many cases have failed in consequence of individuals taking them up.

Are not many prosecutions resting upon the evidence of approvers?—Several.

Does not it become necessary to collect corroborative circumstances to support that approver?—No doubt, and very difficult it is sometimes to obtain them.

In the expenses of the crown prosecutions of Ireland are there any considerable sums included beyond the mere expense of the prosecution itself, the Committee allude particularly to expenses for witnesses?—Great expense, a vast expense independent of the prosecutions.

Will you state to the Committee how much in any one year out of the gross charge goes towards expenses not immediately connected with the prosecution?—In 1828, I paid 4,541*l.* for the expenses of witnesses.

What was the total amount of your costs in that year?—My costs include a vast number of payments not at all connected with prosecutions, the amount of the money

money that went through my hands was twenty thousand odd hundred pounds, in the year 1828; now out of that there are many sums paid quite distinct from any thing connected with prosecutions.

Out of that 20,000 *l.* to which you have alluded, what payments are there to the attorney and solicitor-general?—There is annually a sum paid to the attorney and solicitor-general, and Mr. Green, through my hands.

Will you state the sum?—£. 1,000 late Irish currency to the attorney-general, and 800 *l.* late currency to the solicitor-general, and 500 *l.* late currency to Mr. Green.

What duties are performed by those officers for that amount of salary you have alluded to?—A constant attendance upon the Government, almost daily attendance, to answer any questions that are necessary.

What is the appointment of Mr. Green?—He is a law adviser of the Crown on all applications that are made to the Government by magistrates, and if there is any legal question whatever that they cannot distinctly answer, he answers it; and then if there is a difficulty, it is referred to the law officers in the nature of a case.

Is there any fee sent with that case?—Yes, that is quite distinct.

So that independently of the salary you allude to, there is a fee paid on each case referred to the crown lawyers?—Yes.

Does that payment to which you have adverted include their remuneration for the advice they give you as crown solicitor?—No, that has nothing to with it.

Are they paid independently of that for the advice they give you as crown solicitor?—They are.

In what way is that remuneration paid to them, is there a special case sent to them?—I receive a letter from the Government directing me to do so, and I draw a case upon the facts and lay it before the law officers as directed, and upon that they get a fee.

Are the Committee to understand that every direction given to the crown solicitor to prosecute, proceeds upon a case laid before the crown lawyers, for which they receive a fee?—It is not upon a case of prosecution I allude to, it is more in civil cases.

Confining the question to prosecutions, will you have the goodness to state whether the crown lawyers receive fees for instructions given to the crown solicitor to prosecute?—They do.

You having stated that the extension of the principle of prosecution has been attended with beneficial effects, do you think that that principle might with advantage be further extended?—I do.

Having alluded to the expenses of witnesses, are you aware of an Act passed in the year 1810, the 50th of Geo. 3, cap. 99?—Perfectly well; the Act was to pay the expenses of witnesses in cases of felony by presentment of the county; when the Act was first promulgated in the country, some of the judges paid witnesses where the Crown prosecuted, and others did not; I made an application to the chief justice of the Court of King's Bench to have it regulated, and after that the judges came to a determination not to pay in any case where the Crown prosecuted.

Then are the Committee to understand, that under the present construction put upon that law, wherever the Crown prosecutes, the county is held to be discharged from the expense of paying its own witnesses?—Certainly.

Does not that add very considerably to the amount of the Parliamentary grant?—No doubt of it.

Have you ever considered whether any other mode of payment would be preferable to the mode of payment by the bills of costs of the crown solicitor?—I have not considered that matter.

Are you aware how the Bank of Ireland pay their solicitor?—I have heard it said they pay them by the case, but only from hearsay.

Do you consider that the payment of the crown solicitor, by a salary rather than fees, would be advantageous?—I do not.

On what grounds?—The grounds of it are, that people under salary, in my mind, are not so attentive as those who are paid by working.

Your office throws you in a necessary connection with the clerks of the crown on the circuit?—Yes.

Are you aware of the alteration that has taken place in the law that has put them upon salaries?—I am.

Are you of opinion the duties are less efficiently performed since they have been upon salaries?—No; they have certain duties that they cannot vary from.

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In your circuit you have a separate clerk of the crown in every county?—My circuit consists of five towns, and there are three clerks of the crown; there is one in one county, Tipperary, alone, there is one attached to three or four others, and Waterford has another.

Do you conceive that the duties of the clerk of the crown are as well performed, with a view to the criminal justice of the country, where the officer is not resident in the county?—They are certainly as well performed as to the clerk of the crown, because the only benefit arising from a person in the clerk of the crown office being resident is to receive informations, which he should do.

Does not the clerk of the crown transmit to the crown solicitor an account of the cases that come before him, so as to apprize him before the commencement of the circuit of the criminal business to come before him?—No; the mode is this, shortly after the circuit is over, I write to the different gaolers from time to time to furnish me, perhaps weekly, or every fortnight, with a list of the people committed; I then select from those such as I think the Crown would wish to prosecute, and I send to the clerk of the crown and magistrates for those informations; and previous to the circuit going off, having collected those cases on the circuit, I lay them before the attorney-general.

Do you think in the county of Tipperary the criminal business would be as well done if the crown office was under the direction of a gentleman who did not reside in the county, but only visited it during the assizes?—I think the business would be equally well done, having a confidential person in the county to receive informations.

Have you ever known instances where the possession of one of those informations has been made matter of bribe to the officer of the crown office?—I have heard of such things, but do not know it.

If such a case could arise, do you not think the danger is very much augmented by not having a responsible officer residing in the county?—I do not think so.

Have you ever compared the possible establishment of crown solicitors for counties with the present establishment of crown solicitors for circuits?—Yes; I think it would be about ten times the expense, in the first instance; in the next place, you could not get any person who resides entirely in the country fit and proper to be entrusted with the secrets of the Crown; for suppose an attorney in the country in civil cases, perhaps that attorney is employed for a countryman at the sessions, while that countryman, perhaps, is to be tried at the assizes; I think it would be an injurious thing.

Are the Committee to understand that you think the expense will be increased by such an arrangement, and the efficiency of the office diminished?—Yes; and most certainly the respectability of it; and the communication between Government and thirty-two people would be much more difficult than with a person residing in Dublin.

Having named the county of Tipperary, can you give the Committee the expense of conducting any of the late criminal trials there; for instance, for the murder of Meara?—Yes, I think I can in the case of Meara; there were several trials; the whole expense that went through my hands in all those trials with respect to the witnesses expenses and lawyers fees, amounted to 2,052 *l.*

Can you state how much of it consisted of witnesses expenses?—I paid 500 *l.* on that trial for witnesses.

Does any proportion of that sum belong to the securing the persons of witnesses who gave testimony, subsequent to the trials?—No.

Can you tell whether any and what expense was incurred in giving protection to the persons who gave evidence on the trial of Meara?—I cannot.

Out of what fund was the money paid?—It did not pass through my hands, except in this way; I am directed to pay a certain person a certain sum, and it may be for that purpose.

Are you aware that money is paid to give security to the persons of witnesses who have given evidence?—I am.

Have you any knowledge of the amount of that money for the security of persons that gave evidence upon Meara's trial?—I have not.

Do you know through whose hands payments of that kind pass, and from what fund?—From the funds of the crown solicitor; the head of the police in Dublin protects them, and returns an account to the Government of the expenses, that account having been inspected on whosesoever circuit it is, it is directed to be paid by the crown solicitor.

Have

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Have you heard that a number of witnesses who gave evidence upon that trial have been necessarily removed out of the country for their protection?—Yes; and I have seen them in Dublin.

Have you heard at what expense?—I do not know.

Those witnesses who require protection are put under the protection of the Dublin police?—Generally.

On your circuit?—Yes.

Is that the case generally through Ireland?—Yes; if they want to protect them, they send them up to Dublin sometimes.

Has it happened in many instances besides the case of Meara, that witnesses who gave evidence have been necessarily removed for protection out of the country?—Yes, in many cases.

In your professional capacity, as crown solicitor, have you ever had occasion to hold any communication with the police magistrates of Dublin?—Yes.

Frequently?—Yes.

Upon the general public business of the country?—In particular cases.

In Dublin cases only?—Principally.

Did it ever happen to you to know whether the police establishment in Dublin has ever been ancillary to the public police of Dublin, either by the discovery of offenders or tracing them out?—In the districts that communicate with Dublin they have.

In the counties surrounding it you mean?—Yes.

Are there not other prosecutions for criminal matters that are carried on under the superintendence of public boards in Ireland, that do not pass through the hands of the crown solicitor?—The revenue, post office, and stamps; I believe those are the principal.

Prosecutions with regard to coining, the mint prosecutions, are they carried on by the crown solicitor?—Yes, they are now.

Prosecutions by Greenwich Hospital?—They send over a person from this country.

Do you conceive that any economical arrangement might be made by concentrating under one officer, the crown solicitor, the discharge of all those public duties?—Most certainly; particularly where a man is sent from London.

Does that answer refer to all the revenue boards?—No.

Only those boards who send a special legal adviser from this country?—Yes.

Does not it apply in degree, although not to the same extent, to prosecutions by the excise and customs; for instance, if their solicitor is sent to a distant county, is not there a greater expense than if you had the conduct of it?—Yes; and so much so that the solicitor of excise, when there is any case to be prosecuted, he hands it over to the crown solicitor to conduct on the circuit, I allude to criminal matters, and what are called in Ireland still prosecutions.

They partake of a criminal nature in a measure?—Yes, they are misdemeanors.

Although connected with the revenue?—Yes.

Do you conceive that the police, as connected with the public prosecutions of Ireland, might be made more efficient, if in the place of the inspector of each province, there was one for each circuit, bound to attend and consult with the crown solicitor, and assist in the detection of offences?—Yes, I do.

Is it not impossible at present that the inspector of police should attend at each assize town?—Yes, the duty of inspector of police has nothing to do with the conduct of the business at the assizes; but if the head of the police was in each county attending upon the crown solicitor, it would facilitate the bringing to justice criminals in every county you go through, much more than at present.

Would it do so more than securing the persons of criminals?—Yes.

In what way?—We are sometimes obliged to secure the persons of the prosecutors, and by bringing forward the witnesses to the crown solicitor in every case that he required them.

Does that refer to the persons of the criminals, or the persons to give evidence?—The persons to give evidence.

If the crown solicitor had the means of communicating with an intelligent officer at the head of the police, might he not obtain a knowledge of corroborative circumstances with much more facility than he now can?—Most certainly.

Does not the success of a case mainly depend upon the attainment of that information?—Certainly.

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Have you had any opportunity of judging of its advantage in the county of Tipperary, from your connection with any police magistrates?—The police are most essentially useful in prosecutions, they bring forward the witnesses with a facility highly becoming as far they can; but if there was a person at the head of them to direct the whole of the county, it would be better.

Have you had any communication with a police magistrate of the name of Voakes?—Only on one occasion, he is not in my district.

On that occasion did you find there was material advantage connected with that communication?—Yes.

If an officer was appointed, bound to attend the assizes, and to attend the crown solicitor on each circuit, do you think that that officer could perform the duties that now appertain to the inspector of police conjointly with those duties?—I think he could; I am not master of what the duties at present are, but I understand it is the internal arrangement of the police, which is quite a distinct thing.

In what manner do you draw for the money you receive?—I furnish my bills of costs every half year; I get orders for the payment of the money from Government.

How often?—From time to time I get a letter to pay such a person so much, which is an order for me to pay it from the chief secretary.

Just explain the manner in which that order is given?—The order is merely, "I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to desire you will pay such a person so much, being the amount of the expenses incurred for the protection of witnesses."

Who is it addressed to?—To me.

Where do you take that order?—That is my order to pay, and the way I get the money is this, my accounts are settled and taxed by the proper officer, and I make an affidavit at the foot, that they are correct, and the vouchers are handed in; that being done, they issue an order for so much money, whatever appears due upon it.

Are your accounts audited by any public office in Ireland?—Not that I know of.

What check is there upon you in the expenditure of this money as to costs?—All costs must be taxed.

By whom?—By the taxing officer in one court, and by the master in chancery in another, and the chief remembrancer in another, and the criminal business by the clerk of the crown in the King's Bench.

Is any money imprested to you on account?—Yes.

To whom do you render the account of that money?—My account, as I mentioned, I do not know any instance, except this year, when I was not considerably in advance to the Government.

In what amount have you been in advance?—5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*; I settled my account last July, and there was a balance of above 3,000*l.* at that time, and by the time I got the money, there was a balance of about 6,000*l.* in my favour, money paid out of my pocket.

Do you make any charge against the public for the advance of that money?—None whatever.

Do you receive any acknowledgment from any public officer that your accounts are correct?—No; I only get the order that the accounts are settled, and I get an order for the balance, whatever that balance is.

You make up your account every six months?—Just so.

Then the balance is paid to you, whatever it appears to be, by the Government?—Yes.

How long after rendering that half-yearly account is it before your account is audited and submitted to payment?—Immediately upon rendering the account it is submitted for payment, and it may lay there for so long or so short a time.

How long after you have made up your half-yearly account do you get paid?—It depends upon the vote in Parliament; I am generally obliged to wait for the vote.

Is the money ever advanced to you before it is expended?—No, never; I never knew an instance until this year; and now I have got about as much as will settle the account.

Are you a general solicitor, or are you entirely confined to the Crown business?—Entirely Crown business.

From whom do you receive orders for the payment of money?—From the Government; a letter comes from the chief secretary by the command of the Lord Lieutenant to pay money.

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Or the under secretary?—Yes.

Do you receive any orders from the attorney or solicitor-general?—No; except he says you should send for that witness, and pay that witness.

Do you exercise your own discretion in paying witnesses money?—I do.

Do you present any other voucher than the receipt of the witness for the money?—No, only my affidavit at the foot of my account.

In the taxing of this account, all the business of the person who taxes is to see they are charges similar to other professional charges?—All the charges in criminal prosecutions are very similar, and have been, so long as I can remember; I do not know whether they assimilate to other professional charges or not.

But whether they are proper charges or not, he does not exercise any discretion?—Yes, he has a discretion.

By what rule are they sanctioned?—By the usage of the courts.

Supposing you put down a large sum of money as paid to the witnesses, does the taxing officer institute any inquiry?—Yes; he ascertains the description of the witness; you specify to each witness what you pay.

Did it ever happen to you that he disallowed any sum you had paid to witnesses?—No.

But in every charge he makes an inquiry of the description of witness, and the ground upon which you made it?—He sees the nature of it because the description of the witness is put in a country place, they are paid five or ten shillings for their attendance at the assizes, and physicians so much.

Where there was this large sum of 500 *l.* paid in one case, did he make any inquiry?—He had nothing to do with it, it was sent in to me, and I had orders to pay it, the magistrates who protected the witnesses and took care of them furnished an account, and I investigated that account by the direction of the Government and found it was correct, and reported it so, and they ordered the money to be paid.

Do the attorney and solicitor-general ever receive fees except where they actually advise?—No.

Do they ever receive fees in any cases except where they are actually employed?—Never, they do not get briefs except where they attend.

The Committee perceive in the accounts one item paid in the year 1828 to James Trayl Hall, Esquire, and William Dean Freeman, commissioners to investigate the abuses in the paving board, 895 *l.* 10 *s.* how does that come under the head of criminal prosecution?—It has nothing to do with it.

By what authority was it inserted in this account?—By an order from Government to pay and charge it.

The Committee perceive the amount of 311 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* and a further sum of 37 *l.* 3 *s.* paid to Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms, for inquiries into the extinction of Irish peerages, how does that come under the head of criminal prosecutions?—It does not, but I was directed to pay it, and I did pay it.

By whom were you directed to pay it?—By the secretary, in the usual way.

May not the inquiry into the abuses of the paving board have had a direction towards criminal prosecutions, in case anything fraudulent had been discovered?—Yes, it might have a tendency that way; but in my department I know nothing of it as connected with criminal prosecutions.

You are not aware of any such tendency arising out of the extinction of the peerages?—No.

Are you in the habit of paying sums disconnected with law proceedings generally?—Yes; there is one sum which the crown solicitor I should think had nothing to do with; there was a law-suit between the corporation of Dublin and the citizens, relative to the metal mains, and I was directed to pay the costs though I had nothing to do with the case.

That was a law proceeding?—Yes.

Was there any law proceeding connected with the paving board?—I know of none.

Do you pay any money that is disconnected entirely with law proceedings?—No, I believe not; Sir William Beetham's inquiry into the extinction of Irish titles might ultimately lead to law proceedings.

The Committee perceive the following item "paid T. Watt, Esq. the attorney-general's clerk, his fees on the investigation of the titles of Lords Netterville and Galmoy, 157 *l.* 10 *s.*" has that been charged to the account of criminal prosecutions?—Yes.

On the same authority?—No, there was no letter for that; those were the fees

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he was entitled to; the crown solicitor was directed to wait upon the law officers as to those peerages, and I was entitled to certain fees which are in my bills of costs, but I had no precedent for putting the attorney-general's clerk's fees in, I would not be allowed it, and consequently I put it in, in that way.

Did it fall to your duty to investigate those titles?—Only to lay the titles before the attorney and solicitor-general.

Were you the professional man to lay the cases before them?—No, I was to lay the petitions of Lords Galmoy and Netterville before the law officers; I was directed to do so.

In your capacity as crown solicitor?—Yes; but the parties were to make out their case.

The duty you had to perform entitled you to some remuneration, and to be reimbursed the expenses you were put to?—The costs I was entitled to were for attendances upon their meetings.

These bills of costs appear to be attested by Mr. Bourne, the deputy clerk of the crown in the Court of King's Bench, is he the taxing officer?—He is.

Do not these accounts comprehend, as part of your charges, the payments you have made to the clerks of the crown on the circuit?—They do.

So that in point of fact, Mr. Bourne is called upon to pass a judgment upon the official emoluments of the clerks of the crown, of whom he is actually one?—Yes.

There are stated fees paid to the clerks of the crown?—Yes; the clerk of the crown is entitled to a certain fee for a copy of the information.

They are not discretionary fees on the part of the solicitor?—No.

The only way in which the solicitor can err is, by paying fees not due on any account, not in the amount?—He cannot err.

The only impropriety he can commit is, as to the number of fees he pays, and not the amount?—He cannot commit an error in any way; because there are certain fees the clerk of the crown is entitled to; such as I have mentioned.

Supposing that you were improperly connected with the clerk of the crown, what check would there be upon your paying him fictitious fees?—I must produce the information to the taxing officer, upon which he is entitled to a fee.

In point of fact, are not some of those charges, ancient charges for services which are purely ideal?—They are.

But which are introduced to give a fair professional remuneration?—They are.

Do you not think that a system that would establish proper fees for the duties actually performed, or a reasonable salary in lieu of fees, would be better than continuing a system comprehending fees for duties that do not exist at all?—I do, most undoubtedly.

A sum appears upon the face of this account of 1,033 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* paid to Mr. Taylor, one of the clerks at the Castle, for crown witnesses, how is that account checked?—I do not know how it is checked; the head of the police have in charge the witnesses, and the money goes through Mr. Taylor's hands to pay for their maintenance and support, and then at the end of the year, or half year, I get orders, if it is in my department, to pay it.

But you know nothing of the account, or the items?—No.

Matthew Barrington, Esq. called in; and Examined.

Matt. Barrington, Esq.

WHAT is your office?—I am Crown Solicitor for the Munster circuit.

How long have you discharged the duties of that office?—About 15 years.

Has there been any alteration in the principle on which the cases are selected for Crown prosecutions of late years?—Originally, they were merely cases of outrages of an insurrectionary nature, against the peace of the country, such as White-boy outrages; latterly they have been extended to homicides, burglaries, rapes on married women or by parties, and offences of that description; in fact, every serious felony.

Are the Committee to understand, by offences against the peace of the country, you mean those species of political offences in which it may be conceived the Government have a direct concern?—Yes.

What has been the effect of the extension of the principle of prosecution to which you refer?—I think it has tended very much to preserve the peace of the country, by having a certainty of prosecution in cases that would hitherto have gone without prosecution.

Do

Do you think it tends to give the people more confidence in the execution of the law?—Yes, certainly. *Matt. Barrington, Esq.*

Do you think that the principle might be carried further than it is at present?—I think every outrage accompanied by force, should be prosecuted by the Crown, because otherwise, in Ireland, they go without prosecution; it is different in Ireland to what it is in this country, where there are parish prosecutions, and county prosecutions. There was the case at Cork, of Charles Deane Oliver, esq.; he was a grand juror and a magistrate, and proprietor of the line of coaches from Cork to Limerick; he was robbed; and at the last summer assizes he laid the case before me, and I submitted it before the counsel for the Crown, and he thought it a case in which the Crown ought not to prosecute, as Mr. Oliver could afford to do so himself; this gentleman said, the Crown ought to prosecute, and would not employ agent or counsel; and although the men offered, as I was informed, to plead guilty, and one of them was the person, I believe, who fired at Mr. Lowe the magistrate, they got off in consequence of the case being incomplete; if the Crown had conducted the prosecution, we should have confirmed the evidence of Mr. Oliver. The jury had some doubt as to his identifying the prisoners, but there were in the case plenty of circumstances that might have been proved in corroboration; the men, I understood, offered to plead guilty if their lives had been spared, which would have been the case, probably, if the Crown prosecuted. 27 May 1829.

Have you observed the effect produced upon the country by cases of outrage remaining without prosecution?—The people are disinclined to prosecute, the great difficulty is to get witnesses; in England every man assists in the prosecution, in Ireland generally every man assists in an acquittal, I mean people of the lower class.

But in the event of no prosecution taking place where there has been an outrage against private interests committed, what is the effect produced upon the country at large?—The case is generally an acquittal.

The question supposes no prosecution at all, have you known cases in which serious disturbances have arisen on the part of the people themselves, who although unwilling to prosecute have endeavoured to revenge the offence?—Invariably; there was a homicide committed in Limerick upon one of the Riskyalla men, and in return there was another homicide on one of the opposite party.

Then inasmuch as the non-prosecution of offences privately leads to those results, does not it tend to perpetuate outrage, and increase disturbance in the country?—Certainly; I think the increase of the great disturbances and murders in Limerick in 1821 was the want of prosecution, there were about thirty murders in that county, and not a single prosecution, or a single witness, or any mode of discovering them.

Within what period of time did those murders in Limerick take place?—I cannot recollect the time at this moment.

Was it in the course of one or two years?—I should think in three years; there was a Major Hare murdered, and a Major Goring; most of them were bad murders. I do not include the homicides, they are common in all the counties.

What prosecutions took place, and what effect did they produce?—It quieted the county, and in all those murders there is only one where the murderers have not been prosecuted, and those prosecutions have been since Mr. Voakes has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate.

Were you concerned in those cases?—Yes.

Do you conceive those cases could have been prosecuted to conviction had they been left in the hands of private individuals?—No, not one of them.

Why do you think so?—There would have been either no prosecution, or no preparation for the trial, and no opportunity of conferring with the law officers of the Crown, and corroborating the informers; almost all of them were supported by approvers, and they require confirmation.

Has not the timidity of individuals to come forward had something to do with it?—Yes, there was such terror in the country; I do not recollect an instance of a private prosecution in a serious outrage, or except in a case arising out of the forgery of a bond, or something that is personal; I have known of no prosecutions for serious offences unless the Crown took them up, or an ineffectual one as the case of Mr. Oliver, I do not allude to common larcenies, such as pig stealing and so forth, but I include every felony with force.

Can you form any opinion satisfactory to yourself as to the cause of that great extent of crime in the county of Limerick in so short a time?—I think there is scarcely one of those outrages I could not tell you the immediate cause of. The

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general cause was the changing the possession of lands, one tenant being put in and another tenant being put out. Tithes was another cause of some of those murders; it led to two or three of them; a man of the name of Ives was collecting tithes, and he was murdered.

Had the want of a sufficient prosecution any thing to do with that increase of crime?—I can hardly think it had at first, because the outrages came very suddenly, and originated on the Courtnay estate; but it had when the first outrages were not prosecuted. When Ives, the proctor, was murdered, the police went off in pursuit of the perpetrators of that murder, and shot a man, and it was erroneously imagined by the people that this man was buried before he was dead, which led to the murder of Major Goring. The murder of Mrs. Torrens was caused by her husband taking some land. Hoskin's murder was caused by the dislike to his father.

In looking over the expenses of the criminal prosecutions, the Committee wish to know whether there are any items included in those expenses beyond the law costs incurred?—Yes, considerably; the professional costs are not one-third of the expenses: there is the expense of sending the families of the prosecutors frequently to America, providing for witnesses, and sustaining them before and after they have given evidence, for it is impossible for any poor man to give evidence in any of those counties, in most cases, unless they are protected afterwards. In the last week there was a recommendation to Government from the magistrates of Donerail, Lord Donerail, Lord Kingston, and others, to have the witnesses who assisted in Mr. Lowe's prosecution removed to Dublin, as they could not remain with safety in the country; and about three weeks ago it cost the Government 1,000*l.* to send 21 persons out of the country; they had got various sums by order of Government; some of them had large families, and their passage was paid out; some of them got 20*l.*, some 50*l.*, and some 100*l.*, according as Government thought proper to reward them.

Are you aware what control is exercised over those payments, or whether the crown solicitor has any check over it?—The crown solicitor regulates the payments of the witnesses at the assizes; for instance, if the witness is a labouring man, he will give him what he would earn; if he is a tradesman, something higher; and the sums given by Government are given on a report of what is considered a fair remuneration.

Do you recollect the case of the payment of a witness who was sent by Government to New South Wales?—Yes.

Was it charged among the expenses for criminal prosecutions?—Yes; I got an order to pay him so much.

It was considerable?—Yes.

Exceeding several hundred pounds?—Yes, it was.

Do you know the number of witnesses from the Munster circuit that have been sent abroad?—I have no idea; but there has scarcely been a vessel which sailed from Limerick with passengers to America for some years in which a number of persons have not been sent out who could not remain in the country. Mr. Voakes has discovered a very bad murder in Limerick about three weeks ago; it was the murder of two keepers of goods distrained upon a small farm. The witnesses are obliged to be removed immediately on giving information; invariably the moment a witness gives any information he is obliged to be taken under the protection of Government. There was a case tried in Limerick in the year 1823, for an attack upon Shanagolden post-office, thirteen men were in custody, the chief witness was an approver; I had him in my care in the crown office, and on the day of the trial he was stolen out of the office and murdered, and we gave his information in evidence, and the thirteen were capitally convicted under an Act of Parliament, by which you can give in evidence the information of a witness if he is murdered.

Were the men hanged?—No; they were all transported.

Having stated that a considerable portion of the expenses of criminal prosecutions consists in the payment of witnesses, can you inform the Committee whether presentments are made for the payment of witnesses under the 50th Geo. 3.?—No; the judges do not allow any expenses to the witnesses where the Crown prosecutes.

Might not the grant be diminished, or the operation of the grant be extended, if the counties paid for the expenses of witnesses, as appears to have been contemplated by the 50th Geo. 3.?—Yes; and for some years they paid them; they got

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got an order upon the treasurer of the county, who used to pay them; that would considerably reduce the amount of the grant.

Has any plan occurred to you by which every offence connected with force might be prosecuted by the crown solicitor, without adding to the amount of the Parliamentary grant?—I think that the crown solicitor is at the same expense for an establishment in prosecuting what he does now, as he would be if he did more; if more cases were added, it would save the expense of all other prosecutions which are paid for incidentally by the Crown, as well as those that are paid out of the grant; for instance, the revenue cases have been given to the crown solicitor lately, and the excise prosecutions.

You mean the criminal cases?—Yes, the still fines; they are generally punished by fine and imprisonment.

If the same plan were adopted as to the other great departments, the customs, stamps and post-office, might it not be done without an increase of charge?—Yes; and I am sure the persons concerned for those departments feel it rather a hardship than anything else to conduct any single case; there was a prosecution in Limerick, two or three years ago, for a fraud upon Government in respect to a pensioner's allowance, and the solicitor in London employed a solicitor at Cork to go to Limerick, and it cost, I have no doubt, vastly more than if prosecuted by the crown solicitor.

Did that case succeed or fail?—It failed, after having been postponed.

Has it ever occurred to you, that the substitution of a salary for fees might be advantageously made in the office of the crown solicitor?—I would prefer a salary, even less than the income I now receive as fees, and do more business, as from the manner in which the accounts are made up there are many charges that are ideal, but they are the mode of making up the remuneration to the crown solicitor; the crown solicitor's bill of costs for a crown prosecution is considerably less than for any private prosecution; the Bank of Ireland pay more for their cases than the average the Crown pays.

Then the adoption by the Government of the rule that the Bank of Ireland adopt would not diminish the expense?—No; and if the prosecutions are increased, and they are paid as they are now, it will increase the amount of the grant.

Would you propose a fixed salary or a fixed amount of remuneration in each case?—I am not prepared to say which would be preferable; but I should say, let there be a fixed salary, or allowance for each case, and let the crown solicitor prosecute every important case upon the circuit, and I think a sum less than the present grant would be sufficient to prosecute all cases accompanied with force.

You say you would take less remuneration than you now derive?—Yes.

Do you contemplate a fixed salary of so much a year, or a fixed sum for each individual prosecution?—I should not care which; the reason I should wish to have it fixed is, that the mode of charge now I do not think is satisfactory to the feelings of the person making it.

Are you sometimes in advance to the Crown?—Yes.

Is the Crown in advance to you, ever?—The usual way is to give an advance to such an extent as will cover the expense of the circuit.

You derive no profit from that?—No; it is almost immediately expended. I was in advance one year several thousand pounds; the amount of the grant was exhausted.

Are cases of rape prosecuted by the Crown?—No, unless they are rapes upon married women, or by parties; the common cases of rape are not.

How does the practice stand with cases of abduction?—They are prosecuted by the Crown. We had a very serious case of abduction last year, against a man of the name of Halihy, in the county of Cork, he was hanged; and we were obliged to remove the woman out of that country to Limerick, and bring her and keep her there till the assizes, though her father was a very respectable farmer.

Why is it not the custom for the Crown to prosecute cases of common rape?—Because I believe the attorney-general knows that he increases the expense by every prosecution that he adds to the number.

Is the case of simple rape common upon the circuit?—Quite common; there were fifteen or sixteen at the last assizes.

Do you mean to say that you really conceive fifteen or sixteen cases of rape might have been proved to the full extent of the word?—No; I was going to add, that in general there would not have been two real ones out of the fifteen; it is a mode that girls have of swearing a rape against a man, to try to get married to him.

Or for money?—No, not for money generally.

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Do you not think it would increase the number of charges for rape, if prosecutions were instituted at the expense of the public?—No; for our mode of conducting cases is first to investigate, and not to bring any case forward where we have not a probability of success, whereas, now there are a greater number of trials, and the time of the public wasted. If you will look at the number of trials conducted by the Crown, and the number of convictions, you will, I think, find they are more in proportion than any number at the Old Bailey.

How are the expenses of common prosecutions for rapes paid?—There is no expense at all; the girl comes forward, and tells her story; there is no one to ask her a question except the court.

Have the cases of coining increased of late years?—No; I have had but about five in the whole Munster circuit the last assizes.

Have you any knowledge of the expenses of criminal prosecutions in England?—No, I have not; but I have made inquiry about them, and I will instance one case: there was at the last assizes for Limerick a man of the name of Jeremiah Hayes, prosecuted for the murder of his wife, a young woman, to whom he had just been married; it was a case of circumstantial evidence, very similar to the case of Corder in this country; that case in Ireland did not cost the Crown, for counsel and all 40 *l.*, and Maria Martin's cost probably some hundreds.

Have not crown prosecutions on the Munster circuit been very successful?—Yes, they have, on the whole circuit.

The Crown is in the habit of employing four counsel?—Yes.

Do you conceive that prosecutions could be well conducted by a smaller number of counsel?—If you could get a smaller number to attend constantly, it would do as well; but you could not get men of weight and rank upon the circuit, which it is desirable to have, to attend, if you lessen the number; they would not give up their private practice for the Crown business; but there is no great additional expense occasioned by the number, for they receive less fees in consequence of the greater number. There was also the case of a lieutenant of marines, who went off with a very beautiful young girl; he induced her to rob her uncle, took her off, seduced her, and drowned her in the river Shannon.

When was that?—It was some years ago; that case was much more difficult than Maria Martin's, and it did not cost any thing like as much.

With reference to the question of substitution of salaries for fees, have not the clerks of the crown and clerks of the peace been paid in salaries instead of fees?—Yes, they have.

Have you observed any difference in the mode of the execution of the duties of their office?—I think their duties are better done; they have no motive for increasing their number of indictments, or the number of persons indicted.

It does not make them negligent?—No, it cannot; but it might be so if they were paid fees for another kind of business; they would lose their situations if they were negligent. If there was a very serious case, and in consequence of the neglect of the clerk of crown or crown solicitor the case was lost, he could not expect to hold his office. There are a certain number of cases to prosecute, and they must be effectually prosecuted, or a reason given why they are not; that relates to any public officer under the public eye.

Do you think there is no difference with regard to the expediency of the payment of fees or salaries between the offices of crown solicitor and clerk of the crown?—No.

Have you compared the effect of the substitution of crown solicitors for counties in the room of crown solicitors for circuits?—It would add considerably to the amount of the grant, because nearly the same establishment the crown solicitor has for a circuit, should be had for a county; we could not trust local persons, and a crown solicitor could not safely reside in some places without living like a police officer, with his men; there must also be constant communication with the Government, and the witnesses sent out of the county frequently before trial.

How would it be possible for a solicitor, appointed in a county, to keep his communication with the crown officers?—He could not do it; but the best mode would be to make the constables of baronies responsible for bringing witnesses forward; the course then would be, to communicate with the chief police officer for each county, and he brings the witnesses forward; the inspectors do not go forward from one assizes to another, having a province instead of a circuit.

Do you think it would be essential to the interests of justice in Ireland that the inspector of police should attend at each assize town?—Yes, he ought to go the circuit, and have his chief constables in attendance with the witnesses, and in that way

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way local interest and connection would be destroyed. If the chief constable was made responsible for the witnesses in his barony, it would be desirable.

At present the arrangements render it impossible for the inspector of police to be of any service?—Yes, the assizes of Clonmell and Cork going on at the same time and the inspector being for both, he cannot see that the constables bring forward the witnesses at both places.

Under the present system, have you ever had the benefit of the assistance and attendance of the inspector of police at the Limerick assizes?—No, there is a local police office at Limerick.

Where you have a local officer, as at Limerick, do you find the facilities of executing the duties of crown solicitor and the certainty of conviction much greater?—Yes, there is a proof of it in the two men I have just mentioned, who were murdered while distraining, that was discovered by the local officer; there have been outrages in Cork not discovered yet.

Do you conceive that those murders that remained so long undiscovered have been brought to light by the means of an individual residing upon the spot?—Yes.

And that individual was Mr. Voakes?—Yes, he is a most extraordinary man at discovering outrages of that kind, and getting evidence.

How many circuits are there?—Six.

How many inspectors of police are there?—Four.

Your plan would induce a necessity for two more?—Yes, or a magistrate for each county; a stipendiary magistrate for each county would be more effectual.

Supposing the present system of payment by fees was done away with, would it not seem to be possible that the crown solicitor for each circuit might become less active in the discharge of his duty than at present?—I do not think he could, because the cases must be prosecuted, and the moment he became less active the Government would call him to account, and if there was a failure of a great case, the crown solicitor would be directed to report the case; and if he could not give a satisfactory reason for its failure not having been caused by neglect, he would probably not be left in his office.

Is it left to the discretion of the crown solicitor what cases he will prosecute?—No, the calendar is obtained by the crown solicitor, he selects the cases he thinks fit to lay before the attorney-general, and the attorney-general directs the cases to be prosecuted.

The amount of fees received in each case by the crown solicitor depends upon the amount of the evidence?—No, there is a regular bill of costs for each.

Do you mean to say that in a case where there are 100 witnesses to be examined, and in another where there are only five, the charge is the same?—No.

Is it not the course that the crown solicitor shall receive remuneration in proportion to the number of witnesses?—Yes, it comes to that certainly.

But the crown solicitor would lose that stimulus if paid by salary?—He does not get the witnesses, he must examine every one brought before him.

Is it not the crown solicitor's business to get up what is called the case?—Yes, and every witness brought by the magistrate he must examine.

Is it not the business of the solicitor, if he does not think he has evidence enough, to find out other witnesses?—No, he points out to the magistrate the evidence wanted, and the magistrate makes out the witnesses.

Does not the number of witnesses to be examined in support of each criminal prosecution depend upon the option of the crown solicitor?—No, the course is this; suppose an outrage to occur, the magistrate writes to the crown solicitor, or he sees the committal on the calendar, and he gets the informations, he sees what evidence is wanting and he writes to the police magistrate, or the police constable, to tell him that the witness in this case is an approver, and he was at such a place at a certain time, and we want the corroboration of some one who saw him there, and when the case is made up it is laid before the attorney-general and he directs if it is to be prosecuted, and then at the assizes the crown counsel select the witnesses to be examined on the trial.

When do you get the calendar?—Monthly, or oftener; I have several cases ready now for the next assizes.

Is it not your duty to get every sort of evidence necessary for the substantiation of those prosecutions?—Yes.

Do you not by the accumulation of that evidence, get an accumulation of fees?—Yes, to a certain extent we do; but that evidence we must get at all events, or the case must fail.

Do you not, at this moment derive an advantage from your activity in getting

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together evidence in all cases?—I can hardly answer that question, except by explaining what my feeling is in the matter. I do not mean that I would rather be paid by salary, but I would be as well satisfied to be paid by a fee, if the fee was a certain one.

The duty of collecting witnesses is not done by the crown solicitor, but by magistrates with whom you correspond?—Yes, it is; I direct the enquiry.

The crown solicitor does not by himself, or any persons belonging to him, make any inquiries in the country?—Yes, he does; before the assizes I send a person to look over all the cases that have been collected since the former assizes.

What power has that person with regard to preparing for trial?—He examines the witnesses for me, and reports to me; and I examine them myself before the trial; but the proper person would be a stipendiary magistrate for each county, and to make the chief constable of each barony responsible for the witnesses.

Do you think that an arrangement of that sort would be a considerable advantage to the administration of the criminal law in Ireland?—Yes; and in proof of that I would mention Limerick; there is scarcely a case escapes there, because it is under the care of Mr. Voakes, the stipendiary magistrate.

Veneris, 29° die Maij, 1829.

Colonel *Merrick Shaw*, called in; and Examined.

Colonel *Merrick Shaw.*

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WHEN you first went to Ireland with Lord Wellesley, you turned your attention to the stationery allowed to the household?—Yes, I did; and I found that my predecessor had looked very accurately into it, and Lord Wellesley also, and that several reductions were then made. In particular, a custom had prevailed at Christmas every year for the King's stationer to send a number of pocket-books and almanacks, not to a very great extent, but more than was necessary; it had always been the custom to distribute them among the officers of the household, their families; the greater part of them were discontinued by my predecessor, with the exception of the almanacks: it was complained of at the time by those accustomed to receive them; afterwards Lord Wellesley desired me to look into it, which I did, to see what reductions could be made, and a regulation was established, which was afterwards strictly attended to, that the persons whose duty it was to call for stationery for the use of the Lord Lieutenants, or of the aide-de-camp in waiting, &c. &c. should bring a requisition to me, which I signed before it went to the stationer; this had not been usual before. I took care to inquire whether there was any excess, and where it was; I made that alteration.

During the time you were in office, were there any of the Lord Lieutenant's household who received allowances in money for stationery?—A certain number of the officers of the household, and some of the servants; I do not know under what authority, but from immemorial usage, as far as I ascertained, they were entitled to a certain allowance of stationery annually. The private secretary signed the requisition. We never knew how they received it, whether they took it from the King's stationer in paper or money; we never inquired about it, as it was a long established allowance, not at all under the control of the private secretary.

Any sanction that was given by you was merely a sanction for a certain quantity in articles of stationery, not to any allowance of money?—Not at all; I merely certified that he was the person holding that station.

Have you a list of those persons?—Yes, I have; I happen to have sent to me the list that was signed by my successor. It is exactly the same as the list of former years.

An annual allowance?—Yes.

[*The following paper was delivered in by the witness.*]

Annual Allowances of Stationery to the Lord Lieutenant's Household:

	£.	s.	d.
The chamberlain	26	11	5
The comptroller	26	11	5
The steward	26	11	5
The master of the ceremonies	26	11	5
The master of the horse	26	11	5
The house steward, for family use	12	12	1
Ditto his own use	9	1	6
Ditto board green cloth	8	12	3

His

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	£.	s.	d.
His Excellency's first chaplain	11	14	–
Her Excellency's principal female attendant	6	10	9
The housekeeper	6	12	10
The butler	9	14	5
The cook	10	13	9
His Excellency's own man	5	12	8
The confectioner	4	9	11
The state porter	16	18	1
Ditto for Castle chapel	8	4	7
The gentlemen porter	14	6	7½
The gardener	12	–	2
The state coachman	4	19	10
The head groom	6	2	3
The grooms of the chamber	3	5	–

Supply these allowances for the year, and not to be exceeded.

4th March 1828. *W. Gosset.*

You considered it as a mere observance of prescription and usage?—Yes, indeed, I concluded so.

You thought it was not part of your duty to break in upon it?—Certainly not, no more than to alter their wages; all I certified was, that that was the person entitled to receive it.

Any reform that was made by you in this system rather had reference to certain extra Christmas allowances than to regular supplies?—Yes, what I did was to ascertain there was no waste by the servants, the head servant who had to call for the paper for the Lord Lieutenant's use, and the aide-de-camp, &c. did not call for more than was really expended. That it was not misapplied, or called for but really when there was a *bonâ fide* expenditure for the business of the house. I looked very attentively at it, and that was all I could do.

You did not consider it a part of your duty to check the charges for this?—I thought it was sufficient to compare it with the charges of former years for stationery and for binding of books. Sometimes we have occasion to have Parliamentary papers and public documents bound, but not often; but we always look to that.

Do you find the King's stationer's charges in your time correspond with what had been usually made in the same articles?—Certainly; very frequently I had a conversation with the party, and he was aware we were desirous to avoid unnecessary expense, and he did all he could.

Did you fill the same office in the government of Lord Wellesley as Mr. Gosset?—Yes.

It was your official duty to sign those returns?—Yes.

In case any articles were charged in this account that did not appear to be for public purposes, but might be more considered as private expenditure of the Lord Lieutenant, did you make a deduction from those charges?—I do not remember that any thing of the kind occurred.

Whatever was provided for the Lord Lieutenant's use in his public or private capacity was certified as a charge on the Government?—Yes; but if I saw any thing that I thought not strictly public, I would have checked it immediately.

Were you aware at all of any agreement made between the government of Ireland and the King's stationer, as to the price to be charged for those articles?—No, I conceived that all those were accounts that were audited as to price by the proper authorities.

You did not know of any agreement, and not knowing of it, you could not see if the King's stationer had complied with that agreement?—No, it was my business to see that nothing was charged that had not been furnished.

Can you furnish the Committee with any information with respect to lodging allowances, which appear charged in the estimate of the Board of Works?—I have no accurate information respecting it; I know it has been usual to grant allowances when the accommodations that have been formerly given to officers becomes untenantable.

You did not superintend the general expenditure of the Lord Lieutenant?—No; with regard to that part of the expenditure which comes under the Board of Works, such as providing new furniture; I was required to look into that very accurately and every year I went over them with Mr. Goulburn.

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The Board of Works provided all the garden expenses for the Lord Lieutenant?—They provided a portion of them, a great portion was provided by the Lord Lieutenant.

Are coals and candles and oil provided by the Lord Lieutenant at his own expense, or the public expense?—The coals are provided at his own expense, and the Lord Lieutenant provides a great number of the officers of the house with coals at his own expense, I believe every one of the household residing in the Castle except the private secretary, gets coals from the Lord Lieutenant out of his private funds.

Not the chief secretary?—No, coals are allowed to certain officers of the household, and there are allowances for cream and butter according to ancient usage, all of which make a considerable deduction from the Lord Lieutenant's salary.

Are the coals and candles not only at the lodge in Phœnix Park, but at the Castle, provided at the Lord Lieutenant's expense?—The coals are, and so are all the candles and lamps at the Castle, except the lamps round the castle yard, and perhaps some of the lamps in the passages in the lower part of the Castle.

Are you acquainted with a person of the name of Keck, the office-keeper?—Yes, I know him well in his official capacity.

Who has the gift of that appointment, and what is the tenure of the office?—I do not know that upon my word.

Can you give any information to the Committee as to the newspapers provided, are you aware of the means of checking that account?—When Lord Wellesley went to Ireland he had the list of newspapers which he was allowed, and I know he paid himself for two besides; the private secretary was allowed two Irish, and one English morning paper, I applied for an English evening paper, but was not allowed it.

You have no means of explaining that charge of 366 *l.* for Irish newspapers, and 245 *l.* for English?—No, I cannot imagine how there can be any excess; for there is a list furnished of the papers he Mr. Keck is to provide; once or twice I remember applying for an additional newspaper for Lord Wellesley, but as his Lordship gave no orders for its being added to the list to be furnished by Mr. Keck, it was paid for by himself.

Did you apply to the office-keeper on that occasion?—Yes, I did; he said he could not do it without superior authority.

Can you inform the Committee what extent of land is connected with the under secretary's lodge in the Phœnix Park?—Why, I can hardly tell.

About 50 acres?—Yes, I should think so; I should hardly have said so much, I do not know that I ever walked round it.

Pray are you aware of any check that is exercised over the expenses of the Lord Lieutenant and the chief secretary's gardens and pleasure grounds in the park?—Yes, as respects the Lord Lieutenant's garden.

What is the check exercised in this case, and by whom?—The state steward examined these charges for the Lord Lieutenant; he examines them very accurately, there is a certain number of labourers that are always allowed, and a certain quantity of manure always allowed, the gardener was constantly examined on the subject, and the expense compared with what had been usual in former governments. I used to hear that the garden cost a large sum a year in addition to the allowances; it is certainly one of the best gardens in the world; it cost him a very considerable sum, in addition to the public allowance.

Sir *Charles Flint*, called in; and Examined.

Sir *Charles Flint.*

WHAT office do you fill?—I hold the office of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant residing in Great Britain, and also that of under secretary to the chief secretary; they are blended together.

Under whose appointment is your nomination?—The chief secretary's, with the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant.

How long have you filled that office?—Since the 4th March 1803.

Were you the first officer appointed to that situation?—No, certainly not; there was the office of resident secretary, before the Union, and after the Union there was an under secretary appointed.

Who was the under secretary who preceded you in your office?—The Honourable Henry Legge; and there was an assistant under secretary, Mr. George Watson Taylor.

Was

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Was the appointment of Mr. Watson Taylor prior or subsequent to the Union?—Subsequent to the Union; it was at the same moment with the Honourable William Elliott, he was the first under secretary appointed after the Union; Mr. Legge succeeded him.

Was there at that time a house for the Irish office?—There was a house before the Union, in Fludyer-street, for the resident secretary; that office was held by Messrs. Freemantle and Jenkinson, now Sir William Freemantle, and Mr. Jenkinson, the late Lord Liverpool's uncle, they had a house in Fludyer-street; when the Union took place a house was procured in Great George-street, and there the business of the office was conducted, and in that office there were apartments for the officers of the department.

When the house in Fluyder-street was held by Government, was that a house for residence or for official business?—I cannot answer that question because it is beyond my knowledge; I do not know.

Will you have the kindness to explain to the Committee what are the duties of the office you now fill?—The duties of the office I have the honour of filling, are first, to assist the chief secretary in all Parliamentary business; and in all correspondence that takes place between this country and Ireland, and to record every thing that passes from Ireland to Whitehall; that is to say the public despatches, not the private correspondence. When the chief secretary is absent, it is my duty of course to carry on a correspondence with the chief secretary at times, and with Mr. Gregory always; and transmitting public documents prepared by the Treasury, or the Home department.

Are the Committee to understand that the duties of your office are purely of a ministerial character?—Certainly ministerial; I receive my orders from the chief secretary, and I very often write private and confidential letters by his direction.

There is also connected with the office of chief secretary the appointment of private secretary?—There is.

A certain portion of business is carried on by him?—Of course; all that relates to patronage, and all personal confidential communications with His Majesty's Government and the Lord Lieutenant, pass through the chief secretary, and then are handed over by him to his private secretary; the private secretary's office is on the establishment of the Civil office in Dublin.

In the case of despatches addressed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the secretary of state of the home department, do those despatches pass through the Irish office here?—During the whole of the Duke of Richmond's viceroyalty, and during the whole of Lord Whitworth's and Lord Talbot's administrations, every despatch, with the exception of private letters passed through the Irish office, and were registered there. When Lord Wellesley went over he made an objection, and I recollect being told that his lordship said, "if my despatches were only to pass through Sir C. Flint's hands, I should have no objection, but as they are to pass through the hands of other individuals, I must beg leave to say that I shall address them directly to the secretary of state;" there was a deviation consequently from that practice.

Since that period have despatches gone directly from the Castle at Dublin to the office at Whitehall?—Generally speaking; at the same time several have passed through our office, in order that the secretary might have a previous knowledge of the subject.

When they came through your office, was there a transcript of those despatches made in the Irish office?—Most assuredly; I have got them all registered at this moment.

Has any public inconvenience arisen, to your knowledge, from the alteration in practice which has made the communication direct from the Castle at Dublin to Whitehall?—Certainly, the greatest; and if Colonel Shaw had been here, he would have confirmed what I am going to say, many of Lord Wellesley's despatches which were sent to the secretary of state have been lost or mislaid; if they had passed through the Irish office, there would have been at all events a duplicate; we have had the greatest difficulty in making up a complete set of those despatches, and at this moment we have not yet succeeded in doing so, therefore I conceive there has been a very serious inconvenience in consequence of those despatches not having passed through the Irish office.

There might be a copy of those despatches kept in the Castle at Dublin?—That is one of the inconveniences; Lord Wellesley was in the habit of sending off despatches without keeping copies, and Colonel Shaw would confirm what I say.

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Suppose a copy were kept of the despatches in Dublin Castle, and the original despatches kept for reference at Whitehall, where would be the advantage connected with a second register of that despatch of the Irish office?—Very true; but you must establish this point, that a Lord Lieutenant will take the trouble of having his own copy made. Lord Wellesley was in the habit of sending off his despatches at two or three o'clock in the morning, and they were sent off without any copy whatever. I do not mean to say that other Lord Lieutenants would not follow another course, they might not be in Ireland at a moment of so much irritation, their despatches might be written at a moment of less public excitement.

Beyond the ordinary practice you have alluded to, what are the specific duties connected with your office?—If the Committee would allow me, I would rather, on that subject, deliver in a paper showing the nature of those duties, which are various, and I should be very happy if the Committee would allow me to deliver it in. I might omit many things at this moment; I have not got it now but I will send it. In the first place, all the recommendations for civil and ecclesiastical appointments that require a royal warrant, pass through the Irish office. They are then registered and transmitted to the Treasury, or to the Home office, as the case may; the royal warrant is prepared, it is then sent to me and I send it the Signet office that it may receive the signet. I then send it off to Mr. Gregory, that is one duty; there are fees on those; I keep an account of those fees with the Treasury and with the Home office, those fees are received in Ireland, and not by me.

Do you conceive that the business which you have described might not be executed with as much facility if the communication went direct to the Home office, if the warrant was then prepared and transmitted from the Home office to the local government?—Most assuredly; but then it would require I should imagine a person on purpose to do it, a responsible person.

The objection which you feel would be a necessary extension if established in the Home office?—I do not venture to make any objection, but I say there must be another person appointed in order to attend to that particular duty, and also in the treasury.

Are those royal warrants very numerous in the course of a year?—Why, they certainly are not very numerous, I beg leave to decline saying how many.

Do they exceed 20?—Yes, many more, I should say 60.

Where are they prepared?—By the Treasury, and at the Home office.

Your business is merely to register them, and get them passed through the Signet office?—Yes, and at times it is of the most essential consequence that the most speedy attention should be paid to them.

When warrants are transmitted to you to be registered, and receive the necessary form of passing the Signet office, some correspondence must pass between you?—Of course.

Letters must be written from the Home office to you, and you have to answer them?—No, I do not hold correspondence on such subjects with the Home office; they are sent to me as a matter of course under cover with the secretary of state's name in the corner, and of course I immediately attend to them.

There is never any additional labour thrown in the Home office in corresponding with you on the subject?—None at all, my correspondence on the subject is with the under secretary on the other side.

Do you conceive an additional labour to be thrown in the way of correspondence in the Home office, if in the place of transmitting the warrant to you, they transmitted it directly to the Irish Government on the other side of the water?—I do not know; I said before I think that there might be a responsible person appointed to attend to that specific duty, I should say so, otherwise things might get out of shape, and there would be no responsibility.

Colonel *Shaw*, requesting to correct a part of his evidence, was called in; and Examined.

Colonel *Merrick Shaw.*

THE Committee understand you are desirous of correcting part of your evidence, will you proceed to do so?—It was as to the Board of Works. It was a particular part of the private secretary's duty to examine the annual estimates of the architect of the Board of Works, the annual repairs required, such as painting and paling, and anything of that sort about the Castle and the park, and the fences round the grounds. I wish to state that was always done with a great deal of care and accuracy,

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racy, and the chief secretary often went round with the private secretary, and examined them; the private secretary could not be a judge of the necessary repairs that buildings require, and all that he could certify would be, what might be deemed absolutely requisite for the accommodation of the Lord Lieutenant, and persons residing therein; and my instructions were, to cut out every thing that could possibly be dispensed with, which I invariably did.

Do you consider that the system of check which is now established, with regard to the Board of Works, is sufficient to prevent undue expenditure, or is it capable of improvement?—I think very capable of improvement.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee in what respect you think it capable of improvement?—I think there might be a committee of professional or experienced persons not connected with the execution of the works (as in India) who, especially with regard to repairs, should examine and report upon the nature and extent required: first, a committee of survey to examine and report what is necessary; and afterwards a similar committee to examine and report whether the work has been properly executed. Such an arrangement would, I conceive, be satisfactory to the architect and to the Board of Works, as well as to the private secretary.

Have not all those commissioners in India a salary?—No; in Bengal this duty is performed by a committee of survey, composed of certain public officers; viz. the chief engineer, the commandant of artillery, and other persons resident at the presidency who are competent judges; and it appeared to me, that that sort of survey was desirable in Ireland, because the private secretary cannot be a judge of such matters.

Do you know in what manner, and to what extent, the architect to the Board of Works is remunerated?—No; I do not know at all.

Who is the present architect of the Board of Works?—Mr. Murray.

When was he appointed?—The year before last.

During Lord Wellesley's lieutenancy?—Yes: he was the man who always did the business under the direction of Mr. Johnston, the late architect, whose health had failed; and all the business, for a considerable time, had devolved on Mr. Murray; he was a very attentive officer.

Has Mr. Murray, as an architect, any interest in the works he has to superintend in his official capacity, as the head of the Board of Works?—No, I should think not; he has the employment of the tradesmen under the superintendence of the Board of Works.

Are you aware if there is not a direct rule that he should have no interest in the works, or in any contract?—I conclude that to be the case.

Will you inform the Committee whether during the period you were private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, the despatches of the Lord Lieutenant were transmitted to the Home office in London, or passed through the Irish office?—Transmitted direct to the Home office.

Are you aware of any practical inconvenience that has arisen from Lord Wellesley's having departed from the system of his predecessors, in so transmitting his despatches direct to the Home office?—Certainly, some inconvenience; as a regular copy, which would have been kept at the Irish office was not made, and it would have been a great convenience in forming a complete series of the despatches at the close of Lord Wellesley's administration. It constantly happened that in order to save the post, and to avoid the delay of a day, the Lord Lieutenant was obliged to send away a despatch at night, before copies could be made to be retained in Ireland.

Has any instance occurred in which, from no copies being kept, and the originals being mislaid, great inconvenience has arisen?—Yes, to myself particularly, the greatest; as the task of collecting a complete set devolved upon me. But the public service did not suffer, the objects of secrecy and despatch having been secured by the practice at particular periods when they were peculiarly desirable.

Have the original despatches been lost, are you aware?—I cannot say they have been lost; but some have been mislaid, and we have had great difficulty in getting them together, and a great deal of trouble.

Supposing the Home office were regular, would there not be a copy kept there?—I suppose so; but I do not know that it has been usual. I dare say if search were made they would all be found there.

Would not one additional clerk at the Home office be sufficient to obviate that

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inconvenience by copying all the despatches from the Lord Lieutenant?—I do not know the number of clerks.

Then the inconvenience you allude to is rather an inconvenience from the want of regularity in keeping the records, than any particular inconvenience arising from the transmission to the Home office rather than the Irish?—I understand that at the Irish office it had been the practice to take copies before they were sent in to the Home office, and it was to avoid that delay, as well as to ensure secrecy, that it was done.

Might not considerable inconvenience arise to the public service from the delay that would thus be occasioned by keeping the despatches of the Lord Lieutenant in the Irish office to be copied, before they were transmitted to the head department of Government?—On urgent occasions there might; but it would not often happen.

Might it not often happen that there would be some of such a confidential nature that it would not be desirable it should pass through the Irish office?—No doubt.

Can you at all state the date when those despatches were mislaid?—No, I cannot precisely.

Within the last two years?—Yes.

To any number?—I think we have very nearly collected all of them now.

Before 1827?—Some of them in 1822.

During the whole space of time?—Yes.

Can you state the reason why Lord Wellesley departed from the original practice of writing without having copies?—I cannot say decidedly; but I believe it was that expedition was very necessary, and there were a great many despatches upon subjects such as he did not wish to pass through the office of the clerks.

Then he looked on the transmission through the Irish office as rather an inconvenience?—When a great number of clerks and other persons are admitted into confidence, of course it occasions a greater danger of publicity. That would not apply to the Irish office here alone, because what comes to the Irish office here usually passes through the chief secretary's office in Dublin.

On general principles, do you conceive that expedition and confidence are essential for the communications between the Home office and the Government of Ireland?—I think so of course.

Sir *Charles Flint*, again called in; and Examined.

Sir *Charles Flint.*

WILL you have the goodness to proceed with your statement?—I should wish to mention one point which I think will show the nature of the office better than anything I can state to you. Before the Union, the resident secretary had two duties to perform; he had the duty of receiving and passing through the different offices all royal warrants, and he had also all the Irish Acts to pass through the Houses of Parliament here. Every Irish Act received the royal assent before the Union; the consequence was, that that part of the duty, of course, dropped when the Union took place. The other part of the duty remained as before, and I should wish very much to lay before the Committee a copy of Lord Cornwallis's despatch upon which the Irish office was founded, showing the nature of that office, and showing also the principle on which it was founded. That will save a great deal of trouble, and I should say would be much more satisfactory to the Committee.

You have stated the branch of your business which relates to the recommendation for royal warrants, and the account kept of fees, will you be kind enough to proceed to the other kind of business transacted in the Irish office?—The other branch is connected with the sessional business, such as receiving all orders from the House, transmitting them to Mr. Gregory, receiving them back from Mr. Gregory, and that is a very important branch of the business, because I can venture to say if it were not for the accuracy of the Irish office, the Houses of Parliament would not be furnished with such accurate returns as they expect, for in many instances we are obliged to send them back in order to be rectified.

On what principle do you conceive the interposition of the Irish office becomes necessary in those cases, and why might not the orders of Parliament be directly addressed to Mr. Gregory, as well as pass through the medium of the Irish office?—I should say it is most material, the chief secretary being on the spot should always

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always have a knowledge of what is going on in regard to Parliamentary orders relating to Ireland, and give his direction to a responsible officer of his own here.

Would not the officer who was to execute the order, the under secretary in Ireland, be equally responsible to the chief secretary?—Most assuredly, but then there must be some means of verbal communication; verbal communication is very essential frequently on such occasions.

Are there frequently messengers sent from the Irish office in London, to Mr. Gregory in Dublin, with reference to orders from the Houses of Parliament for papers?—Not by messengers, but by post.

Written communications?—Of course, very frequently.

You used the word verbal?—That is verbal with the chief secretary here.

They are then transmitted in writing to the under secretary in Ireland?—We have a manuscript order book in the office in which we keep an entry of every order made by the Houses of Parliament, and of course the original order is sent to Dublin to Mr. Gregory. On the receipt of the return we mark off the papers as being received; we examine the papers, and very frequently they are in such a state as not to be fit to be presented to Parliament, being without signatures, and incorrect, and if it were not for Mr. Johnson who is specially charged with that particular branch of the public business, I can only say from long experience, that Parliament would very often receive very informal and often erroneous information.

There having been an order made either by the House of Commons or by this Committee, for furnishing an account of all foundations established in Ireland during the present session, what species of control was exercised over that order by the Irish officers?—None, whatever, but immediate transmission.

That order having been complied with by the returns which are now on the table, but not affording to the Committee the information which a due return would have given, in what manner has the Irish office assisted the despatch of public business?—The fact is, that those returns were called for so suddenly, that the great object was to get back the returns as fast as possible, so that they might be presented to the Committee on its meeting again. I of course wrote to Mr. Gregory by order of the chief secretary, to press upon his attention the necessity and importance of transmitting those returns with as little delay as possible, we had not time to examine them, we laid them before the Committee, knowing that it had the power to require any further information if they thought fit.

Would it not be the duty of Mr. Gregory, without any such communication, to comply with the orders of the House of Commons with the greatest possible expedition and accuracy?—Why yes; and no, I have no doubt Mr. Gregory would attend immediately to any order of the House of Commons; still it often occurs, and Lord Francis must know it, he gives me a verbal order to write to Mr. Gregory to press him for an immediate return.

Would it not be safer as a general principle, that it should be established that all returns should be furnished with as much quickness and with as much accuracy as they can be, and as it is in the power of the officer to procure?—Most assuredly; but it is a very difficult thing, except in some special cases, to get returns accurately and expeditiously sent from Ireland.

Those returns on the table being entirely incorrect, the order having been addressed by Mr. Gregory to officers who could not make those returns, and the officers who could make those returns not being addressed by Mr. Gregory at all, in what mode can the Irish office correct that error?—I do not think they could correct that; but it has corrected many others.

Is not Mr. Gregory on the spot, locally acquainted with the officers to whom the orders of the Houses of Parliament ought to be addressed; and is he not more likely both to judge of the accuracy of the return and of the proper quarter to which it ought to be addressed than any officer residing in London?—I beg to state with all due deference, that Mr. Gregory has so much to do, that I will answer for it he seldom looks at Parliamentary returns; he has not time to do so.

Do you in any degree consider yourself responsible for the accuracy of any returns transmitted from Ireland to the House of Commons?—Not at all. I consider myself responsible to the chief secretary for seeing that those returns are as correctly given as possible. In cases where voluminous returns are made, we prepare a table and always a schedule at the Irish office, which facilitates the perusal of those papers to the different members. We always prepare a paper which contains an abstract of the papers themselves, that is a very important thing,

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for it would be impossible for members to wade through all the mass of papers that are printed.

Supposing that the establishment in Ireland does not at present afford the means, either from the number of persons employed or from the labour that is already cast on the office, of furnishing correct returns, would not the services of an officer, such as Mr. Johnson, be more efficient in Dublin than they are now in London?—Why, certainly, there might be such an officer, there is no doubt about it; then you must have a proper officer here to present those papers, and Mr. Johnson has long been that officer.

Might they not have been presented by any one individual acting on the part of the department; the Treasury or the Home office?—Most assuredly, there can be no doubt about it; however, I am confident the present system is the best, because there is a responsibility attached to it. The officers on the other side have so much to do, that if the chief secretary's office were doubled, they would have sufficient work to attend to.

Would you have the goodness to proceed to another head of the duties of the Irish office?—Watching the progress of Irish Bills through the Houses of Parliament, and communicating between the chief secretary and his counsel, Sir Thomas Tomlins, upon them, and generally having a superintending eye over them; of course it is impossible for the chief secretary to attend to all the details connected with passing Irish Bills, therefore it is the duty of the Irish office to take care that the essential Parliamentary business carried on by the chief secretary should be correctly and duly attended to, and that I should report to Lord Francis, from time to time, the state in which the Bills are, and the communications that take place between Sir Thomas Tomlins and myself daily during the session.

Are those written reports which you make to the chief secretary, or verbal ones?—Verbal, generally speaking; but very often I have the honour of writing to Lord Francis on such matters.

When you allude to reports on the progress of business of the Session, does such a report include more than what is contained in the votes of the House of Commons?—Frequently.

In what respect?—Why, with regard to clauses that the chief secretary may wish to have altered, and which must be made by his counsel, and though Lord Francis is in daily communication with his counsel, still there are points which remain for me to attend to.

Who is counsel to the chief secretary, and by whom is he appointed?—Sir Thomas Tomlins; he is appointed by the chief secretary.

How is the counsel paid?—He receives 400*l.* a year.

What is his duty?—To draw all Irish Bills that the chief secretary may think proper to direct him to prepare.

Might not communications take place direct, and do they not take place frequently direct, between the chief secretary and the counsel?—I have stated that Lord Francis is in daily communication with Sir Thomas Tomlins, still it is impossible that Lord Francis, as chief secretary, can attend to every thing.

Are you aware of any benefit that can arise to the public from the intervention of your office between the chief secretary and his counsel?—The greatest possible; for it is impossible for the chief secretary to attend to every thing; therefore the humble aid of his officers is a very material thing in many instances.

You apprehend one of the parts of your office is to suggest circumstances to the chief secretary, or the counsel, that might otherwise be omitted?—Not to suggest, but to enter into detail, and to see that the directions are accurately attended to.

To see that the suggestions are carried into effect?—Yes.

Will you have the kindness to suggest another head of your duty?—Carrying on and receiving the chief secretary's instructions upon all the public correspondence that he receives, receiving his directions, and writing letters for his signature, or writing letters by his direction for my own signature, communicating with individuals in the public departments, very often with the Treasury; and I should lay it down as a general principle, that it would be quite impossible, as long as the chief secretary's office remains as it is now constituted, to carry on the public business without the assistance of an office here; that is my humble opinion.

Is there a record kept of the letters written in the Irish office?—Every letter is recorded; and the papers, when disposed of, are kept here during the session; and at the end of it they are always transmitted over to the chief secretary's office,

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in Dublin, in order that they may be lodged there; all such papers are registered here.

Has there not been a considerable augmentation and pressure of Irish business within your experience?—Most assuredly.

Can you state at all in what proportion the business is augmented?—Why it is difficult to say that; I only know that during the session I am occupied from half-past nine in the morning till four o'clock, and sometimes later.

Is there any other branch of business connected with your office besides this?—Various.

Will you state whether letters from the chief secretary in London to the under secretary in Dublin, pass through your hands?—Frequently some do, and others pass through the private secretary; for there are points, with regard to patronage, with which I have nothing to do.

Are letters passing from the chief secretary in London, to the under secretary in Dublin, copied and registered in your office?—Yes, most assuredly.

Does it often happen that a day passes without such communication passing through your hands?—No.

Are you aware of the practical advantage derived from the circumstance of registering in your office all correspondence passing between the chief secretary in London, and the resident secretary in Dublin?—I beg leave to state, with great deference, that without the registers in the Irish office, the public business would, on many occasions, have sustained very great inconvenience.

Referring to that point particularly, will you inform the Committee if you are aware of any practical advantage that has arisen to the public from the correspondence of the chief secretary in London to the under secretary in Dublin being registered in your office?—Most assuredly; a case occurred the other day, the case of the stationery, I allude to Mr. Grant's letter to Mr. Gregory, and my letter to Mr. Gregory on the regulations that Mr. Grant wished to be established. If it had not been registered in our office it would have been impossible for me to have shown the fact to Lord Francis when he called on me for information.

If they were not registered in your office a delay would be incurred, and it would have been necessary to send to Dublin for that information?—Yes.

The only advantage understood to be derived from registering in your office the correspondence between the chief secretary and the under secretary is, that it prevents the necessity of applying to Dublin for copies of letters?—Most assuredly. I have got the general correspondence since the Union, and very frequently we have been able to furnish very important information, which we could not have done without reference being made to Dublin.

All which information could be obtained by the delay of writing to Dublin?—Certainly; four days in all probability, I believe all those papers are kept with great care and great accuracy in the Civil office.

Is there any other correspondence of the chief secretary with other departments in Dublin, besides that with the under secretary, that is also registered?—All correspondence.

The chief secretary does not correspond with the revenue board, does he?—Not at all, we have nothing to do with them now.

There is no correspondence between Government and the revenue boards at present registered in your office?—Certainly on revenue questions, now and then there are incidental questions. The chief secretary is often called on to give his opinion on certain points, sometimes letters are written by Lord Francis here, and sent under cover to Mr. Gregory under a flying seal, so that it may be seen what Lord Francis's opinion is.

No correspondence takes place directly from the Treasury and the Home office with departments in Ireland through your Irish office?—No; frequently references are made by the Treasury and Home office to Lord Francis, and if there is no inconvenience from a delay, Lord Francis of course gives his direction to Mr. Gregory (a minute of which is kept in the Irish office), or if the thing presses, Lord Frances writes himself a letter which it is my duty to prepare.

You have stated that one part of your business depends on carrying on communications between the chief secretary and his counsel, Sir Thomas Tomlins, do you mean to give the Committee to understand that all bills relative to Ireland are prepared by Sir Thomas Tomlins?—Yes, almost every one; and he revises all Irish bills.

Was it the case with the criminal bills passed last year applicable to Ireland?—

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No; they were prepared by Mr. Green, under the direction of the attorney and solicitor-general.

For Ireland?—Yes.

Does it not impose a great deal of minute and constant communication between you and Sir Thomas Tomlins whenever an Irish bill is before Parliament?—Very often.

Would it be possible for the chief secretary to give his attention to all the minute details brought before Parliament respecting Ireland, without the intervention of some confidential person?—Almost impossible, with the other business he has to attend to.

Do not you conceive, then, that your situation is in the nature of that of under secretary of state?—No; not that of under secretary of state as to rank, it is of the same nature no doubt.

All the details of the business of the office of the secretary of state are performed by those under secretaries in whom the secretary of state has confidence?—No doubt.

And the same degree of labour attaches to your office?—Of course; I execute every order Lord Francis gives me, and in the course of the day, his Lordship will do me the justice of saying, he sends me a great many, which I obey to the best of my ability.

Will you state any other branch of the business of your office?—I am quite sure, that if the Committee will allow me to send in my paper, I could furnish them with better information; but, generally speaking, I think I have stated what my duties are.

Do you conceive it to be part of the duty of the Irish office to consider the Irish estimates annually voted in Parliament, to compare them with those of previous years, to examine into the nature and the expediency of the charges in Ireland?—That is another branch, and a very important one, of my duty, and the duty of the office. Every year since I have had the honour of filling my present situation it has been a very laborious part of the duty; but, of course, all that is done under the direction of the chief secretary.

You consider it as part of your duty not merely to look to the arithmetic of those charges, but, by entering into the detail, to be prepared to give opinions to the chief secretary as to the expediency of continuing or discontinuing them?—Frequently that is my duty; of course we prepare all the information necessary to enable the chief secretary to answer any questions put to him by Members of the House of Commons when the estimates are discussed.

It is part of your duty to enter very minutely into the items of the estimates, and to be prepared with opinions on all those estimates?—Yes.

There is an estimate of the office-keeper in Dublin, a Mr. Keck; does that gentleman have the superintendence of the disbursements to the amount of 4,543*l.*?—He has no discretion in expending that money, nor has he it in his own hands; he is the person that Mr. Gregory looks to for the procuring of what may be necessary for the use of the civil office; but I believe Mr. Taylor, of that office, has the active superintendence of the expenditure.

In what situation of life is Mr. Keck?—I believe he is a very respectable man. He is the office-keeper, the money does not pass through his hands.

He has a small salary?—£. 150, or something of that sort.

You were understood to state that it was part of your duty to examine those estimates; the first article is British newspapers supplied to the Lord Lieutenant 245*l.*, Irish newspapers 366*l.*, amounting to 611*l.*; can you give the Committee any information as to that?—I can; in the first place, in the first item is included the newspapers to which the Lord Lieutenant has a right. The Lord Lieutenant receives the Times, the Chronicle, the Post, the Courier, the Globe, the Standard. the Sunday Times, and the Gazette; and his Excellency's private secretary receives the Herald; they amount quarterly to 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; it has always been the custom for the Lord Lieutenant to have a supply of papers, or any number of papers he chooses; and I believe I have very good authority for saying, that Lord Wellesley paid for papers out of his own pocket. Then the chief secretary is entitled also to a certain number of papers, which are sent to his residence here, and to Dublin Castle during his residence in Ireland. The Irish office has three morning papers, and one evening paper; they amount to 19*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* quarterly, and it is most essential that it should be furnished with those newpapers, for it is very material we should know what passes in the Houses of Parliament on

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Irish questions. Then Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Mangin the chief clerk in the secretary's office, receive newspapers.

The chief secretary has rather more than the Lord Lieutenant?—But then the Irish office is included; Mr. Gregory and Mr. Mangin have newspapers to the amount of 13*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* quarterly, and Mr. Connor, of the military department, has newspapers to the amount of 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per quarter: at all events, the sum stated is the one that will be to be paid for newspapers; that payment is made through me, and therefore I can speak to it.

As to the Irish newspapers, 366*l.*, is in the same proportion?—Yes; and I think it right to mention, that the chief secretary, during his residence here, is most properly supplied with Irish newspapers, and so is the Irish office, which is in possession of a complete series of Irish papers from the Union. I can appeal to Sir George Hill for the truth of this, as he has often had occasion to refer to them.

You stated one of your principal duties was to attend to parliamentary business, in bringing bills into parliament?—Certainly.

Are your clerks much engaged in that business?—Very frequently.

There is a charge of 119*l.* amount paid to Mr. Gunnell of London, for expenses for copying bills, clauses and amendments for the Irish office; can you explain why, with the number of clerks in your office, it being part of your business to attend to Parliamentary business, there should be still that extra charge of 119*l.* to Mr. Gunnell for copying them?—I will state to the Committee the circumstances. Mr. Gunnell is one of the clerks of the House of Commons, and holds an office under the chief secretary, which is styled Parliamentary agent; it was the late Lord Colchester (when chief secretary in 1801,) who established the office, he found it of the greatest use to have a person belonging to the House of Commons to act as his agent, so that he might have reference to him, when in the House, at all times. Mr. Gunnell is called upon to prepare House copies of all those bills, and I was quite aware that I should be called upon to explain this circumstance. I beg leave to hand the original bill which I paid to Mr. Gunnell the other day, for the 119*l.*

Mr. Gunnell is in the same character to the Irish office that Mr. Dorington is to the Treasury?—Yes; it would be quite impossible to go on without such an officer.

Would it be possible for the clerks in your office to undertake the management of drawing out the clauses of the Acts of Parliament?—Certainly not.

Would it be safe?—It would not, in my humble opinion; as it is most essential that such duty should be performed by an officer belonging to the House, conversant with the forms of Parliament, and well acquainted with its usages. I consider the office of Parliamentary agent as most essential.

Then you would consider, that for the purpose of passing through Irish bills, it is necessary for the Irish secretary of state to have counsel at 400*l.* a year, a Parliamentary agent, and also to have the assistance of your office?—Most assuredly; Mr. Gunnell is on the establishment of the Irish office.

And all those are necessary, in your opinion, for the purpose of carrying and passing the Irish Acts of Parliament?—I beg leave to say, that whenever Sir Thomas Tomlins may unfortunately die, his successor would be entitled by a Treasury regulation to only 300*l.* a year.

Then, in addition to this sum that is paid for Parliamentary business, and counsel, and your assistance, and Mr. Gunnell's, there is a charge for extra clerks in the chief secretary's office, and for their service during the time of Parliament, amounting to 193*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*?—That has no reference to the Irish office; I know nothing of that charge; that belongs to the other side.

The next charge is, to the Irish office in London, for votes, and so forth 59*l.*?—Just so; there are six copies of Parliamentary reports, and seven copies of votes sent over to the Lord Lieutenant, to the chief secretary, and the under secretary, and Mr. Mitchell's charge amounts to that annually (Mr. Mitchell of the vote office); and I believe every member of Parliament pays the same thing; that is a charge he makes.

Are you aware of any regulation by which a certain number of the public offices are supplied by the Speaker's direction with Parliamentary papers free of charge?—I am not aware of anything of that sort.

There is no such supply in the departments under your superintendence?—No; I pay for a set of papers and reports in my office, it amounts to 8*l.* 3*s.* a year with the votes; I have always understood the charge was a regular one.

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Are you able to give the Committee any information as to the amount of fuel, candles, and lamps provided in the chief secretary, and the under secretary's department in Ireland?—I cannot. I beg to decline entering upon any subject with which I am not perfectly acquainted.

Are you acquainted with the fact, if there is any check exercised over that beyond that of Mr. Keck?—I have reason to think there is a very efficient check; for in Mr. Goulburn's time, I know the expenditure was very considerable, and he took very great pains to reduce it; I have no doubt it is under a very proper check.

You are aware that there is an item in the account of nearly 3,000*l.* for coals, fuel and candles?—Yes.

Is there any librarian to the chief secretary's office?—There is not. The fact is, I often act as librarian myself, and so do Mr. Johnson and Mr. Trundell.

You are frequently called upon to perform the office of librarian, to assist the chief secretary in reference to the documents contained in your office?—Every day almost; and I hope it is found that our library is in a good state. I think we have one of the best Parliamentary libraries that can be found.

You perform the whole duty which is performed by one librarian in the colonial office?—Most assuredly, I do not say I do it always, but undoubtedly I have very often.

You hold yourself responsible for the office of librarian being properly exercised?—Most assuredly; the library is under my care; I have taken great pains about it, we owe its foundation to Lord Colchester, who established it.

The secretary applies to you as the person who knows the library, when he wants to refer to it?—Most assuredly.

Of what does it consist?—All Parliamentary papers, a great many books relative to Irish history and Irish politics, in short I could show the Committee the catalogue, which is very rich in Irish books.

Is there not an expense attached to the Irish office which appears in this estimate, charged by you as expenses of coal, candles, &c. 344*l.*?—Most assuredly; that I am responsible for. I am responsible for every item of expenditure in the Irish office.

And in like manner for repairs and the tradesmen's bills?—Most assuredly; and if the Committee would allow me to state a fact, I will do it. In 1826, the lease of the two houses occupied by the Irish office expired. Mr. Goulburn was the chief secretary at that period, and being desirous of getting an office nearer the public offices, and in a more direct line with the House of Commons, he gave me directions to look at one or two houses in Whitehall-place and Duke-street, Westminster. We found the rent of houses there so much higher than what we paid for those we now occupy, that he gave up the plan, and it was then necessary to renew the lease, taking the lessor's remaining term of 15 years; the houses were in a very bad state, and when we began to repair them, they were found in a much worse state than we expected. Mr. Goulburn authorized me to have them both repaired, to have new roofs put on them, and I hope the department may derive some credit for not having called on Parliament for any extra sum beyond the 3,000*l.* annually voted. The fact is, the whole of the repairs by good management, were done at two different periods, and without any increase of the Parliamentary grant.

As it appears by this return that the principal part of the salaries of the officers of the establishment are paid out of the civil list of Ireland, can you furnish the Committee with the statement of this account, so as to give them the gross amount?—I will give the Committee the exact amount. There is 755*l.* paid out of the Parliamentary grant. If the Committee wish to hear how it is appropriated, I will state it: Mr. Johnson receives 429*l.* of it, Mr. Trundell 100*l.*, Sir Thomas Tomlins 100*l.*, the office porter 26*l.*, and I have myself 100*l.*, that makes 755*l.* The salaries paid out of the civil list, together with my own, are as follows: to the officers of the department 1,890*l.* net, and my own salary 1,148*l.* net, making 3,038*l.* 8*s.*, to which must be added the 3,000*l.* voted by Parliament, that makes the whole expense of the Irish office amount to 6,038*l.* annually.

In the return delivered of the salaries in 1827, it amounts to 3,456*l.*, that includes the civil list and the sum you mention?—Yes.

Your own salary is 1,150*l.* from the civil list, and 100*l.* from the Parliamentary grant?—Yes, and then there are fees that amount to about 300*l.*, my salary is altogether 1,550*l.*

Do you receive those fees?—No; they are received in Ireland, and paid over to me.

They

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They are received in Ireland, and paid over to you?—Yes.

From what do they emanate?—From the royal warrants, as I have had occasion to mention, and from fees on military commissions.

Then the whole amount of your salary is 1,551*l.*?—Yes.

How many clerks are there on the establishment?—Three; and if the duties are to remain the same as they now are, the establishment ought not to be reduced. It is on a very small scale, considering the duties that are to be performed.

You have described that the greater part of your duties arise during the sitting of Parliament, and during the period of the chief secretary's residence in England?—Most assuredly; that is the time in which I am most employed.

During the time the chief secretary is in Ireland, does he correspond with you, and does his communication pass through your hands?—Frequently, and with Mr. Gregory daily, and with Mr. Taylor, and also with Mr. Connor.

Does such correspondence require your constant residence in London during the recess of Parliament?—Certainly not; because we always have our holidays, and when I am absent Mr. Johnson is kind enough to act for me; of course I have the authority of the chief secretary for that; the rule is, if I am absent another of the clerks is absent, and two remain.

During the recess of Parliament it is not generally requisite to have more than two persons in attendance?—Certainly not.

Then, during the recess of Parliament, if you are absent during the whole time, or if Mr. Johnson is absent during the whole time, either of those gentlemen would be able to perform the whole of the duties with the assistance of clerks?—Certainly; for example, Mr. Johnson, the moment the session is over, takes his holidays; I generally remain in town till the middle or the end of August, when Mr. Johnson comes back; and in that case, or when Mr. Trundell is in attendance, I feel perfectly satisfied that the business of the department will be carefully attended to. I certainly have the indulgence of the chief secretary for three months, sometimes two; I certainly have had three.

Does any business follow you into the country?—Very frequently.

To any amount?—Very often.

Some of those bills are of as old standing as 1827?—That is in consequence of the fact I have befores tated, that our means for repairing the houses were limited to the grant of 3,000*l.*, and that they did not admit of our paying all the bills at once.

Do you find that it is good economy leaving them so long unpaid?—Why we have not been pressed for payment; but I shall now pay them in a few days.

Can you explain the ninth item in your return of the detailed account?—In the first place, I am often called on to make advances on account of the Irish government for various services, and for sums of an important nature.

For what sort of services are you called on to advance money?—Sometimes I am called on to advance money for secret service, which is repaid to me, and if I had not a certain sum in my hands to go upon, of course I could not pay it.

Is there any secret service money from the Irish government that is paid in London?—There is; but this is a subject of so much delicacy that I must throw myself on the indulgence of the Committee, and decline entering into further particulars.

There is a charge in your statement, for stationery, 300*l.*; are you not provided with stationery by the stationery office?—I am not; I beg to state some circumstances on that subject. When the office was first established, the late Lord Londonderry, then chief secretary, directed that a Mr. Triphook, who lived in St. James's-street, might be employed as the stationer; he was continued until the year 1805, when Mr. Long (now Lord Farnborough), gave orders that the stationery might be furnished by the stationery office. The quality of the articles supplied was found to be very inferior, and in 1807, when Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed chief secretary, I received his directions to employ Mr. Triphook again, who continued to supply the office until the year 1818*, when he gave up business. I have since employed a young man of the name of Rice, who had been brought up under Mr. Triphook, and when I did so, I desired he would reduce the prices, for I was quite certain that Triphook's prices were higher than they ought to have been. I saw Mr. Rice yesterday, and he showed me that he had reduced the prices when he was first employed in 1818. In Mr. Trip-

* *Note since added by Sir Charles Flint.* On referring to my memoranda, I find I was wrong as to this fact.

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hook's account, one ream of demy thick was charged at 2 *l.* 3 *s.*, and Mr. Rice 1 *l.* 8 *s.*, upwards of 30 per cent less, except the pens, and they were about 10 per cent less. I have continued to deal with Mr. Rice, he lives in Charles-street; he, is a respectable man, and perhaps knows more of the stationery question, practically than any man in London, and particularly in regard to the Irish stationery, having been regularly bred as a stationer, having been afterwards in the stationery office as a clerk, and afterwards the confidential manager of Messrs. Morgan, the great paper manufacturers. At my suggestion he was sent over by Mr. Grant, in 1821, to settle the question between Sir Abraham King and the Government. That question was not settled till Mr. Goulburn's time, in 1822.

Are you aware of the difference of price between what Mr. Rice charges to the Irish office, and what is supplied by the stationery office?—I asked him that question this morning: he allowed that his charge might be something over the stationery office charge, but said that his article was a better article.

Has that arrangement of your's continuing to be supplied by the stationer, met with the approbation of the Treasury?—The fact is, we consider ourselves as a distinct department from the public offices in London, and belonging more to Ireland than England: we are, in fact, a branch of the chief secretary's office in Dublin. The chief secretary always has sanctioned my employing a private stationer, and for the experience I formerly had, I should certainly prefer having the office supplied by a private stationer than by the stationery office.

The stationery being better in quality?—Most assuredly.

What restrictions have you for articles furnished by the private stationer?—The honesty of the individual, which is a great deal.

But what are the actual restrictions under which you consider yourself acting in ordering stationery for the office?—Of course it is my duty to be as economical as possible; I throw myself on the committee in regard to that, and when I state that the chief secretary, the private secretary, the clerks, Sir Thomas Tomlins, the parliamentary agent, myself, and the office generally, are all supplied with stationery, I should venture to hope they would not think the amount very large.

What is the amount?—£. 289 last year.

You must be aware that there are certain articles which can only be furnished by the stationery office to them, do you know if there are others which are not supplied except by the stationery office?—I think not.

Perhaps you would give a detailed account of that 289*l.* or 300*l.*?—Yes; I think, generally speaking, it amounts to 300*l.* a year; I will furnish the Committee with a detail of the 289*l.* and the prices; I beg leave just to read this, it relates to the settlement between Sir Abraham King.

[*The Witness reads a paper, which is not delivered in.*]

You consider, by that agreement, Sir Abraham King had no right to charge more than 10*l.* per cent on the wholesale price in England, the 6½ per cent being added afterwards?—Yes.

Have you a regular written agreement entered up on that?—No, it has occurred to me that if the Committee were to examine Mr. Rice who was sent over by the chief secretary to Ireland in order to digest and arrange the whole, I think a great deal of practical information might be obtained in that way.

There was no agreement for any other article except paper, they were allowed to charge for sealing wax, wafers, ink, and every thing else?—Just so.

There was no agreement except for paper?—I think upon stationery of all sorts; no, if I recollect right it is for paper only.

[*The Witness looks over a paper.*]

George Grierson, Esq. called in; and Examined.

George Grierson, Esq.

YOU handed in a statement, which has been unfortunately mislaid, it was a short one, which was the correction of part of your evidence, as to the time the Statutes had been delivered, will you mention it again?—Precisely; I meant to have spoken of it, I answered that I was not prepared to answer the question, but I perfectly remember on the 25th of October last, the quarto Statutes were finished.

And ready for delivery?—Yes, in a day or two afterwards, and they were delivered at Dublin Castle, I said on the 7th of November, I wished to be correct. There has been an advantage derived from the Statutes being printed in Dublin, even

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even some advantage in point of delay, for there have been errors found in Acts being recited.

What means have you of detecting errors, and making corrections?—Every Act of Parliament printed by us is read three times, and is corrected after it is received, when we reprint it, it is read three times over by our correctors.

How are you able to ascertain if the copy from England is not the most authentic?—We have sent it to my Lord Leveson Gower who has compared it with our own Acts of Parliament.

What is your process of correction, have you a certified copy?—Yes, we have a certified copy sent from this country.

From what office?—From the Clerk of the Parliaments; in many cases the word "not" has been omitted in the Criminal Act.

Robert Hamilton, Esq. called in; and Examined.

Robert Hamilton, Esq.

WHAT is your office?—I am Crown Solicitor for the north-east circuit of Ulster; and Solicitor to the Police Establishment of Dublin; both departments are subjects of consideration by the present Committee.

How long have you been in the office of crown solicitor?—Twenty-nine years; I was appointed in the year 1800, or 1801.

The Committee have already had a detail as to the general system of the crown solicitors of Ireland, much may be taken for granted; do you conceive that the present system is capable of improvement?—I think it is capable of improvement.

In what respects?—First, as to the principle upon which a selection of cases (to be prosecuted at the public expense), is made, separating them from those which are left to private prosecutions; it should be more fixed, and better understood. The attorney-general directs all such cases as he thinks fit, and gives a controlling power to the leading counsel on circuit, to direct other cases, or to abandon those which he had previously directed, in the event of finding them not likely to be maintained by evidence; or in other respects not worthy of the Crown's interference.

Has any alteration of the principle of selection taken place, and when, during your employment?—Yes; on my appointment in 1800, Sir John Stewart was attorney-general, and after him the present Chief Baron, and then Lord Plunkett, and they severally prosecuted very much on the same principle that seems to actuate the present attorney-general, perhaps there is a little increase at present, beyond their system. But in Mr. Saurin's time, who succeeded Lord Plunkett, he took a different view from his predecessors, and the cases ordered by him were comparatively few.

Has there been any alteration subsequent to the restriction put on the crown prosecutions by Mr. Saurin when he was attorney-general?—Lord Plunkett again succeeded Mr. Saurin, and he and the present attorney-general have been much more extended in their prosecutions than Mr. Saurin was.

Is the present attorney-general more so than Lord Plunkett?—Somewhat; Sir John Stewart, the Chief Baron, Lord Plunkett and Mr. Joy, have acted nearly on the same principle, and directed prosecutions more extensively; but Mr. Saurin abridged them very considerably.

Have you been able to perceive any material effects connected with the extension of crown prosecutions, during the last official duties of Lord Plunkett?—Yes; I consider that it tended very much to the suppression of crime. I think that in the time of Mr. Saurin there was a great increase in the commission of crime, which has been since checked.

Will you be good enough to explain to the Committee, on what principle a case is considered as being a fit subject for crown prosecution?—Why, the attorney-general directs all cases in which death has happened, whether murder or manslaughter, to be investigated; also, rapes of a certain description; and abductions by force, whether accompanied by rape or not; highway robberies in some but not in all instances; house-breakings, particularly when effected by a numerous gang, or that the object had been to rob arms.

Suppose a case in which a number of persons assembled, and repaired to the house of a rich farmer, and procured by threat from him the delivery of arms; and further suppose that the same offenders afterwards made use of those very arms in attacking a house and robbing property where no arms found, would the one case be

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be prosecuted at the public expense, and the other be left to private prosecution?—I think it would depend on the numbers that attacked the house in the second instance, and the violence used, or threatened. I think, if only one or two or three individuals made such an attack, and more particularly if they did not succeed, such case would not be prosecuted by the Crown; but if the second house was attacked by a number of persons, whether arms taken or not, the attorney-general would probably direct the prosecution.

Suppose that the same delinquents who had committed the former offence, afterwards repaired to the house of a poor person, entering it by violence, and robbing the individual of the whole of his property, but no arms, would that last case be made the matter of a public prosecution?—Referring to my former answer, I do not think that the principle is exactly defined. I have known cases directed to be prosecuted upon apparently different principles at successive assizes.

Do you think it is advantageous to the principles of justice that every offence which is committed, accompanied with violence, should be prosecuted at the public expense?—I certainly do.

Do you think the present mode of paying the crown solicitor the most advantageous that could be adopted?—Indeed I think a great deal of argument might be advanced in favour of it, in preference to salary.

Are you sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances of the south and north of Ireland to state whether the necessity for the crown prosecutions is greater in one part of Ireland than another?—I believe the necessity for interference is greater in the south. I think there are more crimes committed in the south of a violent nature than in the north of Ireland. The north of Ireland resembles England and Scotland very much, the habits of the lower orders of the people are more civilized; they are more industrious, possess more capital, and use more intercourse in traffic and trade. The farms are not so large; and less crime of an outrageous kind occurs in the north-east district, though the population is greater. There is, of course, a good deal of crime amongst so large a population, such as arises universally from increased population; but it is of a minor description, and I think outrage is more characteristic of the south than of the north.

Is there more difficulty in procuring evidence on the north circuits of Ireland than the southern?—I think there is no difficulty in procuring evidence in the north of Ireland, except in cases of a political nature. In a case of murder, not connected with politics or party, I think there is a willingness on the part of the people in the north to come forward and expose it.

In your experience of the north-eastern circuit, have there been instances where you have been obliged, in cases not political, to remove witnesses, after having given their evidence, for the sake of protection?—No, not in other cases distinct from politics.

Not in a simple case disconnected with politics?—In simple criminal cases I have not had occasion to recommend anything of the kind, but in cases of an opposite nature I have done so, and it has been acted on.

Has the Insurrection Act been put in force since the Union in Ulster?—No, not that I recollect; there is only part of the province in my district. As to that part I can speak positively; and as to the rest, I do not believe that it has in the province of Ulster, since the Union, been brought into operation.

You say that you recommend the intervention of a crown prosecution in all cases where force had been employed?—Yes.

Do you mean that that should apply to the case of abduction?—Yes; there is generally a great deal of force employed in abduction cases.

Do not you think the parties themselves would be very well inclined when there was such a grievous injury committed on the members of a family, as the carrying off a person by force, to put the law in execution against them?—Yes, so far as coming forward as witnesses; but they are often not able to bear the expense of a prosecution, and it is seldom you find in Ireland a willingness to prosecute privately, unless through some vindictive or unworthy motive.

Are they not the richest people against whom abductions are committed?—No; indeed I have known cases of that kind committed against the poorer orders, where parents had refused consent to marriages.

Have you found an unwillingness on the part of persons to give evidence in cases of abduction?—I have on the part of the female herself, because some of those cases have arisen from parents not giving their consent to marriages; and a great many of what are called rapes in our country have originated in the same cause; where

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where the parties wish to marry, and the parents do not consent, the man uses force against the female, who is often not very reluctant, and then the parents compel the female to lodge an information against the man, and swear a rape had been committed. It is very often done with the view of effecting marriage, or getting the consent of parents, who have consented after abduction or rape had been committed, when they would not before.

Do you think that there are cases in which a prosecution at the instance of the Crown is necessary?—Indeed I think, in actual abductions and rapes, it would tend to a successful prosecution, which otherwise would be very uncertain; for it frequently happens in such, as in other cases, that witnesses must be brought from a distance, and the parties are not equal to the expense, and therefore decline to prosecute.

Do you think there is any public object answered in prosecuting, in such cases as abduction?—I think if such cases could be repressed it would be creditable to the country, it is disgraceful that a man's house should be entered in the dead time of night, and his daughter carried off by force against his authority or inclination; it seems to me a worse species of robbery than taking of arms, or any other sort of property.

Have you ever had directions to prosecute for party disputes, or party processions?—Frequently.

At what period?—Why they have not been so much, I am glad to say, in use latterly as formerly, but even now there are some such cases depending in the county of Antrim, arising from the processions of both parties; the Ribbonmen or Roman Catholics choosing one day for their procession, and the Protestants or Orangemen another day for theirs; and almost all those processions in my district are attended with injury to person and sometimes loss of life, or lingering disability that is often worse than loss of life.

Do not you think that if intervention is necessary in cases of force, and crimes perpetrated by force, that it would be almost as necessary in cases of party processions?—Yes, and it has always been so considered; and there is no case of that kind, whether on one side or the other, that the attorney-general does not desire to be investigated and prosecuted.

Have you had many orders to prosecute?—I have had many such orders, and to prosecute one party just as much as the other.

You were asked whether you thought the present mode of remuneration was the best, the payment by fees?—Why, a great many arguments may be used *pro* and *con*, the chief one for a salary being that it fixes the expense and prevents fluctuation in the public grant; but I think where an officer is removeable at pleasure, and knows besides that the public eye is upon him, he will be likely both for the maintenance of his character and the retention of his office, to do his duty, whether paid by salary or by fees; and a contrary course would subject him not only to loss of character, but of place.

Taking a balance of the advantage and the disadvantage, which way would your opinion incline, in favor of the salary or in favor of fees?—For myself I have not a choice, but I think that a salary would enable the Government to know the extent of expenditure, and in that point of view it would be desirable, and I myself would have no objection to such an arrangement.

Are you aware of the change that has taken place in Ireland with respect to the salaries of other officers (clerks of the crown, and of the peace) by the abolition of fees, and substitution of salary?—Yes.

But are you able to inform the Committee whether the duties are better or worse performed by such officers at present?—I think they are as well performed now as they used to be.

What number of counsel are employed on your circuit—Four.

Do you think that number is capable of being reduced?—I think it might, on one proviso, that the lesser number should be obliged to attend exclusively to the Crown business; but as there are always two courts going at the assizes, there must be a multiplicity of counsel to insure attendance in one or the other.

Do you think that a saving would take place if many of the cases which are now sent to the asssizes were sent in future to the sessions?—I do not know as to a saving; but I do think many cases are sent to the assizes that ought not to be sent there, but ought to be sent to the sessions.

Do not the judges on the circuit generally remark on those cases that ought to have been sent to the sessions, and not to the assizes?—I have often heard remarks

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from the judges that such and such cases ought to have been sent to the sessions; and I have myself witnessed that many cases which had been returned to the assizes, remained untried for want of time to try them; for generally speaking, there is not a sufficient time allowed in striking the circuits, for the business of each town.

From your experience, have the magistrates taken notice of that recommendation of the judges, and accordingly sent those things that ought to go to the sessions?—Why some who happened to be present, or to have heard of the judges suggestion, may have done so; but still I have afterwards seen cases sent to the assizes which were more fit subjects for sessions.

Do you think the counties contribute as they ought to do to the expense of criminal prosecutions, particularly payment for witnesses?—I do not. After the passing of the Act which gave the judges power in cases of felony, to order the expenses of the witnesses to be paid by the county, witnesses were for some time paid in cases wherein the Crown prosecuted; but the judges afterwards met upon that subject and came to a determination, but whether on the law of the case, or on what other ground I cannot say, that they would make no such orders in future, and latterly they have refused to make any order in any case that I have prosecuted, and that has necessarily increased the expense of crown prosecutions against the Government.

Are not fees a stimulus to exertion in your public office as in any ordinary solicitor's office?—I think fees are preferable on that score to a salary. I think that where the remuneration is stipulated and certain, human nature would incline to become more lax than if each exertion was to be paid for individually.

But in point of fact would you not receive greater fees if you did more business than you would if you did less business, as the present system is?—Certainly; as I am paid at present, it depends on the quantity of business I do.

Is it not in your power to make business for the sake of the fee?—No; I have no power of making business. I am entirely under the direction of the attorney-general and the leading counsel on the circuit, in whom he places discretion; I have no power of decreasing or increasing the business ordered by them.

Supposing you were to be paid by a salary, it would be no object to you to get up the case with a great deal of labour, more than to get it up with less labour?—Why, I could not lose sight of my character.

Excepting the conscientious feeling you would have?—Even excepting that, I still think fees are the most natural mode of exciting human nature to do its duty.

Have you any private business?—Yes, I have a good deal; but in order to attend to the duties of my office, I have formed arrangements with partners, by which I have given up two-thirds of the profits of my general or private business, in order to allow me the better to attend to my public duties. Mr. Kemmis has given up his private professional business entirely, and Mr. Barrington also has a partner, with the same view that has actuated myself.

Supposing such a change in your situation as the solicitor of the crown, who has also private business, were to take place, would it not be natural that the individual to derive fees from his private business, and derive none from the public beyond a fixed salary, would be apt more to attend to the private rather than the public business; putting his honesty out of the question, taking it as a matter of influence upon him?—I think, whether the thing is paid for by a salary, or paid by fees, the duty must be done, the public eye is on the officer, and he is subject to removal if observation is drawn to his disadvantage: but my own idea is, if I wanted any service to be done for myself, I would rather pay a man a *quantum meruit* for what he did, than pay a salary for doing it.

Are the duties of clerk of the crown analogous to your duty as solicitor on the circuit?—No, not exactly; he, to be sure, prepares indictments in cases in which the Crown does not interfere, and in cases in which the Crown interferes; I prepare the indictments, but his duties are quite distinct; he prepares the Crown books, puts the prisoners and traversers to plead, arraigns them, and gives them in charge to juries, swears the witnesses, receives and records the verdicts, &c.

That is regular business, for which no great exertion is necessary one way or the other?—No; it is a routine of business which does not comprise much difficulty, but is laborious, and requires great precision.

Can you use that expression of routine with equal justice to the business of the crown solicitor on the circuits?—No, I think not, as to parts of our duty.

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Is there not discretion in one instance, and very little in the other?—I think there is a great deal more discretion in the manner of exercising the duties of crown solicitor, than respects those of the clerk of the crown; indeed, I do not see that there is any as to the duties of the clerk of the crown; there are certain duties to be performed by both, and the crown solicitor and clerk of the crown have each a great deal to attend to.

Supposing you employed fewer counsel, would it be necessary that those counsel should be obliged to attend always in the criminal court?—Yes.

Under those circumstances would you not be obliged to increase the fees to the crown counsel, or take less able men?—I think you would have to increase the fees; and you would not then get the top of the profession to undertake it. I think that great advantage has been derived by having men of the first consequence on the circuits employed as crown lawyers, with juniors to assist them; it is managed extremely well in that way at present.

In point of fact, you would be obliged, if you had only two counsel, for instance, to take a junior class of counsel, or very much increase the fees of the other class of counsel?—Decidedly.

And though the superior counsel may not be present during the whole of the trial, is not their advice in general, and their superintendence of the conduct of the trial of great importance?—There is no question of it at all, it is of the highest importance. There is scarcely a judge on the Irish bench that in his turn has not been the conducting lawyer of circuit prosecutions.

Are the general prosecutions carried on by the Crown of such an extent as to employ the greater part of the whole time of the crown side of the circuit?—No; there is a great deal of business done at assize time, which the attorney-general does not direct to be prosecuted at the public expense, and the crown lawyers are thus able to attend to other business in the civil court.

Would it be possible for the leading counsel, if they were obliged to attend during the whole course of every crown prosecution instituted by the Crown, habitually to be concerned in any of the civil business carried on in the other court?—Generally speaking, I think they might; and they do it; if a lesser number were employed they must be confined to the crown court.

They could not attend to the business of both the crown and the civil side?—No, not at the same time; the leading men would not stipulate for any such thing as abandoning their general business.

Would not that have the effect of throwing the leading counsel out of their general business?—Yes, certainly.

You would have an inferior class of men?—Decidedly; the upper class of men would not undertake it.

Supposing it had the effect of throwing the leading counsel out of their general business, would the leading counsel, generally speaking, undertake crown prosecutions?—I do not think they would.

Would not the effect of such a limitation to mere crown business be to exclude all the principal professional men from undertaking that business?—I think it would have that tendency decidedly; I am sure Baron Pennefather, for instance, who, before he was promoted to the bench, conducted the crown prosecutions on his circuit, would not, on such terms, have undertaken crown prosecutions, and precluded himself from general business.

Not for ten times the amount?—No; I dare say.

Are not the great emoluments of the leading counsel on circuit connected with the civil business?—Their business is very considerable in the civil courts.

It has a larger scale of profit a good deal?—Yes; with a crown prosecution they seldom get more than five or six guineas, sometimes four, three, and sometimes two. I have known 150 guineas to be given at the assizes on civil business.

Is there a distinct fee paid to the law officers in each prosecution carried on at the public expense, or how are they paid?—The attorney-general gets one fee for looking over the abstract of the calendars, reading the copies of informations in each case, and directing prosecutions. He does not get a fee in each case, and the general fee which custom has established, considering the number of cases he has to inspect, is a very small one indeed; it is but ten guineas. On my circuit, the number of cases from which he makes his selection average about 50 in each reference to him, all of which he must read, in order to judge what cases are fit for the Crown's interference.

Lunæ, 1° *die Junii*, 1829.

Rowley Lascelles, Esq. again called in; and Examined.

Rowley Lascelles, Esq.

1 June 1829.

YOU have some explanation you wish to make to the Committee as to some points of your evidence?—1. One of the members of the Committee interrogated me the other day with regard to permitting strangers to publish the contents of the Records, on condition of their having free access to them, and of having the profits from the sale of the books compiled therefrom; in truth the record-keepers are so well paid by salary and fees, or both, that they might supply all that kind of publication without charging anything, either to Government or to the individual purchaser, save the mere expense of copying, printing and paper. The Records ought not to be given up to the pillage of mercenary men and political partisans, nor is every record-keeper, in honesty, genius, or diligence, born a Prynne; but works of the first order as to learning and composition, do commonly require the patronage of a Parliamentary commission, especially if the compiler be not a keeper of records; this, too is essential to prevent or cure the evil of monopoly. 2. Concerning such record works sold on the part of the Government, I wish to add, that booksellers need not interfere in such sale; they charge 25 or 33 per cent ordinarily on all their publications. But record works, in a manner, publish themselves, and from their value and dignity, it is unnecessary further to publish or proclaim them, any more than to advertise an Act of Parliament. 3. I now wish to show to the Committee not merely by description, for that has been done already in my return, by the view itself of the LIBER HIBERNIÆ, or Book of the Establishments, exemplifying its uses on the very topics of this Committee's present inquiry. As I have kept the key of it to myself, and there is no index to it yet, there are but two persons who understand the real nature, object and principle of this book. It is meant to be a complete chief secretary's book; the red-book of record, from the earliest to the latest establishment, displaying the present and past state of all the offices, public institutions, and public boards, with lists in regular succession, and abstracts of all Acts of Parliament relating to the same; together with a full series of precedents, of the privy seals, warrants, patents, commissions, &c.; also of returns and reports, in chronological and departmental order. It professes to give the history of all offices, public boards, or other public establishments; to lay down the law of offices, their methods of doing business; it is a perpetual calendar, not only of royal, but of any other patronage, of dignities, titles, parliamentary privileges, or franchise of boroughs, subjoining the abstract of their charters, schedules, tables of remuneration, pensions, salaries of office, and all the accounts, official or public of Ireland. As long as there is any public business, something of this kind must be kept up; for what is a record? it is an evidence to perpetuate the memory of some transaction. The business transacted to-day becomes matter of record, and laid up in some repository to-morrow; and this is the register-key to such record.

[Here a message being delivered to the Chairman, stating the attendance of a witness on some other of the Irish Estimates, whose infirm state of health admitted not of delay;—upon this an intimation was given to Mr. Lascelles, by the Chairman, to put into writing the remainder of whatever he had to communicate to the Committee.]

Sir *Abraham Bradley King*, Bart. called in; and Examined.

Sir *A. B. King*, Bart.

YOU are the King's Stationer in Dublin?—I am.

You furnish the stationery under your patent right?—I do.

There has been transmitted from your office a detailed account of the sum of 3,323 *l.*?—Yes.

In that account you have stated that you have made no higher charge than had been agreed upon in the regulations between you and Government?—To the best of my knowledge.

Will you have the goodness to state to the Committee the nature of that agreement between you and His Majesty's Government in Ireland?—I am allowed to charge upon the wholesale prices in London 10 per cent for paper, and 6 ½ per cent to cover the expense of the establishment.

Is

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Is the Committee to understand that the 10 per cent is included in the charge which you make for each separate article, and 6 ½ per cent is added at the conclusion?—Yes.

Then you consider, with reference to the paper, you have no right to charge by your agreement more than 10 per cent upon the wholesale prices of London?—Just so.

That is exclusive of the 6 ½ per cent which is charged at the conclusion of the bill?—Just so.

You have stated in your deposition, "His Majesty's stationer says, that the annexed account of stationery is not charged at any higher rate than what has been agreed upon in the regulations between him and Government;" when you say the stationery, you do not include any article but paper?—Yes; every article in that account.

Are the Committee to understand that the agreement between you and the government in Ireland extends not merely to paper, but every other article; for pens and sealing-wax you are to charge 10 per cent?—No; there was a gentleman sent over, I think a Mr. Rice, from the stationery office, to examine my accounts, and he made out a schedule of the prices of miscellaneous articles, such as pens, wax, and every article of that description, and he made out a list of the prices, which list was sent to me, and it was allowed by the Government, and sent by the commissioners of excise to me, by the desire of Government, with directions that I should adopt those prices as my prices in future, for all those articles, which schedule I have, and will produce to the Committee, made out by Mr. Rice, who came over from the stationery office here.

Have you that schedule with you?—I have not it immediately about me; it is over the way at my lodgings.

Then the Committee are to understand that the agreement between you and the Government, as regards paper, is 10 per cent upon the London wholesale prices, and 6 ½ per cent to cover the expenses of the patentee's estates?—Yes.

But your agreement with the Irish Government, as to miscellaneous articles; is the schedule prepared by Mr. Rice?—Exactly so.

You charge exactly the prices that Mr. Rice has directed you to charge?—To the best of my knowledge and belief, invariably wherever they are applicable; for instance, there are extra things that are not in that schedule.

To return back again to paper, you state that you are to charge 10 per cent beyond the London wholesale prices?—Yes.

Are you aware of the wholesale London price of any one article upon which you have charged that 10 per cent; for instance, in the account the Committee have before them they find blotting-paper to be charged at the wholesale London prices at 16 *s.* 6 *d.* per ream, 10 per cent upon 16 *s.* 6 *d.* would be under 2 *s.* which would make it 18 *s.* 6 *d.* whereas your charge is 1 *l.*?—It depends upon the description of what blotting-paper it is, whether medium or demy.

It is the same weight of paper, 17 pounds charged at 16 *s.* 6 *d.* you have charged 1 *l.*?—There is allowance for cutting and taking out the two outside quires, and putting two perfect quires in.

Again thick post, the wholesale London price is 1 *l.* 9 *s.* ten per cent upon that would be very near 3 *s.* that would be 1 *l.* 12 *s.* whereas you have charged in that account 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.* being an excess of 5 *s.* 8 *d.* above the London wholesale prices, above 10 per cent, will you reconcile that?—There is an allowance for cutting and for making it perfect instead of imperfect, by two outside quires.

You consider that that allowance of 5 *s.* 8 *d.* is a proper allowance for the expense of cutting, and the two outside quires of each ream?—I believe it will be found so, but my clerk who is with me can explain more satisfactorily than I can.

Are those the charges you make to the board of excise?—Precisely.

Do you obtain the same prices for cutting and outside quires from the board of excise that you do from the Lord Lieutenant's household?—Just so.

That does not appear by the account received from the board of excise, in which they state they pay only 10 per cent, and 6 ½ per cent upon the London prices?—I imagine there is some mistake there, the accounts will speak for themselves.

And in the agreement with his Majesty's Government, was the rate at which those allowances for cutting and outside quires were to be given, stated?—Yes, they are all put down in Mr. Rice's schedule.

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With regard to the small articles, do you get them from England or from Ireland?—Some from England, and some in Ireland.

Your sealing wax for instance?—That I get in England.

Who from?—Mr. Field.

The Committee understand that you reconcile the differences between the wholesale prices in London and your 10 per cent thereon, and the actual sum charged, by the allowance that you consider ought to be made to you for the expense of cutting and the two outside quires?—Yes.

The Committee perceive in these accounts some charges you have made to the public for money allowances to the household of the Lord Lieutenant; will you state whether those money allowances in lieu of stationary are paid under any direct authority from his Majesty's Government?—They are all paid under the direct authority of the proper officer, the private secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, it is a custom that has been established long before I had any thing to do with it, and has continued ever since.

You have a regular written authority sent to you to pay it?—Every order must be signed by the private secretary for every article, I could not deliver a sheet of paper without his authority, for it goes in with my account as a voucher for passing the account, and the secretary signs the account upon producing those vouchers.

Does the order specify that you are to pay so much money in lieu of so much stationery?—No, certainly not; but it authorizes me to give that allowance to that amount.

Does the order authorize you to pay to the cook and gardener a certain sum in lieu of stationery?—No, certainly not; but it orders me to give them stationery to that amount; that is, an allowance for stationery; and then they take what they want, and they take the balance in money, and that is done from the highest officer to the lowest.

And you found that to be the practice when you first did the business?—Yes, and long before.

Are the Committee to understand, that any portion of this allowance to the different members of the Lord Lieutenant's household is paid in articles, and not the whole in money?—Sir Stewart Bruce, and Sir George Rich, they draw articles as they want them, and the balance they get at the end of the quarter, whatever balance is coming in money.

The Committee want to know whether you pay the butler, cook and confectioner in money, or are they paid in stationery; is a sum actually paid to the different members?—Yes, actually in money.

Not in kind?—Sometimes they get, as I said before, part in stationery, whatever they want, and they get the balance in money.

Is there any per centage or commission charged by you for the payment of those sums?—Not to those inferior officers.

Is there to any of the superior officers to whom it is paid in money?—Yes.

For instance, to the comptroller 26*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, is that sum actually paid in money, or is there any and what commission deducted from that 26*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* by you for the trouble of paying it?—There is a commission.

What commission?—Twenty-five per cent I deduct.

Then the Committee are to understand that this which is called a year's allowance to the comptroller is not actually paid, but that you deduct from that a commission of 25 per cent?—Yes.

And the same to the house steward?—Yes.

But not to all the small servants?—No; I do not take any per centage from that.

The house steward, is there a per centage taken from him?—No.

From the cook?—No.

Only from those two, the chaplain and comptroller?—From the comptroller and the state steward.

Deducting 25 per cent from the state steward and comptroller of the household, do you pay the balance in money, or is there a running account for stationery articles between you and those persons upon which the remaining balance is paid?—Just so; sometimes there is, and sometimes not.

Then the Committee are to understand that in addition to 25 per cent commission you deduct from it, you also of course gain a profit upon all the articles which you furnish in payment of that balance, if there be any profit?—Certainly.

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Of course it is more to your advantage to make a payment in kind than to make the payment in money?—Yes; I would be very glad they were all done away with.

The Committee perceive an article of some payments made by Sir Abraham Bradley King, for expenses incurred in London; will you have the goodness to state upon what authority those payments for articles furnished in London are made by your orders?—What are they, may I ask.

The Committee perceive a bill of Mr. Ridgways for 51*l.* for stationery, supplied by Sir Abraham Bradley King?—They are, I believe, chiefly composed of Parliamentary papers and documents for the vice-treasurer.

By whose authority were you in Dublin authorized to pay a bill of that description in London?—By the vice-treasurer.

Then all the authorities for payments and for the delivery of articles in the vice-treasurer's office, pass from the vice-treasurer himself?—Not all of them; there is a Mr. Mitchell who is authorized and is on the spot when Sir George Hill is not there to give orders upon me, and as he signs the account, I must produce all those orders; if I have not his orders, I must have the order of the vice-treasurer or his deputy.

Will you have the goodness to state what commission, if any, you received upon the payment of that bill of 51*l.* to Mr. Ridgway?—I cannot take upon me to say at this moment; but I believe my clerk can inform the Committee upon it.

Will you have the goodness to say whether you received any commission upon the 51*l.*, the amount of Mr. Ridgway's account?—I really cannot take upon me to say at this moment, whether I did or not.

Is it your habit to receive a commission upon all payments you do make in London, or elsewhere?—I think it is very reasonable to suppose that a man paying his money should receive some remuneration.

What is the extent of that commission?—Sometimes the parties themselves make a deduction of so much per cent.

With regard to the newspapers furnished by you to the different departments, is there any commission charged?—Not a fraction.

The Committee perceive several items for bookbinders employed; are they employed by you, as generally working for you, or are they other master bookbinders?—There are some that have been employed by the gentlemen in the Castle themselves, there is one of the name of Mac Neil, I dare say his account is there.

Do you receive a commission of 25 per cent upon all the charges of bookbinding?—I am not certain there is 25 per cent; they make an allowance, but what that allowance is I cannot at this moment say.

Have you any doubt you have a profit upon bookbinding?—Certainly not the slightest doubt.

But you do not know the amount?—No.

Are there many small articles charged in this account that do not come under the class of stationery articles, such as drawing-paper, the preparation of albums, and scrap-books, and articles of that kind; do you receive a written order for every one of those articles?—Always, those just alluded to.

These accounts of yours are not submitted to the Commissioners of Public Audit?—I know nothing more about them than deliver them to the Treasury, and get payment for them.

They are not submitted to the audit of the Commissioners of Public Accounts?—I know that several of my accounts are.

That is the account with the excise and customs?—They are examined by the board themselves; there is an officer in each department, who is authorized to send orders to me, if any of the clerks, or even the Commissioners themselves, want any article of stationery, they are obliged to send to this gentleman, who sends a written order to me, and it goes in along with my accounts as a voucher.

But with regard to the items for the Lord Lieutenant's household, are those accounts submitted to the Commissioners of Audit?—I do not know in what manner they are dealt with.

In what manner are your accounts dealt with?—In every department there is a particular officer appointed, who writes the orders upon me for the articles required in his department; that order I am obliged to produce with my account, and it is checked by that officer; he signs that account, and I send it in so signed, and there is a warrant made out upon it, and payment made at the treasury.

The Committee apprehend those are specimens of paper [*showing some to the witness*] upon which the wholesale prices were fixed in London?—Yes, they are.

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Those papers are manufactured at the Turkey Mills, near London?—Yes.

Are the papers you provide to the different departments in Ireland the manufacture of that gentleman?—Generally, chiefly.

Will you have the goodness to explain the word chiefly?—There may be some offices that may send for paper when I have not a supply of that particular mill.

Is all the stationery provided for the excise in Dublin, paper manufactured at the Turkey mill?—No, it is not.

Do you charge to the board of excise the price agreed upon with the Government upon the specimens of paper of the Turkey mills?—I charge the excise and customs according to the agreement made with the Government.

But the agreement with Government was, that you were to have 10 per cent upon the wholesale prices in London?—Yes.

And in order to ascertain the wholesale prices you sent those specimens to London?—Yes.

Consequently the prices are fixed upon paper produced from the Turkey mills?—Yes.

Do you continue to charge the 10 per cent upon the prices of the Turkey mill paper, and yet deliver paper to the board of excise not manufactured at that mill?—If they are not, they are equal in quality, and charged accordingly.

Can you inform the Committee what proportion of the paper supplied to the excise is taken from the Turkey mill, and what proportion from other sources?—No, I cannot; but when they send to me for demy or imperial, it is according to what stock I have in the house; but there are several mills that manufacture nearly as good paper at the same price as the Turkey mills, I do not think it signifies whether it is exactly the manufacture of that particular mill, if it is of an equal quality.

Speaking in round numbers, what was the amount of purchases made by you during the last year of paper altogether?—I cannot at this moment state.

Can you state within 500 *l.*?—No; but I shall produce my correspondent, the man I deal with, who will give you every satisfaction as to that.

Who is that?—Mr. Tipper, of Tudor-street, Blackfriars.

Can you satisfy the Committee, either by the production of your correspondent or by documents, how much the amount in purchases made by you of paper were in the last year, and what proportion were supplied from the Turkey mills?—Through my correspondent I can.

Was there any paper at all supplied from the Turkey mills to the excise or customs last year?—I do not know.

Was the paper supplied to the Lord Lieutenant's household from the Turkey mills?—I cannot state what mills they came from.

Was there any paper furnished to any of the boards supplied from the Turkey mills.—Yes.

To what boards?—The Castle offices and various boards, according as I had it.

Are you not aware that the wholesale price in London, of paper furnished by the Turkey mills, is higher than the wholesale price in London of paper manufactured at Bristol, or elsewhere?—Yes.

Then, if you are allowed to charge 10 per cent upon the value of the paper provided by the Turkey mills, and you obtain it from another manufactory, do you not gain additional profit thereby?—Certainly.

Then if you gain an additional profit thereby, do you not exceed your agreement with the Government?—No, I do not conceive I do; I conceive I am at liberty to get my goods as cheap as I can, provided they are of the same quality.

Then, if it be of the same quality, how do you account for the price of the Turkey mill paper being higher in the wholesale market in London, than the Bristol paper?—The price of paper in Bristol and other places varies, they are sometimes not as good generally, not as good certainly—not as good as the Turkey mills, but they are charged in proportion according to the price; I am obliged to keep inferior paper, and to keep them for different purposes; it is not every office that will take the best paper, because it would not answer, but they are charged accordingly by me.

Do you ever charge to any of the offices a lower price than you are authorized to do by your agreement with the Government?—Yes.

Will you have the goodness the state to what office you have charged paper at a lower price than that authorized by the agreement?—I think I have to the stamp office.

By their desire?—Yes.

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You mentioned that you get your paper from Mr. Tipper, a stationer?—Yes.

How long have you got your supply from him?—About three years; he is the principal agent for vending the Turkey mill paper, and that was my object in going to him to get the very best.

Have you in that period, as well as you recollect, got any other supply of English paper but from Mr. Tipper?—Yes, I have.

Have you in the last year or two got any other supply of paper but from Mr. Tipper?—The chief of my supply has been from Mr. Tipper, but I have got some from Scotland, and some from Harris and Macmurdo, at Liverpool.

Can you state what proportion of your supply has been drawn from Mr. Tipper, and what part from the other parties?—Three out of four from Mr. Tipper, certainly.

Does that mean three out of four of the whole departments?—I understood the question was, as to the quantity of paper I got from Mr. Tipper, in reference to what I got from others.

Of the whole supply?—Yes.

Would it be possible for the Irish manufacturers to supply you with all the articles you furnish to the Castle, and all the different offices in Ireland?—Certainly they would, but the offices would not take them.

Then, if the Irish manufacturers were required to supply all those different articles, would they come cheaper to the public than if brought from England?—Considerably.

Could they furnish all those articles of the qualities that are required?—They could not.

Is there any objection to the Irish manufacturers furnishing such articles as they can furnish, and that would be suitable for the purposes required?—No, there is no objection whatever; for I do in many cases supply Irish papers where they are ordered; for instance, for printing purposes they are chiefly Irish papers that are used.

Do you employ the Irish manufacturers in such cases as they are capable of supplying the articles required?—Certainly; there is a particular price allowed to me by the Government for the Irish papers; I get about 3 ½ per cent upon Irish paper.

What is the difference of value between the Irish and English papers?—It depends upon the maker, and the quality of the paper.

Dealing with the best maker?—They are very nearly on a par as to price, although not in quality.

Do you conceive for the inferior paper you could obtain a supply in Ireland upon cheaper terms than from England?—I do.

What extent of those inferior papers are now supplied in Ireland, and what proportion from England?—I cannot take upon me to say.

You have explained that the reason why you have charged more than the 10 per cent upon the wholesale prices arises from the cutting, and the loss of the two quires in each ream?—Yes, making it perfect.

What do you estimate to be the value of those two quires in each ream?—The imperfect quires are generally half the price of perfect quires.

Two shillings are allowed on each ream in the account of the excise?—Yes.

£1. 9*s.* is the wholesale price, 3*s.* the 10 per cent, making 1*l.* 12*s.* and 2*s.* for the loss upon the quires, amounting to 1*l.* 14*s.*, and 8*d.* which is the allowance for the cutting; how do you account for the difference between 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* and 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* will you explain that to the Committee?—At this moment I cannot take upon myself to explain it, my clerk is in waiting, and he is more acquainted with the calculations than I am, and will give the Committee every information upon that subject, and perhaps satisfactorily clear up that point which I am not able to go into, I have received samples of paper from Dublin this morning by the order of Mr. Gregory, they were sent to me.

Do you know where they were sent from?—No, I do not.

Have you examined them?—I have.

Are you aware whether they were taken out of your own stores or the Government offices?—I should rather think from my own stores, and not from the Government offices.

How could the Irish government send from your stores specimens of paper?—Very likely the different departments could not have furnished the samples, they might not have had them, I presume it was done in the way it was done before; namely

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namely the order came to me to furnish samples to the different departments that required them, they seeing that they were the same kind that were in use.

The order from this Committee was, that the different departments in Ireland should furnish specimens of the paper they were using direct to this Committee?—I know nothing about that, I have got a letter from Mr. Gregory this morning, which I can produce, which will show the quality of the paper used in his office, it is the Turkey mill manufacture.

Produce it?—[*The witness produced the same.*]—I think Sir Charles Flint told me he had got a large parcel of samples in his office, that came from Ireland.

You have stated that some of the articles supplied by you are of an inferior description to those specimens, and that for those articles an inferior price is charged?—Of course.

Have you ever furnished specimens of those inferior articles to ascertain the London wholesale prices of them?—Yes.

Has there been any certificate furnished of those?—The certificate states always that they have no corresponding paper to the Irish paper.

Do you ever furnish to any of the departments in Ireland, English paper of an inferior description to the specimens produced?—I believe we do for printing.

Have you taken any steps to ascertain the wholesale price of English paper of that quality?—The only step I could take was to send over samples, and to get a certificate; and that is the answer they uniformly send.

Have those specimens of inferior English paper ever been sent over?—There were samples of every kind of paper made use of in my department.

When were they sent over?—They were called for, I think, about two years ago.

Was there a certificate founded upon those samples?—I presume so; the certificate is sent every quarter.

Can you furnish a copy of the certificate that includes the price of this inferior paper?—If you have one of the certificates here, you will find N° 1 paper is one of that description.

Do you not consider you are authorized to make any charge that you may think right, for the smaller articles, pens, ink, ink-stands, sealing-wax, provided those articles do not exceed the price that was fixed between you and Mr. Rice, when he went over to examine the account?—It was not me and Mr. Rice, it was Mr. Rice and the Government; I had no communication with him, I should not know him if he was in the room; it was sent to me by Government.

This is the schedule [*the paper produced by the witness*] made out by Mr. Rice?—Yes.

You have stated that Mr. Field is the person who supplied you with sealing-wax?—Yes.

Who supplied you with pens?—A Mr. Terry.

Where does Mr. Terry reside?—Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

Do you recollect the price you paid per pound for the sealing-wax?—Yes, I do; I paid 5*s.* [*The witness produced a specimen of sealing-wax.*]

Is all the sealing-wax you provide for the different departments in Ireland of the same quality as this you have produced?—Yes, every stick of superfine wax. I will venture to say they have not such wax in the stationery office, nor anything like so good; it is very easily ascertained that is made specially for my use.

Is that made under any particular order?—Yes, it is made solely for my use; and it is an extra price I pay for it.

Are there any other departments that are not regularly supplied with stationery by you?—There are; for instance, the council office, I do not supply that, that is supplied by Mr. Grierson.

Perhaps you would mention those departments or offices in Dublin that are not supplied by you?—The council office by Mr. Grierson; the police I supply now, it was formerly supplied by another person, so was the post office, and so was the excise and customs; I now supply them all, and the ordnance and the stamp office.

And the constabulary throughout Ireland?—That I supply now, throughout Ireland.

The insolvent court, do you supply that?—Yes, and the law offices.

Mr. *William Stoker*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *William Stoker.*

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YOU are the Chief Clerk of Sir Abraham Bradley King?—Yes.

Do you make out Sir Abraham Bradley King's bills?—Yes.

Upon what principle do you make out the different charges for paper?—By a quarterly certificate transmitted from the stationery office in London.

Upon those sums you charge 10 per cent?—Yes.

Do you in no instance exceed that?—Never.

Will you explain one article: thick post, the London wholesale price is 1 *l.* 9 *s.*, you have charged 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*, will you explain how you make out that charge of 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*, the weight is 19 lbs. per ream?—It is folio then.

Your charge is 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*, will you explain to the Committee how you make out the difference between those two sums?—If I could see where it is charged in the bill, I could explain it.

Take the blotting paper, the London price is 16 *s.* 6 *d.*?—No, 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; this is the certificate from the stationery office transmitted to the patentee for the very last quarter [*handing in a paper*], there are two prices, paper perfect, and paper with outsides.

The blotting paper is 16 *s.* 6 *d.*, your charge is 1 *l.*?—I am not aware of making the charge of 1 *l.*; there is two-pence for cutting and making up, which, with the 10 per cent, will come to 19 *s.* 3 *d.*

Show the Committee the charge you make for thick post in your bills?—I have no such charge as 1 *l.* 9 *s.*, it is 1 *l.* 11 *s.*, because we supply all the paper perfect.

It is exactly the same thing, the Committee allow 2 *s.* for making perfect?—We charge 18 *s.* 10 *d.* for hot-pressed post quarto. I can see no charge in any of the patentee's bills of 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.* for a ream post folio. I suppose the officer, in making that amount, doubled the quarto for folio.

You charge for thick post folio 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*, the price you pay is 1 *l.* 9 *s.*, and 2 *s.* allowed for making perfect, makes 1 *l.* 11 *s.*, 3 *s.* 1 *d.* is your per centage, and 8 *d.* you are allowed for cutting, making 1 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*, and you charge 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*?—I have not seen where the charge of 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.* is made in any bill.

You saw it just now?—That was quarto.

Have you not stated the price of quarto as one half?—Yes.

Have you not given the price charged for a ream of quarto?—Yes.

Does not it necessarily follow that the folio is double that sum?—I do not think there is any such item in the bill, unless I see the original entry I could not give a satisfactory explanation.

Will you take into your hands the bill furnished from your department, and will you inform the Committee the price charged for that description of paper called medium, black edged, at 34 lbs. weight per ream?—They seldom get folio paper, black edged, so large as medium; but I can tell the price of a ream of quarto, it is 1 *l.* 16 *s.*

That would be at the rate of 3 *l.* 12 *s.* the folio?—Yes, it would.

Will you state the London wholesale price of paper of that description?—The wholesale price, including 10 per cent, I make 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*

How do you make it out?—By taking the sum, and adding 10 per cent.

What is the London price?—£. 2. 17 *s.*; the 10 per cent on that is about 3 *s.* 10 *d.*

What is the charge made by Sir Abraham Bradley King?—£. 1 16 *s.* the black-edged paper, there is 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to be added for blacking.

The London prices include the expense of blacking?—No; the price of 1 *l.* 16 *s.* is taken from Sir Abraham Bradley King's bill, I believe.

The calculation of 3 *l.* 12 *s.* is taken from Sir Abraham Bradley King's bill; the Committee wish to know how it is made up?—The London price, wholesale, perfect paper, with 10 per cent, makes 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*, and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* for blacking it or gilding, and two-pence for making up and labelling, is allowed by the schedule.

That is included in the calculation before the Committee?—I think not; I only want to show that the price is according to the schedule.

If you black it you are allowed so much for blacking it?—Yes.

Then you conceive that the London wholesale price of 2 *l.* 17 *s.* is without the charge for blacking the edges?—Certainly.

Mr. *William Stoker.*

1 June 1829.

Demy, black or gilt edge, at 24½lbs. per ream, at what rate is that charged?—At 2*l.*; that is the London wholesale price.

Is that black or gilt edged?—This is all plain; it is understood to be in a manufactured state as it comes from the manufacturer.

Now take the plain paper, and see what charge is made for thick post at 19 lbs. per ream?—There are two of them; one is 1*l.* 11*s.* and the other 1*l.* 13*s.*

What charge is made in your account for that paper?—I do not see the charge.

Will you look through your account and see what sum is charged?—I think there is no thick folio in that account for paper furnished to the chief secretary, and there is some furnished to the excise office.

John Church, Esq, again called in; and Examined.

John Church, Esq.

DO the charges you have made upon the wholesale London prices include the blacking and gilding?—They include the wholesale prices of blacking and gilding.

You state that Sir Abraham Bradley King has charged 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* for thick post, the wholesale London price being 1*l.* 9*s.*; is that correct?—I only know this; in Sir Abraham Bradley King's bill, the charge is made for quarto, and consequently, in order to make the comparison which the Committee required between the wholesale prices and our prices, we were obliged to convert it into folio.

Will you show the charge upon which you have made the calculation of 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*?—Here is half a ream of thick post quarto, that is 9*s.* 5*d.*, the half of 18*s.* 10*d.*, and that doubled would be 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

[*The account with the charge was shown to Mr. Stoker.*]

(*Mr. Stoker.*)—I can justify that charge.

You have stated that the preparation is the difference?—There is the double cutting.

(*Mr. Church.*)—I cannot say what the expense in Ireland is for the cutting, it is a mere trifle with us.

(*To Mr. Stoker.*)—Here is the price, 1*l.* 9*s.*, and 2*s.* for the outside quires, that is 1*l.* 11*s.*

(*Mr. Church.*)—£. 1. 9*s.* is the inside price.

And the wholesale prices of London are per ream inside?—Yes, I should have taken it for inside; there must have been some little mistake, because we do not purchase paper except inside, consequently when I took the patentee's own prices, I could only mean to recur to the inside column.

How do you account for that little mistake?—It is impossible for me here to account for it, but it must have been an error in the clerk taking out the papers.

Is not that account signed by you?—Yes.

Do you not consider yourself responsible?—Yes; but I cannot say at this moment it is a mistake, but looking at the excise returns there is a discrepancy.

(*To Mr. Stoker.*)—Adding to 1*l.* 11*s.* the 10 per cent of 3*s.* 1*d.*, what else is there to add?—I make the paper 18*s.* 2½*d.* including the 10 per cent, cutting 5½*d.*, and 2*d.* for making up, that makes it 18*s.* 10*d.*

That is for the quarto?—Yes.

What you ought to charge?—Yes.

Turn it into folio?—That is 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Then the excess of charge is made up by the charge for cutting and making up?—I cannot give an answer as to any supposed case.

By what authority do you make those charges for cutting and making up?—According to the schedule made out by Mr. Rice, of the stationery office, and transmitted to the patentee as his guide.

How do you account for the balance between that charge and 1*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*?—I do not see any charge in that account of 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

You, having already stated that the charge of the folio is double the charge of the quarto, what do you wish the Committee to understand by saying there is another difference?—If the Committee point out any item in this bill, and wish to know how I justify it, I can explain it; but supposing it is not upon the bill I cannot explain it.

How do you justify the price charged for the quarto?—I make it 18*s.* 2½*d.* including the 10 per cent, 5½*d.* for cutting, and 2*d.* for making it up, I make it 18*s.* 10*d.* that is for 10 folio quires, half a folio ream.

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How do you make that out; take off the per centage, what is the price of the paper?—15*s.* 6*d.*, that would be the half of 1*l.* 11*s.*

Fifteen shillings and sixpence is the wholesale price of a ream of quarto paper?—No; the 15*s.* 6*d.* is the price of half a folio ream, at the wholesale London price; 1*l.* 11*s.* is the London price for thick post, and there is another thick post 1*l.* 13*s.*

Can you say which of them was furnished?—No.

Take the 1*l.* 11*s.*, now add the per centage to it?—There is 2*s.* a ream more allowed for hot-pressed.

This is not hot-pressed?—The entry of 18*s.* 10*d.* is hot-pressed post quarto, one ream.

Here is a charge of 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* for a ream of extra pro-patria; the London wholesale price is 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*?—No, it is 1*l.* 15*s.*

Take it at 1*l.* 15*s.* how do you make up the difference between 1*l.* 15*s.* and 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*?—I make the 1*l.* 15*s.* with the 10 per cent 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, 2*d.* for cutting, and 2*d.* for making up, that is 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

The next one is extra gilt, the weight is 20 pounds, what do you charge?—The charge is 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

What is the London wholesale price?—1*l.* 15*s.*

How do you make up the difference?—The 10 per cent on the 1*l.* 15*s.* makes 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* there is 8*s.* for gilding, that is 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Why do you not charge 2*d.* for the cutting?—The cutting is included in the gilding.

And 2*d.* for making up?—No, it is not.

Why do you charge 2*d.* for making up in the one case, and not in the other?—I cannot account for it; that would make it 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

(*To Mr. Church.*)—Is £. 1. 15*s.* 6*d.* the wholesale price for extra gilt pro-patria?—It certainly appears; there is one item put down there as far as I can judge from comparing it with the excise return, that appears to be put down as the outside price instead of the inside price, but in all those cases undoubtedly the gilding is added to the London return of prices, and included in it.

Do you furnish extra gilt pro-patria for 1*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* to the public offices here?—We do.

That includes the gilding?—Yes.

And the same quality paper furnished by Sir Abraham Bradley King?—The best Kentish paper.

You are asked the comparative prices of two articles, is the quality of the paper the same?—Yes, it is the same.

Is 3*s.* the charge in London for gilding pro-patria paper?—Yes, about that, when I put those sums down I had a reference to the actual returns to the charges we make in our office for gilding, and to the charges made in the wholesale trade; and when I stated the prices of the London wholesale dealers, I added to that the wholesale charge for gilding; when I stated the prices of the stationery office, I added the stationery prices for gilding, which I believe is considerably lower.

What is the charge of the wholesale stationers in London for gilding a ream of pro-patria?—I believe it is 4*s.*; whereas our charge is only 2*s.*

Are the Committee to understand that the charge for gilding is at the stationery office 2*s.* and at the wholesale price 4*s.* and, according to the evidence of Mr. Stoker, 8*s.*?—Yes; the wholesale price for gilding the larger paper is not more than 4*s.*

Is the foolscap and pro-patria the same article?—Yes.

The certificate sent from your office, as a certificate of the wholesale prices, to regulate Sir Abraham Bradley King's charges, does not include gilding?—Certainly not.

The wholesale prices are, so and so for gilding and blacking, but in the quarterly certificate sent, neither gilding nor blacking is included?—No, certainly not; it is a separate business.

In fact it could not; because the samples sent are sent in a raw state?—They are.

It is upon those samples so sent that the prices are charged?—Yes.

(*To Mr. Stoker.*)—Does the rate you charge for gilding correspond to the price authorized?—Yes; they allow 2*s.* for every 5 lbs. weight for pro-patria, and the ream weighs 20 lbs. that makes 8*s.*; that was the price fixed by Mr. Rice, who came over from the stationery office in England to do it.

John Church, Esq.

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At what period was that schedule of Mr. Rice sent over, that authorized your charges?—We received it the 31st of December 1821.

And the prices you charge for gilding are authorized by that schedule?—Yes, at the same rate as the other gilding.

(*To Mr. Church.*)—Have you made a return of the London wholesale prices of paper, upon your own investigation, or have you taken it upon the credit of others you have employed?—I made that return with some books before me, and in conjunction with a clerk.

If there is any mistake in that return, do you attribute it to an error of your own, or an error of the clerk you employed to assist you?—I am extremely willing to admit, if there is any mistake in it, that a great deal of blame attaches to myself.

Have you not admitted there is some error in it?—I should be extremely sorry to attempt to justify myself; but I cannot admit it till I have an opportunity of examining it again.

[*Some paper was shown to Mr. Church.*]

What is that paper?—Medium paper.

Was there any specimen of demy paper sent from Ireland upon which the wholesale prices were to be obtained?—No; N° 5 and 6, were stated in the list to be medium and demy, but the stationers themselves did not find it out; but on looking at the papers before I brought them here, I found they were both demy and no medium, it must have been a mere accident in the selection.

(*Mr. Stoker.*)—We did send a sample of demy; I have a copy of the samples transmitted, and we transmitted a sample to Mr. Church, that was N° 6, but I am not a judge of paper.

You have not been brought up as a stationer?—No.

Your department in Sir Abraham Bradley King's establishment is that of bookkeeper?—Yes; and making out the bills.

Are medium and demy the same size?—Certainly not; the difference is in the size.

Have there been any specimens sent in upon which the wholesale London prices could be fixed, of the paper furnished by Sir Abraham Bradley King to the excise?—Yes; the excise in Dublin had specimens of all the papers in use.

Have there been any specimens sent into the stationery office here, of the papers furnished to the excise?—Yes, I rather think so; it was not me that transmitted those samples, it was the warehouseman; I have nothing to say to the papers at all; there is no date to the paper, but it is not long ago, I believe.

Have you a list of those samples?—Yes, this is a copy of it, [*producing a paper.*]

Including any samples you transmitted to settle the price, were there any samples of paper furnished to the excise?—Yes, the second paper; the printing papers are the papers mostly in use in the excise.

(*To Mr. Church.*)—Were samples furnished of all the papers mentioned in this list, [*showing to the witness the list produced by Mr. Stoker*] to your office?—Yes.

Are those samples now to be had?—They are.

[*The witness was directed to produce them at the next meeting of the Committee.*]

Veneris, 5° die Junii, 1829.

The Right honourable *Henry Goulburn*, M. P., called in; and Examined.

Right hon. *H. Goulburn*, M. P.

5 June 1829.

YOU have been Chief Secretary for Ireland?—I have.

How many years did you fill that office?—Between five and six, from 1821 to 1827.

In your experience as chief secretary had you not occasion to have many opportunities of knowing intimately the nature of the office held by Sir Charles Flint?—Yes.

What is the office?—Sir Charles Flint acts in the situation of under secretary to the chief secretary, when he is England, and when the chief secretary is in Ireland he acts in the transaction of all such Irish business as is necessary to be transacted in London.

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Do you conceive that any responsibility attaches to Sir Charles Flint for the discharge of the Irish business?—The same degree of responsibility that attaches to an under secretary of state compared with his principal; although I believe Sir Charles Flint's appointment is not in terms that of under secretary, yet I always considered him as discharging that species of duty.

In fact he stands to the chief secretary in the relation an under secretary of state does to the secretary of state?—I have always so considered.

And is not the business committed to his charge pretty nearly of the same nature as that belonging to an under secretary of state?—Certainly.

Whilst the chief secretary is in England has he not the management of all the detailed business of the office?—Certainly.

In preparing and submitting to the chief secretary all the papers connected with the dispatch of Irish business for his consideration?—When the chief secretary is not in England, Sir Charles Flint has the discharge of such business as arises in England, and making preparations for what may occur in the course of the ensuing session of Parliament.

With reference to Parliamentary proceedings?—Yes; for of course during the absence of the chief secretary in Ireland, the principal occupation of the Irish office must be with reference to future Parliamentary business.

Do you think it would be possible to conduct satisfactorily the detail business of the chief secretary's office in Ireland without the assistance of a person in Sir Charles Flint's situation?—I think it would be impossible to do it without that same amount of establishment. I do not say the office, on its present footing, is exactly the most efficient it is possible to make it; indeed I myself did propose what I conceived would have been a great improvement on it. The fear that that was likely to have led to some additional expense was the ground it was then abandoned.

Have the goodness to state the alteration you proposed?—The alteration I proposed was, that the head of that office in London should accompany the chief secretary to Ireland when he proceeded to Ireland, leaving, for the discharge of the business in London, the chief clerk of that department; for the great inconvenience under which an Irish secretary labours during the session of Parliament, is that those who have been personally conversant with the transactions in Ireland which come under discussion in the House of Commons are not at hand to give him any assistance during the session of Parliament, and I think the public suffers by the delay which necessarily arises from the constant reference and correspondence to subordinate officers in Ireland, who have discharged duties under the secretary: if an officer were transferred from Ireland to England with him, this inconvenience would be avoided; and I certainly felt myself, during the time I was in Ireland, that the assistance given to the chief secretary in Ireland by one under secretary only was really too little, with reference to the labour that devolves on the chief secretary. I had proposed, in one year, that Sir Charles Flint should accompany me to Ireland with a view to share the duties there, and to be better master of them, and to assist me more here when the session came on; but the difficulty as to providing him with accommodation in Ireland, and the expense of that, made me unwilling to change the system as it stood.

Does any part of Sir Charles Flint's duty depend on the preparation of Acts of Parliament connected with Irish affairs?—On Sir Charles Flint does not depend the actual preparation of Acts of Parliament, because those Acts of Parliament are usually prepared by Sir Thomas Tomlins, the person appointed for that purpose; but he has the general superintendence of the preparation of those Acts of Parliament, in the same manner that the chief secretary himself would have, had he been present on the spot.

What do you mean by general superintendence?—The usual way in which an Act is made is, that the heads are generally put down by the chief secretary; they would be sent over to Sir Charles Flint, and he would, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Tomlins, reduce them into shape, so as to give effect to the views of the chief secretary.

Could not those heads go direct to Sir Thomas Tomlins?—They might go direct to Sir Thomas Tomlins; but there are many cases in which a reference would be necessary from him to Ireland, which you now avoid by a reference to Sir Charles Flint, or whoever might be at the head of that office.

Is it your opinion that the business of the office of an Irish secretary could be performed without having a distinct and independent office in London

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for him?—It is impossible to say the business might not be performed; I do not think it would be so conveniently performed, I confess. The subject was under my consideration, and I came to that conclusion.

If an office be retained in London for the chief secretary, do not you think that it is necessary to have some responsible person at the head of it, in the situation of Sir Charles Flint?—I think so.

Something above a chief clerk?—I think so.

As standing in the situation of under secretary between the chief secretary and the subordinate officers of the establishment?—Certainly.

Does it not necessarily happen that during the sitting of Parliament a great many of the communications between the counsel of the chief secretary and the office must be carried on in the detail of Acts of Parliament by such a person as Sir Charles Flint, from holding such a situation?—Some part is carried on when the secretary for Ireland is in London; in my own case probably the greater part of that business was transacted by myself. There is a great deal of business, nevertheless, that Sir Charles Flint has to communicate with Ireland upon; his communication is carried on either with Mr. Gregory, or whoever happens to be the person in office there. It is very easy to communicate to Sir Charles Flint general views, and to leave him the detail of the communication with Ireland. This could not be conveniently done, unless with some person in whom there was confidence.

Has not the secretary for Ireland a private secretary?—Yes; but the duties of the private secretary do not extend to official business; they relate more to the private letters required to be written in every office.

What are the peculiar kinds of duties that Sir Charles Flint has to perform, without reference to the chief secretary, but in correspondence with Mr. Gregory?—If a case arises, I go into the office and I say, "Such a question has arisen in the House of Commons; will you write to Mr. Gregory and get me the information that is necessary on it, what are the facts of such and such a case."

You have not had the opportunity of reading the evidence that Sir Charles Flint has given?—No, I have not.

Sir Charles Flint is asked, "Will you have the kindness to explain to the Committee what are the duties of the office you now fill?—*A.* The duties of the office I have the honour of filling are, first, to assist the chief secretary in all Parliamentary business and in all correspondence that takes place between this country and Ireland, and to record every thing that passes from Ireland to Whitehall, that is to say, the public despatches, not the private correspondence. When the chief secretary is absent it is my duty, of course, to carry on a correspondence with the chief secretary at times, and with Mr. Gregory always, and transmitting public documents prepared by the Treasury or the Home department." "Are the Committee to understand that the duties of your office are purely of a ministerial character?—*A.* Certainly ministerial." Will you have the goodness to state what you understand by the register of papers passing between the Home office and the Government of Ireland?—The register is this: it is very material that when the chief secretary comes to England he should have before him the correspondence that has been going on during his absence from England; it has always been customary, therefore, that the letters should be transmitted through the Irish office, where copies of them are kept: there are certain reports made regularly to the Irish office from the office in Dublin, containing an abstract of occurrences that take place in the correspondence; I think they are called the abstracts of country correspondence or military correspondence; these are sent over to England to be at hand with a view to convenient reference.

Sir Charles Flint further states, that during the time of the administration of Lord Wellesley there was a deviation from this practice, and Lord Wellesley would not allow his despatches to pass through the Irish office for the register, both on the ground of apprehension of delay, and apprehension of too great publicity; are you aware of any public inconvenience that arose from Lord Wellesley refusing to accede to that practice?—No further inconvenience than this: the thing was done in a different way when I came over to England; and as I found the despatches had not been registered, I was obliged to get them from the Home department, and to have them brought to the Irish office. They were copied after having been sent to the Home department, instead of having been copied in their progress to the Home department.

Do not you conceive considerable delay and publicity may arise from the system of the Lord Lieutenant's despatches passing through the Irish office before

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before they are transmitted to the Home office for registration?—I cannot say I ever thought there was any probability of delay or disclosure, because I have always placed great confidence in the person at the head of the Irish office, and have always found him deserving of it; nor do I know an instance in antecedent periods, when the practice was uniformly resorted to, in which disclosure arose from such communication.

Would it not be possible that copies of despatches could be effected as well at the Home office as at the Irish office, and would not a considerable saving of expense arise therefrom?—If the Irish office was not necessary for other purposes, of course the mere copying the despatches could be effected either in Dublin by additional hands, or in London.

The Committee is to understand if that was the only or the principal part of Sir Charles Flint's duty, it would not be worth while to keep up the Irish office merely to copy and register those despatches?—Certainly not, for that simple purpose.

Sir Charles Flint proceeds afterwards to state a part of his duty is, when government warrants for the appointment of offices are sent to Dublin, to send those warrants to obtain the official seal of the clerk of the signet, for which certain fees are paid in Dublin, and afterwards transmitted to him; are you aware of any advantage arising from the interposition of the Irish office in carrying those warrants into effect; could not the warrants be equally well carried into effect if transmitted directly from the home office in Dublin, without the interposition of the Irish office?—The intervention of the Irish office is a matter of convenience rather than of necessity.

Will you have the goodness to state what convenience you imagine to arise to the public service from those warrants passing through the Irish office, instead of going directly from the Home office?—The convenience is, that the Irish business is conducted in one office, instead of being to be traced in different offices. Although Sir Charles Flint is resident in England, he is always a part of the chief secretary's office, even when the chief secretary is in Ireland; and these matters may be considered as being transacted in the same office, instead of two different ones.

Is it not necessary the secretary in Ireland while he is in England should have an immediate knowledge of every thing that passes between the Home office and his department?—I do not understand the question.

You were just asked whether that communication might not go directly to Ireland; if it went directly while the secretary was in England, would it not go without his knowledge?—Yes, and that is an inconvenience no doubt.

Sir Charles Flint is asked this question, "You have stated the branch of your business which relates to the recommendation for royal warrants and the account kept of fees; will you be kind enough to proceed to the other kind of business transacted in the Irish office? *A.* The other branch is connected with the sessional business, such as receiving all orders from the House, transmitting them to Mr. Gregory, receiving them back from Mr. Gregory, and that is a very important branch of the business, because I can venture to say, if it were not from the accuracy of the Irish office, the Houses of Parliament would not be furnished with such accurate returns as they expect, for in many instances we are obliged to send them back in order to be rectified." Are you aware that the system in Ireland is so defective in Mr. Gregory's and the other offices that it is necessary to have the superintendence of the Irish office in London, to prevent inaccurate returns being delivered to the House of Commons?—I think it is, and for this obvious reason: the person who is in London has a ready means of knowing what is wanted. It is difficult for a person not present in the House of Commons to know what the members who move for the returns wish; I have always found it necessary, in order to satisfy the wishes of the House, to make out some sketch of the return in London before it goes over. There would otherwise be risk of altogether disappointing the wishes of the person who moved it, by the erroneous judgment which might be formed in Ireland from the mere notice that appeared in the paper.

He is asked again, "Would it not be safer, as a general principle, that it should be established that all returns should be furnished with as much quickness and with as much accuracy as they can be, and as it is in the power of the officer to procure? *A.* Most assuredly; but it is a very difficult thing, except in some special cases, to get returns accurately and expeditiously sent from Ireland. Do you

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confirm that statement of Sir Charles Flint?—I think (I should say members here know it as well as I do) that there is a general inaccuracy in Ireland, which makes it more difficult to get returns in a form satisfactory to the House of Commons, unless there be a great deal of pains taken.

Has not that been very much altered of late; have not the changes that have taken place in the offices there rendered accuracy in future much more likely?—Not in returns likely to be called for from other than public officers; returns are moved for and required in Ireland from all sorts of parties, not official persons at all: you may send out an order from the House of Commons to several hundred persons in Ireland, and every one of those persons will make their return in a form so totally different from any other, that unless there was some controlling authority here or elsewhere, who could put them together, or could give the parties a notice in the first instance of the form in which they were to make it, the returns from Ireland would come in such a form that nobody could understand them.

Could not Mr. Gregory have that superintendent under him?—Really if the Committee knew what Mr. Gregory had to do during the absence of the chief secretary, they would say it was impossible for him to attend to those details; that was a great reason that made me anxious to move the London secretary occasionally to Ireland.

Is there not one or two clerks in the Treasury here whose duty it is to give directions, as for example in those accounts which are called for from Parliament?—That applies to all departments in England.

Might not a clerk with similar duties be appointed under Mr. Gregory in Ireland, to do similar duties?—Yes, of course you might appoint a clerk to do similar duties in Ireland; but the difficulty would be this, that no person who is not in absolute communication with the House of Commons can in my opinion clearly state to persons in Ireland what it is that the House of Commons want. I do not mean to say, gentlemen that move for returns do not do it with every possible care on their part, but it is really a difficulty to comprehend the view with which the return is required, unless you have some person at head quarters to explain it more in detail. I do not think you could do without Sir Charles Flint or a person in his situation during the sittings in Parliament. I think it would be a great improvement if he accompanied the chief secretary to Ireland during a portion of the summer, and thereby both rendered to him assistance in Dublin, and became more competent to render him assistance in London.

Might not the duties required in Ireland similar to those required in England be performed by a clerk or clerks under Mr. Gregory, who could accompany the chief secretary to Ireland during the sittings of Parliament, to assist him with the duties of the Parliamentary business?—A clerk certainly might do those duties; but it appears to me far more convenient that there should be one person to discharge all the duties, than that you should have an additional clerk for watching over the Parliamentary business and returns.

What other duties are there that the clerk could not perform?—The same reason that induces you to allow an under secretary to the secretary of state appears to me to render it necessary that the chief secretary should have some person in whom he has confidence, and of more calibre than a clerk.

You having yourself passed through the office of under-secretary for the colonies, are enabled to state to the Committee that the duties of such office are precisely analogous to that of the under secretary in the department in this country?—I should think, as nearly as the nature of the business admits, they are. The under secretary for the colonies is an office of extreme personal labour; at least during the time I filled it, when I was the only one, it was so.

Are there not many cases in which the under secretary of state for the colonies would be authorized and justified in acting from his own judgment, in which Sir Charles Flint would not be so authorized?—An under secretary of state, legally and technically speaking, is not authorized to act on his own judgment in any thing; but being a person in whom the principal of the office has confidence, and between whom and the principal of the office there subsists an intimate and confidential intercourse, he does undoubtedly take on himself to act of his own authority in cases where he thinks he knows what are the views of his principal. In the same manner Mr. Gregory and Sir Charles Flint would undertake to act in cases in which they knew, from their confidential intercourse with the chief secretary, what his view of particular questions might be.

Then do you state there would be the same exercise of judgment by a person

a person filling the office of Sir Charles Flint as a person filling the office of Mr. Gregory; that those two offices are analogous?—It has always appeared so to me, and I have always considered them as analogous.

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Sir Charles Flint has also been asked whether, supposing the establishment in Ireland does not at present afford the means, either from the number of persons employed or from the labour that is already cast on the office, of furnishing correct returns, would not the services of an officer such as Mr. Johnson be more efficient in Dublin than they are now in London?—My own view would be rather that the under secretary should be the travelling officer, and during the absence of the chief secretary, and during the non-sitting of Parliament, the clerks should do what is essential to be done by some person; I think they could do it without the assistance of the under secretary, provided that that under secretary was to move backwards and forwards.

Sir Charles Flint has also stated, as one of the reasons for the necessity of keeping up the office of Mr. Johnson, that he has the duty of presenting at the bar of the House all the Irish returns; would it not be equally in the power of the Government to appoint some officer of the English treasury to present those returns?—That may be one among many branches of duty, but the chief secretary presents many of those returns himself.

Sir Charles Flint has also been requested to proceed on another head of the duties of the Irish office; he states it to be watching the progress of Irish bills through the House and communicating between the chief secretary and his counsel. During the time you were in that situation was Sir Charles Flint of any assistance to you in watching the progress of bills through the House of Commons, and communicating with you and your counsel?—I do not correctly know what is meant by watching the progress of Irish business in the House of Commons. One useful part of Sir C. Flint's duty is to keep a register in the Irish office of all the Parliamentary proceedings on private and public bills that in any manner affect Ireland, and by his doing that he is enabled to bring under the secretary's notice many matters which it is essential that the chief secretary should know, and which but for that circumstance would not, I think, come under his cognizance, especially those connected with private bills in Ireland, over which I am sure sufficient vigilance is not exercised, and is not likely to be unless there is some person to bring those matters before the secretary.

You think it necessary that Sir Charles Flint should have a general superintending eye over Parliamentary proceedings, because it will not be possible for the chief secretary to attend to all the duties connected with the passing of Irish bills?—I think it necessary that he should exercise, certainly, a superintending eye over them.

In case the chief secretary of Ireland, on passing any Irish bill, wished to introduce any new clause, would the formation of that new clause necessarily pass through the Irish office?—The Irish office, certainly.

Through Sir Charles Flint, or would they go, in case the Irish secretary had occasion to introduce new clauses into a bill drawn up, would he communicate direct with Sir Thomas Tomlins, or through the Irish office with Sir Thomas Tomlins?—Sometimes one and sometimes the other; much in the same way as at present, in the Treasury, I communicate direct with Sir Thomas Tomlins or Mr. Dawson, according as may be more convenient at the particular moment.

Then is it your opinion that the Irish office paying a standing counsel 400 *l.* a year, and having a Parliamentary agent with a salary, that still it is requisite for the chief secretary to have the assistance and co-operation of Sir Charles Flint in the Irish office, in order to enable them to draw an Act of Parliament, and the proper and necessary clauses?—The duties of the offices that have been mentioned are totally distinct and separate: the Parliamentary agent is a person who does what is technically necessary to present the bill to the House; that is, he copies out the clauses in the form required by the House of Commons; he makes the amendments ready for the Committees in the House of Commons, and does that which is rather a duty of the House than of the office, although it is charged on the office: the counsel attends to what requires professional assistance: the under secretary in the office exercises, as I said before, that general superintendence over all these which is necessary to secure convenience and regularity of proceeding.

Taking all these parts together, it is your opinion the establishment of the Irish office is of such advantage to the conduct of public affairs, that even at the present expense it ought to be continued?—That is decidedly my opinion;

Right hon. *H. Goulburn*, M. P.

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I looked into the question when I was chief secretary in Ireland, with a view to see how far it could be reduced, and I formed a decided opinion that it was essential to retain it. At the same time I thought it would be extremely advantageous that (the office in Ireland being under handed) the London under secretary should, during the summer, proceed with the chief secretary to Ireland, and should return with him when he came to London; and should, by that absence in Ireland, be rendered even more useful in London than he at present is. Admitting the office to remain at the present expense, I do not think you could transact the necessary business at a cheaper rate, and I am certain you could not do it so conveniently.

Did not all questions, formerly, respecting the customs, excise, stamps, the post office, or do they now, come through the chief secretary's office?—I do not think they ever came through the chief secretary's office.

Matthew Barrington, Esquire, again called in; and Examined.

Matt. Barrington, Esq.

WERE you acquainted with the state of the mountainous district which bounds the counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry, before the present roads were made through it?—I was.

Was there any difficulty, at the time you were first acquainted with that district, of detecting crime and apprehending offenders there?—It was almost impossible to apprehend any one there; there was an impossibility of getting through the mountains, for there were no roads: the disturbances which originated on the Courtenay estate were just on the boundary of those mountains; the mountains of Kenturk and Mallow were the other range.

Was any portion of that district used as a species of asylum for offenders?—Yes; there were rewards offered by the Government repeatedly for the apprehension of persons in that neighbourhood.

Was it a district in which there was reason to imagine concealed arms were deposited?—I am sure of it; there was no doubt of it; it was the most disturbed part of the country.

Could either military parties or detachments of police execute their duty in that district at the period alluded to?—Certainly not without great difficulty in crossing the mountains; there was no road. There was a party of military at Ballygrennan who had their arms taken from them, but they could not pursue the people up into the mountain; it was a serjeant's guard, and they had all their arms taken from them; that was in the neighbourhood of Mr. Steffaly's house.

What has been the effect of opening those roads?—It has given the greatest facility in pursuing offenders, and has increased the value of the land very much. There was an instance where the Government offered a reward for the apprehension of Kirby, who was a principal in the murder of Mara; he was pursued by Mr. Voakes's police into the mountains between Newport and Thurles, and he escaped across the mountains; since then there has been a road made there.

Veneris, 12° *die Junii*, 1829.

James Saurin, Esq., called in; and Examined.

James Saurin, Esq.

WHAT office do you fill?—I am Chairman of the Board of Inland Navigation in Ireland.

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How long have you filled that office?—I have filled that office, I think, about four years; I have been at the board a considerable time longer than that.

Have the goodness to inform the Committee what separate lines of navigation are now under the control of the board?—The lines of navigation now under the immediate control of the board, consist of the Upper Shannon navigation, about 30 miles, I think, in extent; the Lower Shannon, or Limerick navigation, consisting of about 12 miles; and the Lake navigation, from Limerick very near to Portumna; the Newry navigation, consisting of about 20 miles, I think; and the

the Tyrone Canal, consisting of about five or six miles; those are the navigations immediately under the management of the board.

Are you aware of a Bill which has been brought into Parliament this year respecting the Newry navigation?—Yes, I have seen the Bill.

What is the effect of that Bill with respect to the duties of the Board of Inland Navigation as affecting the Newry canal?—If the Bill passes in the shape I saw it, the Newry canal will pass from the hands of our board into the hands of a corporation upon certain conditions, upon their executing certain terms which are required by the Bill.

In the event of those terms being executed, are the Committee to understand that the Limerick navigation and the Upper Shannon navigation alone will remain in the hands of your board?—Yes.

Have there not been some further duties of a different character of late cast upon the Board of Navigation?—Yes.

Have the goodness to state when those duties commenced and of what nature they are?—The Board of Inland Navigation have been a board of control over the affairs of the expenditure of the Royal Canal Company for about 11 or 12 years, by special Act of Parliament, and they are also Commissioners for superintending Public Roads, under the Act of 6th Geo. IV.

What species of control is exercised by the Directors of the Inland Navigation over the affairs of the Royal Canal?—The court of directors of the Royal Canal cannot demise, or alienate, or dispose of any of their property without the consent of the board of control; the state of their works is sent in quarterly to the board, and their half-yearly accounts regularly submitted to the board of control, previously to their being permitted to make any dividends upon their stock each half year.

What are the duties executed by your board, with respect to roads?—Our board is a board for the maintenance of public roads; we have not been employed in making roads; but a certain number of roads, that have been made by public money, have been handed over to the Board of Inland Navigation; and the Lord Lieutenant advances a sum of money to the credit of our board, and we keep those roads in repair at our discretion, laying out what we consider fit and proper to keep them in repair; and when we have kept the roads in repair, previous to each assizes, we send in a letter to the secretary to the government, stating that we have expended a certain sum for each county, on the roads, and the Lord Lieutenant is then empowered by the Act, to write to the grand jury to inform them thereof, and they present for the amount.

Have you been able to compare the result of your repair of those roads, with the usual expenses in the ordinary system of grand jury presentments?—Except by common report we do not know what the sums usually expended by the grand jury have been; but we know what we have expended ourselves. I think from 8*d.* to 9*d.* a perch of seven yards, the roads have cost us on the average.

Are the Committee to understand that the principle on which you maintain your roads, is to prevent them getting out of repair; whereas the presentment system is to repair them when they are out of repair?—Precisely so; our system is to prevent their getting out of repair.

Have you any doubt that system leads to greater economy than the grand jury system?—I have no doubt it does; I do not mean to say that our board do not expend a larger sum than the grand juries; but I say, taking the state of the roads from the reports we have received from engineers, and different persons in the country, our roads are in a much better state of repair; and I have heard the same from the country gentlemen who have come from those parts.

How do you carry those repairs into effect?—We, in general, carry those repairs into effect by the appointment of a superintendent to a certain district of roads, overseers employed by him, and the system of day labour.

How do you pay your superintendent?—We pay an annual salary; we have one superintendent in the county of Clare, who has a district of 110 miles of road; and we have another superintendent on the roads in the south, comprizing Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, who has 120 or 130 miles of road, and these two men have each 150*l.* a year.

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Is their salary over and above the 8 *d.* a perch?—No; it is all included.

Have they any travelling expenses?—No; there is also a pay clerk in each district, who has a salary of 60 *l.* a year.

The superintendant has nothing to say to paying?—He has not; they are kept quite distinct; the returns for labourers are sent by the overseers to the superintendent, who checks them every fortnight or three weeks, they are then sent up to the board in Dublin, for audit and inspection, and when audited there, they are sent back to the pay clerks, with money to proceed through the district and pay the men.

What check have you on those payments?—We have pay lists, a sort of printed pay list, and the overseers put down the labourers names in the pay list, and when they are taken to be paid by the pay clerk, he makes each man write his name in his own hand writing, if he can, or make his mark, if he is a marksman, opposite his name in the abstract, which is a certificate for his having received the money.

Could you introduce the system of paying every fourth week?—We have latterly introduced the system of paying every three weeks; we at first paid every fortnight.

Have the men been satisfied with the extension of the time?—Quite satisfied, from what we have heard.

Would it not be still advantageous to extend it another week, so as to make a regular settlement every fourth week of all your accounts?—We had that in contemplation at one time, and we consulted our engineer, Mr. Killaly, and he thought it better not at present.

Are any of the gentlemen who constitute the Board of Inland Navigation, engineers, or brought up with engineering knowledge?—No, with the exception of Mr. Ratcliffe, who was originally brought up as an engineer in the military, but he left the service.

Neither of the other gentlemen have been brought up as engineers?—No.

In matters of engineering which are brought before you, you apply to your professional engineers?—Yes, to Mr. Killaly and Mr. Brownrigg, who are very experienced engineers, and we take their opinion upon the subject.

Were those roads in a good state when they were given up to you?—Yes.

Do you consider them well constructed?—Yes, I consider them mostly well constructed.

What are their widths?—They vary from 16 to 24 feet; I think 18 is about the medium.

Are they in any way protected from injury from floods and torrents?—Yes; in general they have been very well executed.

Are they of a stronger character than the common country roads?—I should conceive they are; the road executed by Mr. Killaly and Mr. Griffith have been uncommonly well executed; some of those in the west of Ireland have not been in so satisfactory a state.

By whom were they executed?—By Mr. Nimmo; what I mean to say is, that they had been given up in detached portions unconnected with each other; we have been obliged to adopt a different system as to those from that I have just stated, we have been obliged to put them under contractors.

Was not there a plan of road to go from Galway, by a place called Clifden to Westport?—That road has never been put under our board.

Do the Directors visit those roads?—No, never; our engineers go down and report to us.

In your experience, if it were desirable to place under your board considerable proportions of the mail-coach roads in Ireland, are you of opinion you could conduct them as effectually as you have conducted those now under your board?—I think so, with an increase of establishment; we have had no increase whatever to our establishment with these roads.

You think you could apply the principle upon which you have superintended the roads now under your care to roads of great traffic?—I have no doubt we could.

Might not that principle of advance on the part of Government, and repayment by

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by the counties afterwards, be introduced on a plan of embracing the great public roads?—I do not see why it should not; we have between two and three hundred miles of road under our board now in that sort of way. I should wish to make an observation, that an impression may have been made upon the Committee, subject to a comparison of the amount of mileage which this board swallows up with the whole estimate; I conceive that if the duties of the board were altogether confined to the disbursement of the estimate, it is too large a sum to expend for the purpose, perhaps, but the duties of the board are not confined to that, as I have already stated, and besides those roads and bridges, and this board of control, I have mentioned, the board have a great deal of their time occupied in references from Government, a considerable part of their time has been employed in the last two or three years on references from Government, on application on various subjects connected with inland navigation.

It appears from a paper which has been laid before the Committee that the board met in the year 1828, one hundred and fifty-eight times; can you state what attendance there was on those occasions?—Those were almost all full boards, but there have been various other attendances of one member or two members.

Where do they meet?—In Merrion-street, Dublin.

How long does the sitting last?—Sometimes three hours, sometimes longer, just as the business requires.

The object for which the board was originally appointed is altogether at an end, and the superintending the application of half a million of money voted by the Irish Parliament?—Yes, it was originally formed for the purpose of laying out the various lines of inland navigation, to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds.

Have not a great number of plans been laid before the Commissioners respecting the inland navigation of Ireland?—Yes, they have been laid before us, surveyed and reported upon by us to Government.

In different parts of Ireland?—Yes, plans which if executed, would amount to several hundred thousand pounds.

Was not it the opinion of the Commissioners that those plans would be of utility to the country, if adopted?—Some of them were recommended strongly.

Were those that were recommended carried into effect?—Very few of them were.

After the Newry Canal Bill becomes law, it would then appear, as far as your duties are connected with the three lines of inland navigation, there would be an expenditure of less than 2,000*l.* a year on your hands, and that the annual expense of officers of the establishment would amount to about 4,800*l.* a year; has it occurred to you that any reduction could be made on the amount of the establishment?—The only thing that occurs to me is, perhaps there might be a reduction of one of our engineers, in case no new duties of laying out any new lines of canal were laid on the board.

Have you ever had more than two engineers, when the duties of the board were so extensive?—No; I believe there have always been two; but I conceive if a vacancy occurred it might be expedient not to fill it up.

How many commissioners form a quorum?—Three; the board consists of four, and three must always be there; there must be three always in Dublin.

What are the duties of the secretary, that person appearing to receive a salary of 500*l.* a year?—To take down the minutes and proceedings of the board, and to write the letters.

What are the duties of the accountant?—The accountant has very heavy duties to perform; he keeps accounts with all the different pay clerks and persons in the country.

Do not you conceive that in the reduced duties which are thrown upon your board those two offices might be united?—No; I conceive that the duties imposed upon the accountant by the roads and bridges, increase his labour so much that he is quite incapable of attending to any other business.

How many clerks are there in the office?—Three.

Has that number been augmented, or have the salaries been augmented?—No, there has been no augmentation within my recollection, the duties of the accountant have become so heavy we have been obliged to put one of the clerks into his office to assist him.

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When the Newry navigation is taken from your board, the Committee understand that the expenses connected with that navigation will also cease to be matter of charge on your part?—Certainly.

The Tyrone is not involved in that Bill?—I believe not; the Bill at first went to involve the Tyrone, but that was excluded from the Bill.

Will the Ulster canal come under your board?—No; there is a special Bill for that.

APPENDIX.

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(E.) Promulgation of the Statutes, in Ireland:—The distribution of the Quarto Statutes proposed by Mr. Grierson - - - - - - - - - ibid.

22.—Criminal Prosecutions:—
(A.) Account of William Kemmis, esq. Crown Solicitor, from 5th January 1828 to 5th January 1829 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 266
(B.) Expenditure for Criminal Prosecutions on the Home Circuit, in Ireland, for the year 1828 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 269
(C.) Munster Circuit:—Expenditure of the Sum voted in 1828 for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland, and of the sum of £. 26,000 now proposed to be voted as a deficiency of the former Grant, as relates to this Circuit - - - - - p. 270
(D.) Connaught Circuit - - ditto - - ditto - - - p. 271
(E.) Letter from Messrs. Gordon and Hamilton, stating that no part of the Sum voted in 1828 for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland, was received for the North-eastern Circuit - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 273
(F.) Bills and Accounts of E. Tierney, respecting the Sum voted in 1828 for Criminal Prosecutions Ireland; also, of the £. 26,000 now proposed to be voted as a deficiency of the former Grant - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

No.
23.—Non-conforming and other Dissenting Ministers :—

(A.) Distribution of £. 14,360. 6*s*. in the year 1828, for Non-conforming Ministers, Seceders, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers, stating by whom distributed, and how much paid to each class, and to each Person, and at what Places - - p. 274

(B.) Extract from the Third Report on the State of Ireland: The Rev. Henry Cooke's Evidence, 29 March 1825 - - - - - - - - - - p. 282

24.—Inland Navigation :—

(A). Expenditure in 1828, for the several Navigations in charge of the Directors General p. 289

(B.) Names and Offices of every Person receiving more than £. 50 a year, the number of times the Board met in 1828, and what other Employments the Members and other Officers of the Board have - - - - - - - - p. 291

25.—Police Establishments :—

Salaries and Pensions of the Police and Watch Establishments of the city of Dublin District - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 292

26.—Commissioners of Judicial Inquiry :—

Number of Days the Commissioners for making Examination into the Duties, Salaries and Emoluments of the several Officers of Justice in Ireland have met in 1828; how many Commissioners were present, with the Names of the Commissioners; and what other Situations they hold - - - - - - - - p. 294

27.—Record Commissioners :—

(A.) List, together with some account of the Publications printed under authority of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records of Great Britain and Ireland p. 296

(B.) Return of the Works now in progress, and which still remain to be undertaken by the Record Commissioners in Ireland, with a detailed estimate of the sum of £. 3,049 proposed to be voted in the present year - - - - - - - p. 301

(C.) Return of the Works now in progress, as also of those which still remain to be undertaken by the Commissioners of Records in Ireland; with a detailed Estimate of the Expense of the Commissioners for the current year - - - - - p. 303

(D.) Account of all Sums granted for the Record Commission in Ireland, and also of all other Sums expended in any way in carrying into effect the objects of the Commission - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 305

28.—Public Works :—

(A.) Report on the Southern District in Ireland; containing a Statement of the Progress made on the several Roads carried on at the Public Expense in that District, under the Orders of His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant - - - - p. 306

(B.) Copy of the Report of Mr. Nimmo to Mr. Galloway, dated 1st March 1824, on the subject of the road through Glenbegh and County of Kerry - - - p. 310

(C.) Report on the Public Works of the Western District for the year 1826, furnished 5th January 1827 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 311

29.—Town-land Survey :—

Statement of the appropriation of a sum of £. 3,000 granted to commence engraving Maps of the Town-lands in Ireland - - - - - - - - - - p. 315

Appendix, No. 1.

Appendix No. 1.

Private Subscriptions to Institutions.

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INSTITUTIONS.

(A.)—PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOLS.

(A.) Protestant Charter Schools.

No Return.

(B.)—ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOUNTENANCING VICE.

(B.) Association for Discountenancing Vice.

AN ACCOUNT of the Private Subscriptions to this Society for three years ending January the 5th, 1829.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1826:		
For the year ending Jan. 5th, 1827.	Amount of subscriptions from members who pay in Dublin - - - -	556 3 6	
	Amount of * balances of subscriptions received from members in the country by diocesan committees, and remitted to the parent society -	377 16 2	
	Total amount received in the year ending the 5th January 1827 - -		933 19 8
	1827:		
For the year ending Jan. 5th, 1828.	Amount of subscriptions from members who pay in Dublin - - - -	647 3 4	
	Amount of balances of subscriptions received from members in the country by diocesan committees, and remitted to the parent society - -	455 3 5	
	Total amount received in the year ending the 5th January 1828 - -		1,102 6 9
	1828:		
For the year ending Jan. 5th, 1829.	Amount of subscriptions from members who pay in Dublin - - - -	616 10 -	
	Amount of balances of subscriptions received from members in the country by diocesan committees, and remitted to the parent society - -	418 18 3	
	Total amount received in the year ending 5th January 1829 - - -		1,035 8 3
	Total Amount of subscriptions received within three years, ending as above - - - - - £.		3,071 14 8

* The subscriptions remitted by the diocesan committees are called "Balances," because there are certain matters of local expenditure, such as the rent of a repository for books to be distributed, the expense of the carriage of books from Dublin to the repositories, which the committees deduct from the total of subscriptions received by them, and remit the remainder or "Balance" to Dublin.

7, Capel-street, Dublin,
April 22d, 1829.

James Wilson,
Sub-Treasurer.

Appendix, No. 1.

Private Subscriptions to Institutions.

(C.)
Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor.

(C.)—SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

No Return.

(D.)
Foundling Hospital.

(D.)—FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

ACCOUNT of Private Subscriptions received for the last three years.

None.

April 22d 1829.

Thomas Finlay,
Registrar.

(E.)
House of Industry.

(E.)—HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

AN ACCOUNT of the Private Subscriptions to the House of Industry in Dublin for the last Three Years.

None.

House of Industry,
29th April, 1829.

T. N. Edgworth,
Governor.

(F.)
Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

(F.)—RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, 22d April 1829.

THIS Institution has not received any Private Subscription for the last Three Years.

W. Wainwright,
Secretary.

(G.)
Hibernian Society for Soldiers' Children.

(G.)—HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FOR SOLDIERS CHILDREN.

AN ACCOUNT of the Private Subscriptions received by the Hibernian Society for the care of Soldiers' Children for the years 1826, 1827 and 1828.

No Bequest, Donation or Subscription has been received by the Hibernian Society for the care of Soldiers' Children.

Dublin, 22d April 1829.

John Byng,
Vice President.

(H.)—HIBERNIAN MARINE SOCIETY.

ACCOUNT of SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Hibernian Marine Society, in Dublin, received in three Years, ending 5th January 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
1826:			
Rear Admiral Oliver - - 2 years, 1825 and 1826 - - -	4	4	–
Hon. and Rev. William Dawson 1 d° 1826 - - - -	1	1	–
William D. Baker, esq. - - 3 d° 1823-4-5 - - -	6	6	–
James Gerahty, esq. - - 1 d° 1825 - - - -	2	2	–
Edward Hamerton, esq. - - 1 d° 1826 - - - -	2	2	–
William Dykes, esq. - - 1 d° – - - - -	2	2	–
Rev. J. R. Worthington - - 1 d° – - - - -	2	2	–
Daniel Kinahan, esq. - - 1 d° – - - - -	2	2	–
Ralph Shaw, esq. - - - 1 d° – - - - -	2	2	–
John Armit, esq. - - - 1 d° – - - - -	1	1	–
Francis L'Estrange, esq. - - 1 d° – - - - -	2	2	–
Thomas Worthington, esq. - 1 d° – - - - -	2	2	–
Alexander Worthington, esq. - 1 d° – - - - -	2	2	–
Joseph Hone, esq. - - - 1 d° – - - - -	2	2	–
	33	12	–
Captain Henry Bourne, R.N. a subscription as a Governor of the Institution for life - - - - - - - - - -	21	10	–
	54	12	–
Deduct the Register's allowance for collecting same, at 5 *l.* per cent	2	14	7
	51	17	5
1827:			
Hon. and Rev. William Dawson 1 year, 1827 - - - - -	1	1	–
Edward Hamerton - - - 1 d° – - - - - -	2	2	–
Ralph Shaw, esq. - - - 1 d° – - - - - -	2	2	–
William Dykes, esq. - - 1 d° – - - - - -	2	2	–
John Armit, esq. - - - 1 d° – - - - - -	1	1	–
Rear Admiral Oliver - - 1 d° – - - - - -	2	2	–
James Gerahty, esq. - - 1 d° 1826 - - - - -	2	2	–
Francis L'Estrange - - - 1 d° 1827 - - - - -	2	2	–
Rev. J. R. Worthington - - 1 d° – - - - - -	2	2	–
Thomas Worthington, esq. - 1 d° – - - - - -	2	2	–
Alexander Worthington, esq. - 1 d° – - - - - -	2	2	–
Joseph Hone, esq. - - - 1 d° – - - - - -	2	2	–
	23	2	–
Deduct Poundage for collecting, at 5 *l.* per cent - - -	1	3	1
£.	21	18	11

Appendix, No. 1.

Private Subscriptions to Institutions.

(H.) Hibernian Marine Society *continued.*

1828:		£.	s.	d.
John Curry, esq.	1 year, 1828	2	2	–
Hon. and Rev. W. Dawson	1 d°	1	1	–
Rear Admiral Oliver	1 d°	2	2	–
Richard Grace, esq.	1 d°	2	2	–
Hon. W. Le Poer Trench	1 d°	2	2	–
Ralph Shaw, esq.	1 d°	2	2	–
Wm. Dykes, esq.	1 d°	2	2	–
Joseph Hone, esq.	1 d°	2	2	–
Rev. J. R. Worthington	1 d°	2	2	–
Thomas Worthington, esq.	1 d°	2	2	–
Alex. Worthington, esq.	1 d°	2	2	–
John Armit, esq.	1 d°	1	1	–
Francis L'Estrange, esq.	1 d°	2	2	–
		25	4	–
Deduct Poundage for collecting		1	5	2
	£.	23	18	10

Alex. Worthington, Registrar.
Dublin, 27th April 1829.

Ralph Shaw,
Vice President.

(I.) Female Orphan House.

(I.)—FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE,

Circular Road, Dublin.

AN ACCOUNT of the Private Subscriptions to the Female Orphan House, Dublin, for the Three Years ended 5th of January 1829, distinguishing each year.

Year ended 5th January 1827:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
His Most Gracious Majesty, two years, 1824 and 1825	200	–	–			
A Clergyman	4	12	4			
The Countess of Farnham	5	5	–			
Abraham Cutto, esq.	1	13	4			
R. C.	2	15	4			
Total for the year ended 5th January 1827				214	6	–
Year ended 5th January 1828:						
His Most Gracious Majesty, two years, 1826 and 1827	200	–	–			
Abraham Cutto, esq.	2	10	–			
A Clergyman	5	–	–			
A Lady, in England	1	–	–			
The Countess of Farnham	5	5	–			
Total for the year ended 5th January 1828				213	15	–
Year ended 5th January 1829:						
His Most Gracious Majesty	100	–	–			
The Countess of Farnham	5	5	–			
A Clergyman	5	–	–			
The Rev. James Dunn	10	–	–			
Miss Dalzac	1	–	–			
Abraham Cutto, esq.	2	10	–			
A Lady, per the Rev. James Dunn	–	10	–			
Total for the year ended 5th January 1829				124	5	–
Total for the three years ended 5th January 1829			£.	552	6	–

Female Orphan House,
23d April 1829.

R. Malins,
Registrar and Accountant.

(K.)—WESTMORLAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

THE Westmorland Lock Hospital has been always supported by Parliamentary Grants, unaided by any Private Subscription.

By Order,
J. Hendrick.

Dublin, 22d April 1829.

(L.)—LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

AN ACCOUNT of Private Subscriptions received by the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, fo the Years 1826, 1827 and 1828.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Benefactions:						
1826 - - - - - - - - -	4	–	–			
1827 - - - - - - - - -	4	5	–			
1828 - - - - - - - - -	14	9	8			
				22	14	8
Bed Money from Governors:						
1826 - - - - - - - - -	255	7	8			
1827 - - - - - - - - -	128	16	9			
1828 - - - - - - - - -	71	3	–			
				455	7	5
Bequests:						
1826 - - - - - - - - -		—				
1827 from Doctor Barrett, annually - - -	111	15	–			
1828 – Mrs. Statton - ditto - - -	35	17	2			
				147	12	2
TOTAL - - - £.				625	14	3

W. M. Benson,
Secretary and Registrar.

April 22d 1829.

(M.)—DOCTOR STEEVENS' HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

AN ACCOUNT of Private Subscriptions for the last Three Years.

		£.	s.	d.
Year ending 5th January 1827 -	Donation by Dr. Colles - -	5	–	–
- - - - - - - - - — -	Interest Money * - - -		—	
- - - - - - - - - 1828 -	Donation by Dr. Cusack - -	1	–	–
- - - - - - - - - 1829 -	None - - - - - -		—	

* Interest on £. 1,000, late currency, awarded by the Court of Chancery, from the funds applied to charitable purposes, by the will of the late Doctor Barrett; and which sum was vested in 3 ½ per cent stock by the Trustees.

J. Crampton,
A. Colles.
Philip Crampton,
Surg. Gen.

Dublin, 28th April 1829.

Appendix No. 1.

Private Subscriptions to Institutions.

(N.)—FEVER HOSPITAL, CORK STREET.

(N.) Fever Hospital.

AN ACCOUNT of the Private Subscriptions to the Fever Hospital in Cork Street, Dublin, for the last Three Years.

	PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS.		TOTALS in EACH YEAR.
	Subscriptions.	Donations.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Years ending 5th January 1827 -	379 11 –	46 10 –	426 1 –
- - - - — - - 1828 -	350 9 3	51 9 3	401 18 6
- - - - — - - 1829 -	370 8 9	32 9 3	402 18 –

By order of the managing committee,

Cork Street, Dublin, 23d April 1829.

James Montgomery, Registrar.

(O.) Hospital for Incurables.

(O.)—HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

AN ACCOUNT of the Subscriptions received in aid of the Hospital, for each of the three last years.

	£. s. d.
Subscriptions received in 1826:	
Miss Dalzac - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
A lady per ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 – –
John David La Touche, out of charitable money deposited in his hands	30 – –
Total Subscriptions for 1826 - - - £.	34 2 –
Subscriptions received in 1827:	
Miss Dalzac - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
Rev. William Vesey - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 – –
John D. La Touche, as above mentioned - - - - - - -	27 14 –
Total Subscriptions for 1827 - - - £.	30 16 –
Subscriptions received in 1828:	
Miss Dalzac - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
A lady per ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 – –
John D. La Touche, as above mentioned - - - - - - -	13 17 –
Total Subscriptions for 1828 - - - £.	18 19 –

Signed by order, *A. Hickey*, Registrar and Accountant.

(P.) Roman Catholic Seminary at Maynooth.

(P.)—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY AT MAYNOOTH.

No Return.

(Q.) Royal Cork Institution.

(Q.)—ROYAL CORK INSTITUTION.

No Return.

(R.)—ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

ACCOUNT of Members Admissions to the Royal Dublin Society, for the last Three Years.

	£.	s.	d.
For the year 1826	315	–	–
- Ditto - 1827	157	10	–
- Ditto - 1828	220	10	–

There is no annual Private Subscription to the Royal Dublin Society, the sum of thirty guineas being the admission money of a new member for life.

Royal Dublin Society,
April 22, 1829.

P. T. Wilson,
Registrar.

(S.)—ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

ACCOUNT of the Private Subscriptions to the Royal Irish Academy, Grafton-street, Dublin, for the last Three Years.

Received in the year 1826:

		£.	s.	d.
Rev. T. Hincks	1 year's subscription to March 16th, 1826	2	2	–
J. Hardiman, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. W. Trail	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. W. Phelan, LL. D.	ditto – 1827	2	2	–
Rev. C. Strong	ditto	2	2	–
W. Bald, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. J. Wilson	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. W. H. Drummond, D. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Hugh Ferguson, M. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy	ditto	2	2	–
M. W. Hartstonge, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
H. J. M. Mason, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
T. H. Orpen, M. D.	ditto	2	2	–
		27	6	–
Four paid an arrear, amounting to	£. 8 8 –			
Two paid life subscriptions, 21 *l.* each, and then ceased to pay annual subscriptions	42 – –			
Six Members were admitted, each paying 5 *l.* 5 *s.* admission fee	31 10 –			
		81	18	–
	£.	109	4	–

Received in the year 1827:

		£.	s.	d.
Dean Hood	1 year's subscription to March 16th, 1827	2	2	–
Rev. H. H. Harte	ditto	2	2	–
Lord Bishop of Down	ditto – 1828	2	2	–
Rev. C. Boyton	ditto	2	2	–
J. T. Mackay, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
Sir C. L. Giesecke	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. J. Darley	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. W. H. Drummond, D. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. W. Phelan, LL. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Hugh Ferguson, M. D.	ditto	2	2	–
M. W. Hartstonge, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy	ditto	2	2	–
Sir W. Betham	ditto	2	2	–
T. H. Orpen, M. D.	ditto	2	2	
J. D'Alton, esq.	ditto	2	2	
		31	10	
Seven paid an arrear, amounting to	£. 25 4 –			
One paid a life subscription, amounting to	21 – –			
Thirteen Members were admitted, each paying 5 *l.* 5 *s.* admission fee	68 5 –			
		114	9	–
	£.	145	19	–

Appendix, No. 1.

Private Subscriptions to Institutions.

(S.) Royal Irish Academy.

Received in the year 1828:

		£.	s.	d.
Archdeacon Torrens	1 year's subscription to March 16th, 1828	2	2	–
W. S. Mason, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
S. Litton, M. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Dean Hood	ditto	2	2	–
J. Hardiman, esq.	ditto 1829	2	2	–
Rt. Hon. J. Radcliffe, LL. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. T. D. Hincks	ditto	2	2	–
H. J. M. Mason, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. J. Wilson	ditto	2	2	–
Hugh Ferguson, M. D.	ditto	2	2	–
E. Davy, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
Sir W. Betham	ditto	2	2	–
J. Mac Donnell, M. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. W. H. Drummond, D. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Professor Hamilton	ditto	2	2	–
Hon. & Rev. J. Pomeroy	ditto	2	2	–
M. W. Hartstonge, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
Right Hon. H. Joy, Attorney-general	ditto	2	2	–
J. Crampton, M. D.	ditto	2	2	–
Rev. T. P. Magee, LL. D.	ditto	2	2	–
R. M'Namara, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
Sir C. L. Giesecke	ditto	2	2	–
T. H. Orpen, M. D.	ditto	2	2	–
J. D'Alton, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
J. T. Mackay, esq.	ditto	2	2	–
		52	10	–
Nine paid an arrear amounting to	£. 29 8 –			
Four paid life subscriptions of 21 *l.* each	84 – –			
Twenty Members were admitted, each paying 5 *l.* 5 *s.* admission fee	105 – –			
		218	8	–
	£	270	18	–

Richard Roe,
Clerk to the Academy.

April 28th, 1829.

(T.) Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(T.)—COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

I HEREBY humbly certify, that there have not been any Private Subscriptions to the Board of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, for the last three years.

William P. Mathews,
Secretary to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.

Board-room, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin, 30th April 1829.

(U.) Incorporated Society.

(U.)—INCORPORATED SOCIETY.

THERE have been no Private Subscriptions to the Incorporated Society, for the three years ended 5th January 1829.

Cæsar Otway,
Secretary.

Incorporated Society's House, 55, Aungier-street, Dublin, May 1st, 1829.

(X.)—SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR OF IRELAND.

THE Subscriptions to the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland, consist of two distinct classes.

1st. Contributions directly in aid of the schools in connection with the Society, made by the local patrons and managers of schools.

2d. Contributions indirectly for the same purpose, being made primarily to the Society for the general purposes of the Institution, and by the Committee applied in promoting those objects.

First Part.

THE full amount for which the public are entitled to credit under this head, as contributing directly out of their own pockets in aid of the Society by subscriptions, which being locally applied do not pass through the hands of the Committee, cannot at present be ascertained. But the Committee having some time since caused an account to be made out for the information of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, of the local subscriptions in aid of six schools in each county, from the period of the establishment of such schools, selecting for that purpose the three first and the three last schools on the Society's printed list, in the Appendix to their Report for the year ending the 5th January 1827.

It appears from that account, established by vouchers in the possession of the Committee, that such subscriptions greatly exceed the amount granted for the same purpose out of the Parliamentary fund.

It was thereby ascertained that the total aid, derived from private sources for the building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing these 192 schools, amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 8,851. 6. 7½.*

And that the total amount granted by the Society for the same purposes, amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 5,057. 7. 2.

* This is exclusive of the sums expended from local contributions in the building 91 of the above 192 schools, towards the building of which the Society granted no aid whatever, and the Committee have no documents from which to state the amount thus derived from private sources; and it is further to be observed, that there are 31 of the remaining 101 school-houses, now hired at an annual rent, paid for exclusively by local contributions, or gratuitously lent for the schools.

The total amount of subscriptions from private sources, towards the support of the teachers of these 192 schools for the last three Years, ending 5th January 1829, ascertained by documents in the possession of the Committee, amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - £. 3,788. 12. 11.†

Whilst the total amount granted by the Society for the same purpose, amounted to - - - - - - - - - - - £. 3183. 11. 1.

† This is exclusive of the value of 58 acres and a quarter of land, afforded by the local patrons to the teachers, and also exclusive of such local aid as is afforded to 22 of the above 192 schools, respecting which the Committee have not any documents from which to ascertain the amount.

If the Select Committee of the House of Commons desire it, a similar account could be made for any other period, or any other number of schools, time being allowed to communicate with the local managers of the schools for the purpose.

Second Part.

PRIVATE subscriptions to the Society for promoting the education of the poor of Ireland, for the last three years, ending the 5th January 1829, being for the most part contributed by persons resident in Dublin. The amount is but small compared with the whole amount of aid afforded from private sources, it having been always "the wish of the Society (as "appears from the examination of one of the members of the Committee before the Com- "missioners of Education Inquiry, Appendix to First Report, p. 445) to induce the sub- "scriptions in the country to be devoted to the local schools, rather than to come into "the general fund, the object of subscriptions to the general fund being rather to qualify as "members of the society, for the purpose of voting and attending meetings, &c."

	Subscriptions.	Donations.
Year ending 5th January 1827 -	£. 222. 17. 6.	£. 21. 0. 0.
— 5th January 1828 -	217. 1. 6.	36. 5. 0.
— 5th January 1829 -	214. 18. 6.	20. 10. 0.

Kildare Place, Dublin, 5th May 1829.

Isaac Topham, Registrar.

Appendix No. 2.

Grants to Institutions which have ceased.

Appendix, No. 2.

GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS WHICH HAVE CEASED.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Public Money Voted for the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture, the Board of First Fruits, the Farming Society, and Wide Street Commissioners, from the Union to the present time; stating the Date of the Cessation of the several Grants.

WHEN VOTED.	For the Trustees of the Linen Manufacture.	For the Board of First Fruits.	For the Farming Society.	For the Wide Street Commissioners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Session 1801	19,938 9 3	4,615 7 8	1,846 3 1	4,153 16 11
– 1802	19,938 9 3¼	4,615 7 8¼	1,846 3 1	4,153 16 10½
– 1803	19,938 9 3	4,615 7 8½	1,846 3 1	4,153 16 11
– 1804	19,938 9 3	4,615 7 8½	1,846 3 1	4,153 16 11
– 1805	19,938 9 2¾	4,615 7 8¼	1,846 3 1	10,047 8 11
– 1806	19,938 9 2¾	4,615 7 8¼	2,769 4 7½	4,153 16 11
– 1807	19,938 9 2¾	4,615 7 8¼	4,615 7 8¼	4,153 16 11
– 1808	19,938 9 2¾	9,230 15 4½	4,615 7 8¼	4,153 16 11
– 1809	19,938 9 2¾	9,230 15 4½	4,615 7 8¼	2,629 16 11
– 1810	19,938 9 2¾	55,384 12 3¾	4,615 7 8¼	9,050 15 4½
– 1811	19,938 9 2¾	55,384 12 3¾	4,615 7 8¼	8,326 3 1
– 1812	19,938 9 2¾	55,384 12 3¾	4,615 7 8¼	14,921 10 9¼
– 1813	19,938 9 2¾	55,384 12 3¾	4,615 7 8¼	15,275 1 6½
– 1814	19,938 9 2¾	55,384 12 3¾	4,615 7 8¼	18,732 18 5½
– 1815	19,938 9 2¾	55,384 12 3¾	4,615 7 8¼	17,704 12 3¾
– 1816	19,938 9 2¾	55,384 12 3¾	4,539 13 10¼	17,538 9 2¾
– 1817	19,938 9 2¾	27,692 6 2	4,539 13 10	11,076 18 5½
– 1818	19,938 9 2¾	27,691 – –	4,015 – –	11,076 – –
– 1819	19,938 9 2¾	27,691 – –	3,000 – –	11,000 – –
– 1820	19,938 – –	27,691 – –	2,500 – –	11,000 – –
– 1821	19,938 9 2¾	27,691 – –	2,500 – –	11,000 – –
– 1822	19,938 9 2¾	9,230 – –	2,500 – –	10,000 – –
– 1823	19,938 9 2¾	9,230 – –	2,500 – –	10,000 – –
– 1824	19,938 9 2¾	ceased to be voted	2,500 – –	10,000 – –
– 1825	19,938 9 2¾	- - -	2,500 – –	10,000 – –
– 1826	19,938 9 2¾	- - -	2,500 – –	10,000 – –
– 1827	10,000 – –	- - -	ceased to be voted	ceased to be voted
– 1828	ceased to be voted	—	—	—
TOTALS - - £.	528,399 10 10	595,377 16 11¼	87,132 16 11	248,456 13 5¼

Vice Treasurer's Office,
22d May 1829.

W. Blacker,
D. V. Treasurer.

Appendix No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

Appendix, No. 3.

PROTESTANT CHARTER SCHOOLS.

(A.)

(A.) Children admitted and discharged.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Children admitted to, and discharged from, the Protestant Charter Schools, distinguishing the Sexes, during each of the last Ten Years; stating how the same have been disposed of.

ADMISSIONS.

	BOYS:	GIRLS:	
In 1819	—	—	
1820	33	20	
1821	256	145	
1822	152	136	
1823	168	145	
1824	226	250	
1825	125	83	
1826	—	—	
1827	—	—	
1828	—	—	
	960	779	Total 1,739.

NUMBER of Children discharged from the Protestant Charter Schools during the foregoing period.

	BOYS.					GIRLS.			
	Apprenticed.	Given up to Friends.	Eloped.	Died.	Enlisted.	Apprenticed.	Given up to Friends.	Eloped.	Died.
In 1819	172	18	19	6	-	85	20	-	4
1820	109	8	20	5	-	80	28	1	6
1821	129	15	30	4	-	101	12	1	3
1822	85	20	36	11	-	98	18	4	4
1823	114	8	11	4	3	80	4	4	5
1824	105	17	47	7	21	85	12	1	16
1825	125	38	18	9	7	88	13	-	9
1826	84	25	13	9	13	51	19	1	5
1827	130	35	4	7	16	90	56	2	9
1828	183	23	8	3	1	79	17	5	10
TOTAL	1,236	207	206	65	61	837	199	19	71

Appendix, No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

(B.)

Rules for admission of Children.

(B.)

RULES as to the admission of Children into the Charter Schools.

No. 1. In consequence of a personal communication of the Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, with the Chief Secretary of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the following Resolution is entered on the proceedings of the Society :—

"Resolved, That the Governors of the House of Industry be informed that the Committee of Fifteen will give direction for the immediate admission of the following children (*beneath the names are specified*) in order to complete the number of fifty."

No. 2. In consequence of a communication from his Majesty's Government to the Incorporated Society, the following Resolution is entered in the proceedings of the Society :—

5th day of May, 1824.

"Resolved, That the Governors of the Foundling Hospital be informed, that the Committee of Fifteen of the Incorporated Society, are ready to receive 500 children from the Foundling Hospital into their schools."

No. 3. In consequence a letter bearing date 13th June 1825, from W. Gregory, esq. signifying the commands of his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, the following Resolution was entered in the Committee-book of the Society :—

15th day of June, 1825.

"Resolved that this Committee will not admit any children into their schools until they shall receive a further communication from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

Note. From the date specified in this resolution no children have been received into the schools of the society.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Children now in the Charter Schools, with the Ages of the Children in Classes, distinguishing the Sexes.

	Below 10.	From 10 to 13.	From 13 to 15 and upwards.	TOTAL.
Number of Boys in the Schools according to Ages.	44	215	165	424
Number of Girls in the Schools according to Ages.	29	193	325	547
			Total Boys and Girls - -	971

(C.)

(C.)

Disposal of the Children.

MEASURES taken for the Disposal of the Children on the Establishment, and how many there is a probability of disposing of during the succeeding years.

THE methods adopted by the Incorporated Society in the disposal of children have been, to apprentice them to tradesmen and farmers, with a fee payable by instalments at different periods of the young persons servitude. The original apprentice fee was only five guineas, and this sum having been latterly found inadequate to the expectations of masters, and in order to comply with the desire of Government that the children should be disposed of as rapidly as possible, the fee has been raised to seven pounds, and this increase has been attended with the expected results.

The society have latterly also adopted the plan of giving up children to parents and relatives, when application on their part has been made; and to encourage them to make such application, a final bounty of 4 *l.* 10 *s.* has been given with each child. The number returned as disposed of in the last two years, ended 5th of January last, when compared with former years, and taking into consideration the reduced numbers in the schools, will show the successful exertions of the Society.

With respect to the number there is a probability of disposing of during succeeding years, the Society can only venture to give an opinion formed upon past experience, but which may not be hereafter justified.

The

Appendix, No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

The standing rule is, not to apprentice any child until it arrives at the age of fourteen years, and even at this age many are for a time withheld as unfit, from weakness of constitution, backwardness in learning, and other causes. Moreover it is expected, that year after year, an increased difficulty will be experienced in disposing of children, inasmuch as the refuse will remain after the healthy and well looking, &c. are provided for; but it may be presumed that during the year ending 5th January 1830, there will be disposed of 300 children.

Year ending 5th January 1831	180
Year ending 5th January 1832	120
Year ending 5th January 1833	80
Year ending 5th January 1834	50

(D.)

(D.)
Number of Children affected with Infirmities and un-apprenticed.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Individuals in the Establishment, who from Infirmity or Idiotcy are incapable of being apprenticed; distinguishing the Ages and Sexes.

	Under 10 Years.	From 10 to 13.	From 13 to 15 and upwards.	TOTAL.
Boys		3	25	28
Girls		9	78	87
		Total Boys and Girls		115

(E.)

(E.)
Annuities voted to Masters and Mistresses, &c.

AN ACCOUNT in detail of the item of £. 1,036. 13 *s.* 5 *d.* proposed to be voted for Annuities to Masters and Mistresses; and a similar Account of the Bounties to Apprentices, estimated at £. 1,200.

THE following Sums are now payable in the way of Annuities to retired Masters, Mistresses, Ushers, and Usheresses, and to other persons, as specified in the annexed statement.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
John Moore, late master of Castlebar School, now suppressed	18	9	2
Elinor Cullen, late mistress of Arklow School, now suppressed	18	9	2
Amy Davis, late mistress of Monivea School, now suppressed	18	9	2
Letitia Prestidge, late mistress of Longford School, now suppressed	18	9	2
William Sparling, former master of Shannon-grove, now suppressed	18	9	2
Gertrude Harvey, former mistress of Castledermot School	18	9	2
Eliza Hines, former mistress of Sligo School	18	9	2
Margaret Campbell, widow, late mistress of Ballykelly School, now suppressed, after thirty years service	27	13	10
Anne Sherlock, late mistress of Charleville School, now suppressed, after twenty-two years service	30	–	–
Geo. Cowen and wife, late master and mistress of Monivea School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
Geo. and Letitia Knaggs, former master and mistress of Kevin-street school	36	18	5½
John and Frances Gray, former master and mistress of Charleville School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
James Pounds and wife, late master and mistress of Ardbraccan School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
James Waterstone and wife, late master and mistress of Shannon-grove School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
Henry Palmer and wife, late master and mistress of Waterford School, now suppressed	36	18	5½

Appendix No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

(E.)

Annuities voted to Masters and Mistresses, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Alexander Acheson and wife, late master and mistress of Dunkerrin School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
William Norwood and wife, late master and mistress of Dunmanway School, now supressed	36	18	5½
Thomas Fleming and wife, late master and mistress of Strangford School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
Walter Nugent and wife, late master and mistress of Ballycastle School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
Thomas Wallace and wife, late master and mistress of Stradbally School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
George Sherlock and wife, late master and mistress of Innishannon School, now suppressed	36	18	5½
Sarah Browne, former mistress of Cashel School	9	4	7
Ellen Ogle, former mistress of Maynooth School, suppressed	9	4	7
Anne Pentland, former usheress of Ardbraccan School, suppressed	9	4	7
John Welsh, former usher of Shannon-grove School, suppressed	9	4	7
Elinor Sampson, former usheress of Monivea School, granted 1 *s.* per day Irish currency, until she procures a situation	16	16	11
Jane Bruce, a former usheress of Monivea School, suppressed	9	4	7
John Gorman, late usher of Longford School, now suppressed, granted 1 *s.* per day Irish currency, until he procures a situation	16	16	11
Denis Eagan, late usher of Waterford School, now suppressed	10	–	–
Anthony Irwin, late usher of Ardbraccan School, now suppressed	10	–	–
James Corry, a former master of Innishannon School, now suppressed	13	16	11
Jane Dyas, granted as remuneration for having delivered up important papers, and given information, by which a property of 138 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.* per annum was recovered for the society	27	13	10
Anne Flynn, a blind woman, reared in Castle-island School	4	12	4
Margaret Shiels, a girl reared in Kevin-street School, granted this annuity in consequence of becoming blind	8	–	–
Samuel Riky, late inspector of apprentices, aged 84 years, and after 40 years service	20	–	–
James Adamson, late secretary, retired allowance after 32 years service	200	–	–
John Connolly, late usher of Stradbally School, now suppressed, allowed for subsistence until he procured a situation	9	–	–
	1,012	19	4
To which must be added one half-year's annuity to 25th December 1829, which it will be incumbent on the Society to grant to the master and mistress of Cashel School, which is ordered to be suppressed on the 25th June 1829	18	9	2
And half a year's allowance for subsistence for same period to the usher of Cashel School	8	8	6
£	1,039	17	–

IN the Year ended 5th January 1829, the sum paid in bounties for faithful service, and final gratuities, and subsistence given to destitute females, who were reared in the Charter Schools, but who from various causes were thrown out of the means of subsistence was follows:—

To bounties to apprentices on serving their time faithfully	£. 440	15	6
To final gratuities to those given up to parents and relatives	377	13	2
To the support of destitute females	265	15	6
	£. 1,084	4	2

The above sums are duly accounted for, and vouchers produced before the Commissioners of Public Accounts; therefore, from the increased number of children who have been apprenticed and otherwise disposed of (as appears by these present returns) the sum of 1,200 *l.* is a justifiable estimate.

N. B.—The Committee of this Society desire to add to this statement the following extract from a letter of the Right Honourable Charles Grant, dated Dublin Castle, 27th March 1820, in order to show that the Society had the sanction of his Majesty's Government, in awarding annuities to deserving individuals in their employment for long and faithful service, or upon the suppression of any of the Society's schools.

"The Lord Lieutenant deems it of importance to state, that in case of any change or contraction of the Charter Schools, a scrupulous regard ought to be paid to the claims of those who have embarked their interests for life on the faith of the unaltered continuance of the Institution.

"Among these must be included all the servants, officers, and dependants on the schools, and by a still more affecting title, the children who are at present under a course of education, and who could not therefore be abandoned without cruelty."

Appendix, No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

(F.)

Salaries payable to Officers.

(F.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Salaries now payable to the Officers of the Establishments.

	£.	s.	d.
Secretary, salary - - - - - - - - - - per ann.	369	4	7
Allowance to ditto for a clerk, to whom he pays 100 *l.* per annum —	46	3	1
Register - - - - - - - - - - - - —	126	–	–
Messenger - - - - - - - - - - - - —	40	–	
Inspector of apprentices - - - - - - - - - - —	30	–	–
£.	611	7	8

Incorporated Society's House,
55, Aungier-street, Dublin, April 30, 1829.

Cæsar Otway,
Secretary.

(G.)

Number of Children in the Schools.

(G.)

A RETURN of the Number of Children in the Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland, in each of the five years 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828.

In 1824 (as estimated for) - - - - -	1,700 children.
1825 - - - - - - - - -	2,200 —
1826 - - - - - - - - -	1,989 —
1827 - - - - - - - - -	1,883 —
1828 - - - - - - - - -	1,500 —

(H.)

Number of Children now in the Schools.

(H.)

A RETURN of the Number of Children now in these Schools, stating their ages, in classes of below 10 years, of from 10 to 13, and from 13 to 15, and of 15 years and upwards.

	Below 10.	From 10 to 13.	13 to 15.	15 years and upwards.	TOTAL.
Boys - -	44	215	122	43	424
Girls - -	29	193	146	179	547
Total Number of Children in the Charter Schools, 29th April 1829					971

(I.)

Number of Catechists, Masters, and Mistresses, &c.

(I.)

RETURN of the Number of Catechists, Masters and Mistresses, Ushers and Usheresses; and the manner in which the Sums of £.258. 9*s*. 3*d*. £.828. 1*s*. and £.528. are to be expended in 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
Four Catechists of Dublin Schools at 27 *l*. 13*s*. 10½*d*. each per annum -	110	15	5
Eight Catechists of Country Schools at 18 *l*. 9*s*. 2¾*d*. each per annum -	147	13	10
Chatechists Salaries - - £.	258	9	3

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

(I.)

Expenditure of Masters and Mistresses, &c.

EXPENDITURE of Masters, Mistresses, Ushers and Usheresses, for which the sums of £.828. 1 s. and £.528. were estimated for.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Baggot-street School:						
Mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity -	100	12	3			
Usheresses ditto - - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
				135	18	4
Cashel:						
Master and mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	52	3	1			
Ushers ditto - - - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
				87	9	2
Castledermot:						
Master and mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	52	3	1			
Ushers ditto - - - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
				87	9	2
Celbridge:						
Masters and mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	52	3	1			
Usheresses ditto - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
Second usheresses ditto - - - ditto - -	20	-	10			
				107	10	-
Clontarf:						
Master and mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	100	12	3			
Ushers ditto - - - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
Second ushers ditto - - - - ditto - -	26	1	6			
				161	19	10
Dundalk:						
Masters and Mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	52	3	1			
Usheresses ditto - - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
				87	9	2
Farra:						
Masters and mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	52	3	1			
Ushers ditto - - - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
				87	9	2
Kevin-street:						
Masters and mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	100	12	3			
First usheresses ditto - - - ditto - -	44	10	8			
Second - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	28	7	8			
				173	10	7
Ross:						
Masters and mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	55	16	11			
Ushers ditto - - - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
				91	3	-
Santry:						
Master and mistresses salary; allowance for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	55	16	11			
Ushers ditto - - - - - ditto - -	44	18	6			
Second ushers ditto - - - - ditto - -	26	1	6			
				126	16	11
Sligo:						
Masters and mistresses salary; allowances for diet, and gratuity - - - - - - - - -	64	3	1			
Ushers ditto - - - - - ditto - -	35	6	1			
				99	9	2
Salaries of the masters of 3 day schools at 46 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* each - -				138	9	3
			£.	1,384	13	9

Appendix, No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

(K.)

Expenditure of the Sums voted for Gratuities and Apprentice Fees.

(K.)

RETURN of the manner in which £. 1,623. 3*s.* 10*d.* voted in 1828, for Gratuities and Diet to Masters and Mistresses, Ushers and Usheresses was expended; also of the Expenditure of £. 800 in Apprentice Fees, stating to what Trades apprenticed, and the Number, and the Amount paid for each.

The sum of £. 1,623. 3*s.* 10*d.* has been expended as follows:

To salary, allowance for diet and gratuity to the masters, mistresses and ushers or usheresses of	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Ardbraccan School	91	12	2½
Baggot-street	135	18	4
Ballycastle — suppressed March 1828	18	16	7
Cashel	87	11	11½
Castledermot	91	5	8
Celbridge	107	12	10
Clontarf	161	19	11
Dundalk	87	11	–
Dunkerrin	84	4	2
Farra	96	6	5
Kevin-street	178	4	9
Monastereven	162	10	2
Ross	63	12	2
Santry	118	17	1
Sligo	97	5	9
Strangford	87	10	11
Stradbally — suppressed March 1828	12	11	9
Shannon-grove — suppressed March 1828	12	5	2
£.	1,695	16	10

N.B.—The salaries of the masters, mistresses, &c. of the Charter Schools, vary according to the number of children in the schools, and other circumstances.

Appendix, No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

(K). Expenditure of Sums voted. *continued.*

THERE were 237 children appenticed to trades in the year 1828, as appears by the following statement.

Specification of Trades:

Weavers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Farmers.	Carpenters.	Painters.	Gardeners.	Smiths.	Slater.	Clerk.
130	32	6	21	6	3	2	10	1	1

Brewer.	Grocer.	Hosiers.	Jeweller.	Hatter.	Saddler.	Turners.	Schoolmaster.	Masons.	Dress&Stay Makers.
1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	14

	£.	s.	d.
With each of the above, the sum of 2 *l.* was paid, as the first instalment of a fee of 7 *l.* pursuant to the society's late regulation; said payments amount to the sum - - - - - - - - - -	474	–	–
To which must be added the following sum, paid instalments of fees due to masters and mistresses of young persons who were apprenticed in former years, which amounts to - - - - - - - -	241	10	–
£.	715	10	–

Vouchers for all which have been produced to the Commissioners of Imprest accounts.

(L.) Salaries of Officers.

(L.)

RETURN of the Salaries of the Officers of the Society, stating the name of each, the length of service, and the amount of each Salary above £.50.

Reverend Cæsar Otway, secretary; length of service 2½ years; salary £.369 4 8

Mr. Thomas Stuart, register; length of service, 28 years; salary £.126 – –

	£.	s.	d.
Note.—The secretary pays out of his salary to his assistant, Mr. William Pidgeon - - - - - - - - - - - -	53	16	11
Which with the sum of - - - - - - - - - -	46	3	1
Allowed by the Society, makes his salary - - - - - £.	100	–	–

Incorporated Society's House,
55, Aungier-street, May 1st, 1829.

Cæsar Otway,
Secretary.

(M.)

A RETURN of the Males and Females in the Charter Schools, above the Age of 15 Years.

Appendix, No. 3.

Protestant Charter Schools.

(M.)

Males and Females in the Charter Schools.

There are Males,

Of from 15 to 16 years of age	20
16 to 18 ditto	7
18 to 20 ditto	5
20 to 25 ditto	8
25 to 30 ditto	3
30 to 35 ditto	1
35 to 40 ditto	–
40 years of age, and upwards	1
Total	45

And there are Females,

Of from 15 to 16 years of age	38
16 to 18 ditto	65
18 to 20 ditto	44
20 to 25 ditto	21
25 to 30 ditto	5
30 to 35 ditto	1
35 to 40 ditto	1
40 years and upwards	2
Total	177

Boys	45
Girls	177
Total	222

Note:—In the former Return of Numbers and Ages, sent in pursuant to the order of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, received 29th April 1829, there was one establishment under the care of the Incorporated Society, of which a return was omitted; namely, the Asylum, Charlemont-place, Dublin. This establishment serves as a substitute for the Arklow Charter School, which, from its vicinity to the sea, was used as a sort of Hospital for scrofulous and other children, for whom sea bathing was considered necessary; the diseased females formerly at Arklow, were transferred to this Asylum, which has been since appropriated to the same purpose.

There are now 22 Females in this House, whose ages are as follows:—

From 14 to 16 years of age	1
16 to 18 ditto	3
18 to 20 ditto	5
20 to 25 ditto	12
30 to 35 ditto	1
Total	22

Incorporated Society's House, Dublin, 25th May 1829.

Cæsar Otway, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 4.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Appendix, No. 4.
Foundling Hospital.
(A.)
Establishments for the reception of Foundlings.

(A.)

ACCOUNTS of the Number of Establishments for the reception of Foundlings or Deserted Children in Ireland, distinguishing the Counties, the Number of Children admitted, and how disposed of, during each of the last ten years; the Expenses of such Establishment, and the Amount levied off each parish to defray the expense of their transmission, viz.—

County of Antrim *.
— Armagh *.
— Carlow *.
— Clare *.
— Cork *.
City of Cork.
County of Donegal *.
— Down *.
— Drogheda.
— Galway *.
— Ke ry *.
— Kildare *.
— Kilkenny.
City of Kilkenny.
King's County *.
County of Leitrim *.
County of Limerick *.
County and City of Londonderry *.
County of Longford *.
— Louth *.
— Mayo *
— Meath *.
— Queen's County *.
— Roscommon *.
— Sligo *.
— Tipperary *.
— Tyrone *.
— Waterford *.
City of Waterford *.
County of Westmeath *.
— Wexford *.
— Wicklow *.

* No establishments in these counties.

Returns from County Cavan, Dublin, Fermanagh, and Monaghan not received.

CITY OF CORK.

Cork, April 25, 1829.

Sir,

IN reply to your Letter of 21st instant received this day, and enclosing order of the Committee of the House of Commons, I beg to state that there is but one establishment for the reception of Foundling and Deserted Children in this city, but which does not at all come under my cognizance, being governed by the mayor, sheriffs, and common council, in conjunction with twenty-six trustees annually appointed in court, of Doyer hundred, and supported by a tax of one shilling per ton on the importation of coals into this port, under the 9th of Geo. 2, c. 25; and I understand they are now engaged in making out the required returns.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
James Lane,
Treasurer City of Cork.

William Gregory, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
Castle, Dublin.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

Appendix, No. 4.
Foundling Hospital.
(A.)
Money levied for the Maintenance of Foundlings.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums of Money levied by order of the Vestries, off the Parish of St. Peter's, Drogheda, for the Maintenance, Clothing and Transmission of Foundlings to the Hospital, Dublin, for the last Ten Years, as per the Vestry Book of St. Peter's Parish.

	£.	s.	d.
Easter 1818.—Paid carriage of Foundlings to Dublin	3	17	6
Assistance given to two women carrying Foundlings to Dublin, and coffins for Foundlings who died in this parish	–	13	4
Keeping a deserted child fifty weeks, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per week	6	5	–
Clothing for ditto	–	12	–
— 1819.—Carriage to Dublin	3	15	3
Nursing	8	14	1½
Clothes	–	13	4
— 1820.—Carriage and clothing of Foundlings	6	5	2
Nursing of Foundlings	19	6	6
— 1821.—Nursing and support of Foundlings	26	–	2
Clothes and carriage	7	16	9
— 1822.—Sundry expenses of Foundlings	45	1	7
— 1823.—Sundries for Foundlings	20	10	6
Carriage and admission of four Foundlings to Hospital	32	12	–
— 1824.—Paid Charles Sloan for finding the father of a Foundling	1	–	–
Ditto for a summons	–	2	6
Expense of Foundlings	13	12	2
— 1825.—Apprenticing Foundling per order of Vestry	10	–	–
Paid for admission of two Foundlings to the Hospital	10	–	–
Carriage of ditto	1	–	–
Maintenance of a Foundling	5	18	8
Keeping a Foundling one year	6	10	–
— 1826.—Cash paid for admission of four Foundlings to Hospital	20	–	–
Carriage to Dublin and incidental expenses	2	8	7
Maintenance of Foundlings	15	14	7
Keeping a Foundling one year	7	9	11½
Mr. Dowling's account; clothing for a Foundling	2	9	2
— 1827.—Foundlings for maintenance	15	10	–
Ditto sent to Dublin	16	7	–½
— 1828.—For support of Foundlings	40	–	–

It appears that the sum of 40*l.* was laid on at Easter 1828, to cover all the expenses of Foundlings for one year; the particulars of which expenditure will not appear on the books till after the vestry, to be held on the 24th of this month.

Appendix, No. 4.

Foundling Hospital.

(A.)
Sums presented for the transmission of Foundlings.

A RETURN of the Sums presented by the Grand Juries of the City of Kilkenny, to the Ministers Foundling Hospital of Dublin, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Geo. 3, c. 24, and 3d Geo. IV. c. 35, Assizes 1829.

Assizes when presented.						
1823:						
Summer	To the Minister of St. John's Parish to transmit	3	Foundlings			
same	Ditto of St. Mary's Parish	ditto	5	ditto		
Spring	Ditto of ditto	ditto	1	ditto		
	Ditto of St. John's Parish	ditto	2	ditto		
1824:	Ditto of St. Patrick's do	ditto	3	ditto		
Summer	Ditto of ditto	ditto	1	ditto		
	Ditto of St. Canice Parish	ditto	1	ditto		
1824:	Ditto of St. John's do	ditto	1	ditto		
1825:						
Spring	Ditto of St. Mary's Parish	ditto	1	ditto		
Summer	Ditto of St. Canice do	ditto	2	ditto		
1825:	Ditto of St. Patrick's do	ditto	1	ditto		
Spring	Ditto of ditto	ditto	1	ditto		
	Ditto of St. John's Parish	ditto	1	ditto		
1826:	Ditto of St. Mary's do	ditto	2	ditto		
Summer	Ditto of St. Canice Parish	ditto	1	ditto		
1826:	Ditto of St. Patrick's do	ditto	1	ditto		
Spring	Ditto of St. John's Parish	ditto	2	ditto		
1827:	Ditto of St. Mary's do	ditto	1	ditto		
1827:						
Summer	Ditto of St. John's Parish	ditto	2	ditto		
1828:						
Spring	Ditto of ditto	ditto	3	ditto		
Summer	Ditto of ditto	ditto	3	ditto		
1828:	Ditto of St. Mary's Parish	ditto	3	ditto		
Spring	Ditto of ditto	ditto	2	ditto		
1829:	Ditto of St. John's Parish	ditto	1	ditto		
			44	Foundlings		

Kilkenny, April 24, 1829.

Appendix, No. 4.

Foundling Hospital.

(A.)

Sums presented for the transmission of Foundlings.

of the Parishes of St. Canice, St. John, St. Mary and St. Patrick, to transmit FOUNDLINGS to the from Summer Assizes 1823, (when the first presentment was made for that purpose) to Spring

Parish of ST. CANICE, Amount of	Parish of ST. JOHN, Amount of	Parish of ST. MARY, Amount of	Parish of ST. PATRICK, Amount of	TOTAL AMOUNT presented each Assizes.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -
- - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	30 - -
- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	15 - -
5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	5 - -
10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	6 18 5	20 15 4½
- - -	4 12 4	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	9 4 7½	- - -	
4 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 18 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 2	
- - -	9 4 8	- - -	- - -	16 3 2
- - -	- - -	6 18 6	- - -	
- - -	11 10 -	- - -	- - -	11 10 -
- - -	14 2 6	- - -	- - -	14 2 6
- - -	12 10 -	- - -	- - -	29 12 4
- - -	- - -	17 2 4	- - -	
- - -	- - -	7 10 11	- - -	15 - 11
- - -	7 10 -	- - -	- - -	
£. 19 12 4	89 9 6	75 16 4½	34 4 7	219 2 9½

SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE.

			£. s. d.
St. Canice Parish transmitted	4	Foundlings - - - - -	19 12 4
St. John's - - ditto - -	18	- ditto - - - - -	89 9 6
St. Mary's - - ditto - -	15	- ditto - - - - -	75 16 4½
St. Patrick's - ditto - -	7	- ditto - - - - -	34 4 7
Total Amount of transmiting	44	Foundlings - - - - £.	219 2 9½

Lewis C. Kinehela.

Treasurer of the City of Kilkenny.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Treasurer's Office, Wexford.

Appendix, No. 4.

Foundling Hospital.

(A.)
Letter from Treasurer of the County of Wexford.

Sir,

In reply to his Excellency's order, communicated by your favour of the 21st instant, I beg leave to state that there is not, nor has there ever been, any establishment in the County of Wexford for the reception of Foundlings or deserted children; nor has there been any money levied off the county at large for the transmission of any such children.

The practice in the County of Wexford has been for the churchwardens, *for the time being*, to take charge of Foundlings, and to transmit them at the expense of their respective parishes, with the customary fee of five pounds, to the Dublin Foundling Hospital, making, with the expense of transmission of each child, between seven and eight pounds. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, from the annual change of churchwardens, and from want of regular registry, to ascertain with accuracy the number of children transmitted in each of the last ten years, but I do not believe the number for the whole county to have exceeded one in each year within that period.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,

Wm. Gregory, Esq.

John Harvey,
Treasurer County of Wexford.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Expense of transmission of Foundlings from Kilkenny.

In this County there is no Establishment for the reception of Foundlings, and there has been no money presented on the Parishes to defray the expenses of their transmission previous to the year 1827.

YEAR.	PARISHES.	Number of Children.	Amount Presented.
			£. s. d.
1827.	Graigeawley	1	4 12 3¾
—	Callan	1	4 12 3¾
—	Knocktopher	2	9 4 7½
—	Three Castles	1	4 12 3¾
—	Tullaroan	1	4 12 3¾
1828.	Castleinch	2	9 4 7½
—	Brownstown	1	4 12 3¾
	TOTAL . . . £.		41 10 9¾

John Waring,
Treasurer County of Kilkenny.

(B.)

AN ACCOUNT of the manner in which the Sum of £.2,340. 15*s.* 4*d.* was expended for Salaries of Officers and Servants of the Institution, voted in 1828.

——	Names of Officers and Servants paid.	OFFICE HELD.	SALARIES.	
			£. s. d.	
Schools - -	Rev. Henry Murray -	Chaplain and Superintendant of Schools - - - - -	214 – –	
	William Flenly -	Head Master of Male Schools -	126 – –	
		Ten Assistants - - - -	280 2 11	
Infirmary and Foundling Department.	John Creighton -	Surgeon - - - - - -	222 – –	
	Netterfield Madgett -	Apothecary and Registrar of Infants	127 17 –	
	Edward Lyons - -	Foundling Clerk - - - -	55 – –	
	Margaret Ross - -	Head Nurse - - - - -	46 10 –	The Number of Infants retained in the Hospital cause an increase or decrease in the Number of Nurses employed during the Year.
Servants - -	- - - - -	- - - - - - -	137 16 6	
Laundry - -	- - - - -	- - - - - - -	78 1 8	
Orderlies - -	- - - - -	- - - - - - -	124 19 –	
	Thomas Finlay -	Registrar, Paymaster and Secretary	214 – –	
	James Hendrick -	Accountant - - - -	222 – –	
	John W. Palmer -	Providore - - - -	152 10 –	
	Catherine Clifford -	Housekeeper - - - -	75 10 –	
	M. A. Plunkett -	Paymaster's and Registrar's Clerk -	55 10 –	
	Other Servants -	- - - - - - -	222 9 10	
			2,354 6 11	

Foundling Hospital, Dublin, 29th April 1829.

Thomas Finlay,
Registrar.

(C.)

A LIST of the manner in which the £.358. 9*s.* 3*d.* voted for Retired Allowances in 1828 was expended, stating the Name of each Person receiving the same, the Age and Number of Years Service, the Office he held, and Date and Cause of Retirement.

NAMES.	Annual Amount estimated for.	Age.	Number of Years Service.	OFFICE HELD.	Date and Cause of Retirement.	Amount paid.
	£. s. d.					£. s. d.
Frances Crofton -	67 14 –	62	20	Housekeeper - - -	6 Dec. 1821, infirmity	67 14 –
Rev. Annesley Bailie -	138 9 3	62	31	Registrar, Paymaster and Secretary - - -	10 April 1823 - do.	138 9 3
Thomas Jones * -	92 6 –	65	22	Superintendent of Woollen Factory - - -	23 Nov. 1824 - do.	5 1 1
Winnefred Innis -	60 – –	46	10	Superintendent Schoolmistress - - - -	24 Nov. 1825 - do.	60 – –
	358 9 3					271 4 4

* Died 25 Jan. 1828.

Foundling Hospital, Dublin, 29th April 1829.

Thomas Finlay,
Registrar.

Appendix, No. 4.

Foundling Hospital.

(D.)
Persons receiving Retired Allowances.

(D.)

A RETURN of the Number of Persons receiving Retired Allowances from the Funds of the Foundling Hospital, the Amount paid to each Person, the time of retiring, and the reason for granting such Allowances.

Number of Persons receiving Retired Allowances.	Amount paid to each Person.	DATE of Retirement.	AGE.	Number of Years Service.	Reason for granting such Allowance.
	£. s. d.				
Anne Crawley - -	18 9 4	16 Nov. 1819 -	62	37	Infirmity.
Frances Crofton - -	67 14 -	4 Dec. 1821 -	62	20	Ditto.
Rev. Annesley Bailie -	138 9 4	10 April 1823	62	31	Ditto.
Winnefred Innis - -	60 - -	24 Nov. 1825	46	10	Ditto.
William Lucas - -	25 - -	5 Jan. 1828 -	54	26	Abolition of Office as Collectors of the Tax, the Tax having been discontinued by the Act of 3 Geo. IV.
Thomas Maguire - -	20 - -	Ditto - -	52	17	
John Fisher - - -	20 - -	Ditto -	74	16	
	349 12 8				

Foundling Hospital, Dublin, May 16, 1829.

Thomas Finlay, Registrar.

(E.)
Number of Infants admitted and supported since 1823.

(E.)

A RETURN of the Number of Infants admitted each Year since 1823, and the Amount paid with the same in each Year. Also a Return of the Average Number of Children actually supported by the Institution, in each year since 1823.

YEARS.	Number of Infants received.	AMOUNT RECEIVED.
		£. s. d.
Year ending 5 January 1824 -	486	2,430 - - late Currency.
Ditto - - 1825 -	510	2,550 - - Ditto.
Ditto - - 1826 -	449	2,245 - - Ditto.
Ditto - - 1827 -	468	2,160 12 - present Currency.
Ditto - - 1828	476	2,197 10 8 Ditto.
Ditto - - 1829 -	451	2,138 9 4 Ditto.

Average Number of Children actually supported in each Year since 1823.

Year ending 5 January 1824 -	7,910
Ditto - - 1825 -	7,960
Ditto - - 1826 -	6,880
Ditto - - 1827 -	6,530
Ditto - - 1828 -	6,550
Ditto - - 1829 -	6,410

Foundling Hospital, Dublin, 29th April 1829.

Appendix No. 4.

Foundling Hospital.

(F.)
Number of Children and Adults in the Foundling Hospital.

(F.)

A RETURN of the Number of Children and Adults in the Foundling Hospital; below Ten Years, of Ten Years, of Twelve Years, of Fifteen Years, and upwards, and of the Number incapable of being placed out to maintain themselves, and on what account; on the 15th of May 1829.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In the House below 10 Years of Age -	2	10	12
Ditto - of 10 — -	10	15	25
Ditto - of 11 — -	145	85	230
Ditto - of 12 — -	97	168	265
Ditto - of 13 — -	86	160	246
Ditto - of 14 — -	20	134	154
Ditto - of 15 — -	10	46	56
above 15 — -	4	48	52
	374	666	1,040

Incapable of being placed out to maintain themselves, in consequence of incurable Disease:

Boys - - - -	2	Adults.
Girls - - - -	4	
Total - -	6	

The above number maintained in the Hospital for Education, exclusive of 4,759 in the Country, on the 5th of April 1829.

Foundling Hospital, Dublin, 16th May 1829.

Thomas Finlay,
Registrar.

Appendix, No. 5.

House of Industry.

(A.) Report of Commissioners on its Management.

Appendix, No. 5.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

(A.)

REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to inspect the House of Industry, and to report upon the Management thereof, with a view to the introduction of such Reforms and Improvements as would render it, not only less Expensive, but more Efficient for the purposes for which it was originally designed.

WE approach the subject of inquiry into this Establishment with great diffidence and caution. We are fully aware of the difficulties connected with every question relating to the management of the poor; we trust, however, that the Documents annexed to this Report, may serve to correct our opinions, and to enable others to form more useful conclusions.

The House of Industry was established by an Act passed in the 11 & 12 Geo. 3, c. 30, Irish; which enacts, "that from and after the 24th of June 1772, there shall be one "body politic and corporate created and erected in every county, and in every county of "a city, and in every county of a town in this kingdom, (consisting of the several public "dignitaries and officers therein recited,) for the relief of the poor, and for punishing vaga-"bonds and sturdy beggars." The only compulsory funds provided for the execution of this Act were by presentments of the grand juries, which were empowered and required in counties of cities and counties of towns to present at every Spring assizes a sum not less than one hundred pounds nor more than two hundred pounds, and every county at large a sum not less than two hundred pounds nor more than four hundred pounds, towards the maintenance of such establishments. The funds on which the legislature seem chiefly to have relied for their support, were voluntary contributions. By an Act passed in the 13 & 14 Geo. 3, c. 46, Irish, it is among other things enacted, "that all places in and about the "city of Dublin, within two miles of His Majesty's castle of Dublin, shall be exempted "from the jurisdiction of any other corporation created by the said Act (of the 11 & 12 "Geo. 3), and be subject only to the corporation created by the said Act for the county of "the city of Dublin, and that in as full and ample a manner as any other part of the county "of the city is now subject by said Act."* It appears, therefore, clearly to have been the intention of the legislature, that these several corporations should be local establishments, each severally providing for their own poor; but the plan, as a general measure, failed. No presentments appear to have been made by grand juries towards the support of such establishments, except in the counties of Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Clare, and in the cities of Cork, Waterford and Limerick. In consequence probably of this failure, the House of Industry in Dublin, without any direct legislative authority, but with the implied sanction of the parliament and government of Ireland, assumed the character of a national establishment. In the year 1777 a grant of the sum of 4,000 *l.* was made by the parliament of Ireland towards its maintenance, and from that period the parliamentary grants to this Institution have been continued.

It appears that from a very early period in the history of this Establishment, all applicants were admitted indiscriminately. To correct the effects of this principle, and in order to reduce as much as possible the number of applications for admission, the dietary, which had been profuse, was in the year 1800 reduced to a lower standard; notwithstanding this precaution, however, the institution was generally over-crowded, and in the year 1816 it became necessary to abandon the principle of indiscriminate admission; and, in consequence of a communication between His Majesty's Government and the Governors of the House of Industry, in that year, it was determined that the Institution should thenceforward be appropriated to the reception of the following classes; viz.

First - - - -	The Infirm and Aged.
Secondly - - -	The Sick labouring under acute or chronic diseases.
Thirdly - - -	Orphan children.
Fourthly - - -	Idiots and Lunatics.

For

* These observations on the local character of the House of Industry, in its original foundation, have been suggested to us by a very judicious paper, for which we are indebted to a valuable member of the Mendicity Association, which we have annexed in the Appendix, and to which we beg leave to refer.—See Paper No. 84, Appendix VII. printed 19 May 1820.

For more particular detail of this change, we beg leave to refer to the letter of the Right Honourable Robert Peel, addressed to the Governors of the House of Industry, dated the 14th of September 1816; and the letter of these gentlemen, addressed to the Right Honourable Charles Grant, and dated the 24th of September 1819.

Appendix, No. 5.
House of Industry.
(A.)
Report of Commissioners on its Management.

This measure was a complete revolution in the Establishment, and converted the House of Industry into a great hospital for the reception of the forementioned classes of paupers. The circumstances in which it was found in the year 1816 seem to have imperiously called for the alteration; and the question as to the abolition or continuance of this Establishment must be considered with reference to the arrangement then adopted. We entertain no doubt that, under the circumstances of the poor of this country, it is advisable to continue it upon the plan adopted under the auspices of Mr. Peel in the year 1816, but with several new modifications and regulations, which we shall proceed to submit for consideration.

The plan of indiscriminate admission having been abandoned, it appears to us necessary to go a step farther, and to confine the selection of applicants for admission to the poor of the county of the city of Dublin, thus restoring the Institution, according to the original intention of the legislature, to its local character. We are aware that at present this principle cannot be carried into full effect with respect to every department, as for instance, to the wards appropriated for idiots and lunatics; but we think it ought to be strictly applied to all admissions into the body of the house, and into the medical and surgical hospitals, with the exception of fever cases into the former, and sudden accidents into the latter. It appears to us, likewise, that the first class is too loosely and generally described in the letter of the Governors to Mr. Grant. We are by no means prepared to say that the public ought to make provision for all paupers of this description, without the most minute inquiry into their circumstances and connexions, so as to preclude the admission of any persons who have friends capable of maintaining them, and who are not labouring under the combined pressure of age and infirmity, accompanied by destitution.

By a strict attention to this principle, it appears to us that the Institution may be made auxiliary to the efforts of all the voluntary associations in Dublin for the relief or improvement of the poor; whereas, when viewed as a national establishment, conducted on the principle of indiscriminate admission, it may have had a tendency to augment their embarrassments, by attracting a number of poor to the metropolis under the delusive hope of relief, which neither they nor it were competent to afford.

The regulations proposed to be submitted with respect to the second class of paupers, namely, the sick, will form a distinct head, and are the peculiar province of the medical gentleman associated in this inquiry.

The third class, consisting of destitute orphan children, comes next under consideration. We consider this description of children as having a strong claim upon the public for maintenance and education suitable to their situations in life; but we humbly submit, that establishments may be found better adapted for their reception than any department of the Institution under consideration. It may, perhaps, be practicable to make an arrangement with the Governors of the Incorporated Society to relieve the Bedford Asylum from such of the orphan children now inmates therein as cannot be speedily apprenticed or otherwise disposed of, and for the future reception of objects of this class. While the House of Industry (we continue to use the name) was open to the healthy poor, a number of their children were necessarily cast upon its protection. The Bedford Asylum was instituted for the purpose of separating them from the mass of paupers crowded together in the body of the House; but under the present arrangement of the Institution, it seems no longer necessary to connect such an asylum with it; and it appears to us that the apartments now occupied by the children, may be more suitably and more usefully to the public, appropriated to the accommodation of another class of paupers, namely, the fourth class, incurable idiots and lunatics.

In the present state of accommodation for pauper lunatics in Ireland, we are compelled to consider the Richmond Lunatic Asylum and the lunatic wards of the House of Industry, as national establishments, open to applicants, properly qualified, from all parts of Ireland (except such as have local institutions of the same nature of their own), but to this purpose they are utterly inadequate, from which the following great inconveniences flow:

1st. A constant pressure for admission beyond what it is possible to meet.

2d. The primary object of the Richmond Asylum is thereby, in a great measure, frustrated: it was instituted for the reception of curable patients; and in order to forward this object, it was settled between the Governors of the Asylum and those of the House of Industry, that when a patient was deemed incurable, he was to be transferred to the wards of the House of Industry; but the limited accommodation which these afford, necessarily leads to a great and increasing accumulation of incurable cases in the Richmond; thus narrowing its beneficial influence upon the curable class, and almost wholly excluding the direct admission of incurables into either establishment; the appropriation therefore of the apart-

Appendix, No. 5.

House of Industry.

(A.)
Report of Commissioners on its Management.

ments of the Bedford Asylum, when its present inmates shall have been suitably disposed of, to the reception of incurable cases, would afford great relief, and is peculiarly wanting while the measure of establishing provincial asylums is only in progress, and as yet scarcely begun. We submit, likewise, that this change would introduce more uniformity into the Institution and more simplicity into its management.

In thus pointing out what appear to us fundamental errors in the plan on which the House of Industry has been conducted, we do not mean to impute any blame to the governors, the errors were common to the public in general, and to at least some of those who subscribe this paper; they seem, however, to furnish an explanation of the causes of the total failure of the House of Industry in accomplishing one main object for which it was instituted, namely, the suppression of mendicity in the city of Dublin; so far from having produced this effect, it is by no means certain that it may not have contributed to augment that evil, by attracting numbers to Dublin from all parts of Ireland, in expectation of relief.

Let us suppose that the House of Industry, at any given period of the last twenty years, had been evacuated, and its inmates transported to another country, there can be little doubt that it could have been filled again, in a very short period, from the city of Dublin alone; its power of acting in restraint of mendicity would be thus again annihilated, and the vacuum created by the removal of the Dublin beggars into the House, would have been speedily supplied from the country; the locality of its operation, therefore, seems essential to its efficacy, as a branch of the general system of relief, whether of a public or private nature, for the afflicted poor of the county of the city of Dublin; and in this point of view, though it can be no longer considered a national establishment, it seems to us to have a strong claim on the liberality of parliament for a continuance of support, especially when modified in the manner herein proposed.

We have visited the several Departments of this Institution, and found them all in creditable order.

First:—The main body of the House.

This is occupied by the aged and infirm poor, and by idiots, and incurable but harmless lunatics. In the apartments of the east side are females only; the west side is divided into two parts, completely separated, one for males and the other for females; on this side are all the idiots and lunatics of the description above-mentioned. These several descriptions of persons are properly classed, so as not to mix with or incommode each other. We found the several apartments clean, well ventilated and suitably appointed, and the inmates orderly and well conducted; in this respect the House presented a very different appearance from what we recollect to have observed on any visit prior to the regulations adopted by direction of Mr. Peel, and under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, in the year 1816; and it appears to us, that the plan then arranged with the Governors has been faithfully carried into execution. In the ward, No. 1, we found 63 bed-ridden females in separate beds, apparently as comfortable as their circumstances would permit, and, as far as we had an opportunity of inquiring, without any means of relief but what they derived from the Institution. In some of the other wards too, the inmates, where their cases required it, had separate beds, but the whole number of beds in this part of the house is 772, and the whole number of inmates 1,208; this, we think, requires alteration. The persons who are the proper objects of this Institution ought, in our judgment, to have separate beds. In the centre of the square of which this building consists are two dining-halls, one for males and the other for females, but a great proportion of the inhabitants of the House are unable, in consequence of infirmity, to attend at meals. On the 21st day of October 1819, 432 persons received their food in their beds, and we understand that this was not an extraordinary number. In this division of the House there are also two wards for surgical cases, which seemed to us well appointed and in good order.

Second:—The Bedford Asylum.

This lies on the north of the main building, and consists of two distinct divisions, the one occupied by 394 female children, in 184 beds; the other, by 305 male children, in 122 beds; the numbers had, however, been considerably greater prior to our visit, and at one time amounted to 1,172, viz. on the 24th of November 1815. There are good school-rooms, work-rooms and dining-halls, for the children of each sex, and also separate play-grounds; and, notwithstanding the crowded state of the dormitories, the children in general appeared healthy and cheerful.

Third:—Hardwicke Fever Hospital for Male Patients.

The wards appeared to us to be well adapted to the purpose, perfectly clean and well ventilated, and exhibiting every mark of care and attention in the superintendents.

Fourth:—Hardwicke Lunatic Cells.

These are occupied by male and female lunatics, supposed to be incurable.—These appeared to be extremely well attended to, and the situation of these unhappy persons as comfortable as their circumstances would admit; very few were under restraint.

Fifth:—

Fifth :—Whitworth Chronic Hospital.

This hospital had been occupied by fever patients during the prevalence of the late epidemic. When we visited it, it was in a state of transition to its original destination; the fever patients had almost all been removed; there were a few labouring under diseases the consequence of fever, but the wards were consequently not quite in a state of readiness for the description of patients for which they were originally designed.

Sixth :—Richmond Surgical Hospital.

This hospital is calculated for the reception of 125 patients. The building was not originally designed for an hospital; the wards, however, were clean, and appeared to be well attended to.

Seventh :—Talbot Fever Hospital.

This building, which is situated in James's-street, was formerly occupied as a barrack, but during the prevalence of the late epidemic was fitted up as a fever hospital. The wards were clean, and appeared to be very well attended to. It is calculated for the admission of 120 patients.

Eighth :—Penitentiaries in Smithfield.

The nature and objects of these penitentiaries have been fully explained in a former Report*. In the male Penitentiary for boys, we found every thing in good order; the boys industriously employed and healthy. It was stated to us that several had been reformed. The Penitentiary for females is exposed to several nuisances from dairies, &c. in the yards annexed to the contiguous buildings, and on the whole does not seem well adapted for such a purpose. We forbear entering into details upon this branch of the subject, as it would lead to an extent beyond the range of the inquiry confided to us.

Proposed Changes and Rertenchments in the Establishment.

WE have already submitted several changes for consideration. First, that the Institution should henceforward be considered (as far as may be practicable) not a national, but a local establishment, and that the selection of applicants for admission should be regulated by a strict attention to this principle. Secondly, that the Bedford Asylum should as soon as practicable, be appropriated to the reception of idiots, &c. Thirdly, that every person in the main body of the House should have a separate bed. We have now to submit some other changes in the Establishment, which may be classed under the following heads; first, which relates to its future government; secondly, to the officers and servants of the Institution; thirdly, the Hospitals.

First head.—By the 11 & 12 Geo. 3, c. 30, the government of the House of Industry was vested in the corporation created by said Act, and was conducted by said corporation, or committees thereof, (subject to the control of the corporation at large,) from that period to the year 1797. Inconveniences having been experienced from this mode of management, the subject attracted the notice of the Irish government, during the administration of Earl Camden; and by the 37 Geo. 3, c. 34, the corporation were required to elect, by ballot, seven of its members to be acting governors of the Institution, till the first of May then following, who were, during the said term, to have the sole ordering and management thereof; and by two temporary Acts passed in the two following years, these same persons were continued in office. We believe that the present governors were among those seven, and that from the year 1797 (for how long a period before we know not) gratuitously devoted a portion of their time to the management of this Institution, until the session of 1800. By an Act passed in that year, viz. 40 Geo. 3, c. 40, the Lord Lieutenant is authorized to appoint five of the then acting governors to be governors of the House of Industry, who are erected into a corporation, and the whole management of the Institution is by said Act transferred to them; from this period the governors have received such salaries as the several Lord Lieutenants from time to time thought fit to appoint, and at present they receive 500 *l.* a year each.

We are fully aware, that during this period the attention of the governors has not been confined to the House of Industry and its departments, but has been occupied by a great variety of extra-official duties imposed upon them from time to time as the public exigencies required, by His Majesty's government; the particulars of which are set forth in a letter addressed by them to the Right honourable Charles Grant, and dated the 24th of September, to which we refer; and we are persuaded that their services have been highly useful to the public, and, as we understand, have been approved of by government. While the Institution continued open to indiscriminate admission from all parts of Ireland, a number

* See Report from J. D. La Touche, Wm. Disney, and G. Renny, printed in 1809, p. 22.

Appendix, No. 5.

House of Industry.

(A.)
Report of Commissioners on its Management.

a number of healthy and often disorderly and refractory persons composed a part of the inmates of this Establishment; this greatly multiplied the labour of superintendence. The organization of the penitentiaries, the erection of buildings, and a variety of contingent and occasional duties already alluded to, might possibly have rendered it necessary to employ the services of all the five governors, and as the law now stands, that number seems to be positively required, but the question now submitted to our consideration, we conceive to be, whether the institution and its departments, *in its present state* may not be governed with less expense to the public in future?—After the most careful consideration, we are of opinion, that it may, and that one governor with a salary of 500*l.* a-year, and one, or at most two resident assistants with salaries of 200*l.* a-year each, would be fully competent to the management thereof. The reduction of numbers, and the other changes which we have taken the liberty of suggesting, will, if approved of, considerably reduce the labour of management; and the change of character from a national to a local establishment, we are sensible imperiously calls for every practicable retrenchment.

In order to give energy and support to this government, to uphold in their full vigour and purity the regulations which have been or shall be adopted, and to exercise a general control over the Institution, we beg leave to recommend to the consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lietenant the expediency of appointing a number of persons, not exceeding five, respectable in rank and character, to be visitors thereof, such persons to hold four quarterly meetings at the house, and as often as circumstances shall require, to inspect and inquire into the state thereof, and to discharge these duties without fee or reward.

Second head.—Among other information called for by us from the governors, we required that they should furnish us with the names of every officer attendant on the House of Industry, the duties discharged, the salaries paid, the other emoluments, the places of residence, whether in Dublin or not.—To this requsition they made a copious and satisfactory reply, signed and authenticated by their secretary, to which we beg leave to refer.

From this document it appears to us that the office of Secretary may be altogether dispensed with, and that the duties of that office may be adequately discharged by the first clerk and accountant, and by the assistant clerk in the secretary's office. If this suggestion should be approved of, it would be necessary that the first clerk and accountant should find security to the amount of 2,000*l.* the amount of the security now required from the secretary; and we think it would be reasonable to add 60*l.* a-year to the present salary of the first clerk. By this arrangement a saving would result of 440*l.* per annum.

In comparing the salaries of the Chaplain of the House at large, with the salary of the Protestant Chaplain of the Male Penitentiary, we find the former to be 80*l.* a-year, and the latter, including a salary of 30*l.* a-year for attendance on the Female Penitentiary, to be 150*l.* a-year. We think this requires explanation.

Third head.—Hospital Regulations.

1st.—That four physicians and three surgeons will be required to discharge the professional duties of the House of Industry, under the proposed diminished establishment thereof, as a great majority, if not the whole of the future inmates, will consist of helpless and diseased poor.

2d.—The existing salaries, viz. 10*s.* a-day to the physicians, and 5*s.* a-day to the surgeons constitute a fair remuneration for the due performance of those duties, it being expressly understood, that neither physician nor surgeon will be allowed to employ a substitute, unless when sick or absent upon leave.

3d.—Should the above number of medical officers, at any time hereafter, be found too small to afford effectual relief to the sick and diseased poor of the charity, one or more temporary physicians or surgeons may be added to the list, by the express appointment of government; the persons so appointed to serve without salaries, as said service, if approved of, will give them a fair claim to succeed as permanent physicians or surgeons, as vacancies shall occur by death or resignation.

4th. That all future medical or surgical appointments to the House of Industry shall be for seven years only, as such a limitation has, for many years past, been sanctioned by successful precedent in some of the Dublin charities. Persons so appointed, at the end of seven years, may be continued for seven years more (but no longer) if entitled to such an indulgence from government by a faithful discharge of duty. A regulation of this kind would, in our opinion, serve the charity, as well as the medical profession at large, by affording an opening for the more early admission of young men of professional merit into hospital practice, many of whom are now excluded from such a benefit by life appointments; and experience shows that these last are frequently held by individuals engaged in extensive private business, and sometimes after they have passed the period of active useful exertion.

There

There is a branch of the medical department, which was a part of the measures for checking the progress of the late epidemic, namely, the appointment of four medical inspectors, and the employment of 135 extern poor, for the prevention of fever, by cleansing, white-washing, &c. the habitations of the poorer orders, their courts, back yards, &c. We agree in opinion with the Governors of the House of Industry expressed in their Letter, that it is highly expedient to continue this establishment as a measure of precaution, and we have accordingly included the expense of it in the estimate annexed.

Appendix, No. 5. House of Industry. (A.) Report of Commissioners on its Management.

It only remains to present a general result, and to suggest the means for carrying the changes proposed (if they shall be approved of) into execution. The only retrenchments we have ventured to propose, consist in the reduction of the number of the governors, and the discontinuance of the office of Secretary. There will be a diminution of the number of inmates, and consequently of expense, by the proposed conversion of the Bedford Asylum into an hospital for idiots and incurable lunatics; and also in the adult department, by allowing to each inmate a single bed; but we are not prepared to propose any other retrenchments.

It does not appear to us that the establishment of physicians and surgeons is capable of reduction, especially as the Institution will assume still more decidedly the character of an hospital.

With respect to the dietaries and the inferior officers, servants, beadles, &c. &c. the expense necessary to be incurred in these several items, depends so much on experience and observation of the working of the machine, that we have not ventured to reduce any of the estimates furnished to us, at our request, by the governors, and which are contained in Appendix, N° V. (which consists of eight papers, exhibiting calculations of the expense of every department of the Institution, accompanied by an explanatory letter), and will be found to be a most satisfactory document.

See Paper, No. 84. App. V. printed 19 May 1820.

When the Institution shall become completely settled upon the new plan, it is probable that some further reductions may be found practicable and expedient, but at present we found our view of the probable expense of the Institution for one year, on the estimates contained in Appendix, N° V, save in the article of governors and principal officers.

Ibid.

On the foregoing principles the Estimate for one year will stand as follows;

	Per Annum. £.	s.	d.
One Governor, with a salary of	500	–	–
One assistant Governor	200	–	–
First clerk and accountant	200	–	–
Second clerk and registrar	62	15	–
Clerk of the clothing, bedding and manufactures	60	–	–
£.	1,022	15	–
The following items are copied from the corresponding papers, which are contained in Appendix, N° VI, to which we refer for particulars:			
N° 1.—Expense of 832 beds, in the adult department, including clothing, bedding, medicine, firing, furniture, &c.	6,591	13	4½
N° 2.—Expense of 450 idiots and lunatics, including all the above items in the Bedford Asylum	4,166	15	10½
N° 3. Expense of 121 patients in the Hardwicke Lunatic cells	1,328	18	4¼
Ditto - of 80 patients in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital	1,012	9	4¾
Ditto - of 80 patients in the Whitworth Chronic Hospital	1,480	4	8
Ditto - of 115 patients in the Richmond Surgical Hospital	1,458	17	2½
Ditto - of 100 patients in the Talbot Fever Hospital	1,337	18	–
N°4.—Ditto of inferior officers and servants	1,239	10	–
N° 5.—Total expense of medical and surgical establishment, including apothecaries, matrons, &c. &c.	1,687	17	6
N° 6.—Miscellaneous expenses	3,796	10	1
N° 7.—Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains	160	–	–
£.	25,283	9	5½

Ibid. App. VI.

Appendix, No. 5.

House of Industry.

(A.)
Report of Commissioners on its Management.

	Per Annum. £.	s.	d.
To which is to be added, if there shall be more than one assistant governor appointed, for his salary, 200*l.* per annum - - - -	200	–	–
And, if the medical inspectors employed during the prevalence of the epidemic be continued, a further expense of 80*l.* each per annum -	320	–	–
135 extern poor, employed in cleansing habitations, court-yards, &c. -	1,125	–	–
Making a grand Total of - - - £.	26,928	9	5½

The amount of the estimate for the support of the House of Industry Asylums and Hospitals for the year 1819, calculated to maintain 2,689 persons, as sent into parliament by the governors, was in British currency 34,907*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, or Irish currency 37,815*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; the amount granted by parliament was in British currency 32,000*l.*, or Irish currency 34,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The estimate herein submitted by us, and calculated to maintain 2,000 persons only, taking it in Irish currency, stands at 26,928*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*, being 10,887*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* less than the former.

On the subject of the Penitentiaries we have said but little. The expense of these establishments is defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund, and forms no part of the discharge of the parliamentary grant to the House of Industry.

To carry into effect the reduction proposed in the number of governors, and the establishment of a board of visitors, we apprehend an act of parliament will be necessary; a rough draft or rather heads of which we send herewith, as the clearest way of conveying our ideas upon the subject.

We cannot conclude without observing that we have experienced in the progress of our inquiry every necessary assistance from the Governors of the House of Industry, and that all the information we called for was promptly and satisfactorily furnished.

John David La Touche.
Wm. Disney.
G. Renny.
Philip Crampton.

Army Medical Office,
Dublin.
5th November 1819.

(B.)

Appendix, No. 5.
House of Industry.
(B.)
Number of Inmates.

RETURN of the Number of Inmates in the House of Industry in Dublin, distinguishing the several Classes, and the Numbers in each.

		Paupers.	
Class No. 1.	- - Aged and infirm paupers, including the lame, blind, paralytic and bed-ridden.	846	
– No. 2.	- - Children (the remnant of the large schools not yet disposed of.)	61	
– No. 3.	- - Idiots and incurable lunatics in the wards and Hardwicke cells.	453	
	Keepers, nurses, ward maids, laundry, kitchen and store maids, porters, messengers, &c. for the above classes.	135	
	TOTAL - - - - - -		1,495
	HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT:	Patients.	
– No. 4.	The Whitworth Chronic Medical Hospital contains - - -	80	
– No. 5.	The Richmond Surgical Hospital - - - ditto - - -	112	
– No. 6.	The Hardwicke Fever Hospital - - - - ditto - - -	80	
– No. 7.	- - The additional fever hospitals, viz. the Wellesley and Hardwicke supplementary contain 166 beds, the present number of patients is.	48	
	Nurses, assistant nurses, porters, cooks, messengers, laundry-women, &c. for the service of the above hospitals.	60	
	TOTAL in the hospitals - - - -		380
	MENDICANT CELLS:		
– No. 8.	Sturdy beggars committed by the magistrates - - - -	24	
	Porter and servant - - - - - - - - -	2	
			26
	TOTAL number residing in the Institution - - - -		1,901

House of Industry,
29th April 1829.

Tho. Edgeworth,
Governor.

Appendix, No. 5.

House of Industry.

(C.)
Salaries.

(C.)

RETURN of the Salaries of every Officer or Attendant in the House of Industry in Dublin, with a Statement of the Amount, Times and Reasons of any alterations of such Salaries.

OFFICER or ATTENDANT.	SALARY, 1829. £. s. d.	TIMES and REASONS of any Alterations of such Salaries.
One governor - - - -	461 10 8	- - Previous, and up to the year 1819, there were five governors at 500*l.* a year each. In that year the Right Hon. Charles Grant, then chief secretary for Ireland, instituted a commission of inquiry to report on the best means of new modelling the establishment, and the Act 1 Geo. IV. c. 49, founded on this report, reduced the number of governors to one, at a salary not exceeding 500*l.* a year, and one assistant governor, at 300*l.* a year; but the latter office has not since been filled up. In the year 1822 the governor's salary was reduced to 400*l.*; and in 1826 it was made 461*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* British, according to the Act, and at which it has since remained.
Protestant chaplain - - -	73 17 -	No alteration since the year 1820.
Roman Catholic chaplain -	73 17 -	- - ditto.
Register and accountant - -	138 9 4	- - The same as in 1820. This officer receives 60*l.* a year for services at the additional fever hospitals, which sum is charged to these hospitals, per order of Government, 20th June 1826. The duties of the former secretary, who received 500*l.* a year, have been added to this officer since the year 1820.
Steward and providore - -	184 12 4	The same as in 1820.
Assistant - ditto - - -	60 - -	No alteration.
Clerk of the clothing, bedding, and clerk in the office.	92 6 4	- - In the year 1824 the office of second clerk in the register's office was abolished, to which was attached a salary of 80*l.* a year; the duties were added to the clerk of the clothing, &c., with an increase of 30*l.* to his salary, per order of Government, 5th August 1824. This officer also receives 25*l.* a year for additional services at the fever hospitals since 1826, per order of Government.
Superintendent of the lunatic department and his wife.	107 1 8	No alteration since the year 1820.
Housekeeper - - - -	73 17 -	No alteration.
Superintendent of the female school.	31 10 -	- ditto.
Physicians, viz.:—Two - at	168 9 4	- - In the year 1820 there were four physicians at 168*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* The board of visitors suggested, that on future appointments of physicians they should commence at a salary of 50*l.* a year, and increase annually by 10*l.* until it amounted to 100*l*, which was to be the highest limit; and this suggestion was approved of by Government in the year 1821; the two senior physicians were appointed previous to this arrangement, and have been allowed to continue on their old salaries; the two juniors have served their five years.
Two - at	92 6 4	
Three surgeons - - at	84 4 8	No alteration from 1820.
Two - ditto - - at	- no salary.	

OFFICER or ATTENDANT.	SALARY, 1829.	TIMES and REASONS of any Alterations of such Salaries.
	£. s. d.	
Apothecary - - - - -	107 1 8	- - The same as in 1820. This officer receives 80 *l.* a year since 1826 for services at the additional fever hospitals, per order of Government.
Assistant apothecary - -	80 – –	No alteration.
Matron of the hospitals - -	70 3 –	- Ditto - She also receives 25 *l.* a year for the additional fever hospitals.
Three physicians to the Hardwicke supplementary and Wellesley additional fever hospitals - - - - - at	91 5 –	each.
One resident assistant apothecary	20 – –	
Two medical inspectors attached to the Talbot dispensary at	46 3 1	each.
Two superintendents of the works of the poor in the aged and infirm wards of the house.	no salary -	- - They receive one-half of the profits on needlework, &c. done for the public, they providing the materials for such work; previous to the year 1828 these officers only received one-third of the profits; but the persons of late years admitted to the house being so infirm, and incapable of any employment, that the profits derived from their hands was so inconsiderable, and the superintendents receiving no emolument for the works done for the house, that it was decided they should receive one-half instead of one-third of the profits; the amount of which was, last year, 116 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.*

ATTENDANTS, OR INFERIOR OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

OFFICER or ATTENDANT.	SALARY, 1829.	TIMES and REASONS of any Alterations of such Salaries.
	£. s. d.	
Three bakers - - - at	54 12 –	- - each. One baker was added in the year 1827 in consequence of the additional fever hospitals.
One gardener - - - -	18 10 –	No alteration since the year 1820.
One clerk in the steward's store -	18 – –	- - Increase from 15 *l.* to 18 *l.* for increase of duty since 1827.
Head porter - - - -	46 14 –	No alteration.
Outside gate porter - - -	15 12 –	- ditto.
Head laundress - - -	18 10 –	- ditto.
Head beadle - - - - -	18 – –	- ditto.
Six under beadles - - at	11 2 –	- ditto.
Two messengers - - at	5 11 –	- ditto.
One carter - - - -	7 17 –	- ditto.
Two watchmen at 11 *l.* 2 *s.* and	5 11 –	- ditto.
One bread cutter - - -	11 2 –	- ditto.
One cook - - - -	13 17 –	- ditto.
Two kitchen helpers at 4 *l.* 4 *s.* and	2 16 –	- - The fire man's wages increased from 2 *l.* 16 *s.* to 4 *l.* 4 *s.* in 1827.
Five kitchen maids - - at	3 – –	- - Increased from 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to 5 *s.* each per month in 1828.

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 5.
House of Industry.
(C.)
Salaries.

OFFICER or ATTENDANT.	SALARY, 1829. £. s. d.	TIMES and REASONS of any Alterations of such Salaries.
Four store and office maids -	2 16 –	No alteration.
Two head nurses of the aged and infirm wards.	16 – –	each. Increased from 12 *l.* to 16 *l.* for increase of duty in June 1827.
Sixteen ward nurses - at	2 16 –	No alteration.
Thirty-two ward maids - at	2 2 –	- ditto.
Twelve laundry women - at	3 – –	- - Increased from 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to 5 *s.* each per month in consequence of the severe duty, and the difficulty of getting hands at the wages.
Eight gate porters - - at	5 11 –	each. No alteration.
FEMALE SCHOOL:		
School mistress and her assistant	29 12 –	No alteration.
Head Nurse - - - -	18 10 –	- ditto.
Nurse of the nursery - -	9 4 8	- ditto.
MALE SCHOOL:		
Head Nurse - - - -	10 10 –	- ditto.
Master of the boys, and the weavers through the house.	24 1 –	- ditto.
LUNATIC DEPARTMENT:		
Three head nurses, viz.:		
N° 1. Lunatic cells - -	18 10 –	- ditto.
N° 2. Female lunatic wards -	12 – –	- ditto.
N° 3. Male lunatic wards -	10 10 –	- ditto.
Six male keepers - - -	11 2 –	each - ditto.
Fourteen nurses at from 3 *l.* 17 *s.* to	7 7 –	each - ditto.
Twenty-four deputy nurses at from 2 *l.* 2 *s.* - - to	4 4 –	each - ditto.
One porter, 8 *l.* 8 *s.*; barber 2 *l.* 2 *s.*	10 10 –	- - The porter's wages reduced from 12 *l.* to 8 *l.* 8 *s.* in 1827.
MENDICANT CELLS:		
One keeper - - - -	33 15 –	- - Previous to 1826 salary 20 *l.* with diet, since that period allowances of diet included in the salary.
One porter - - - -	4 4 –	No alteration.
One nurse - - - -	3 – –	- ditto.
WHITWORTH CHRONIC HOSPITAL:		
Five nurses - - - at	6 6 –	No alteration.
Five deputy nurses - - at	4 4 –	Three deputies reduced 1st April 1829.
One cook - - - -	6 6 –	No alteration.
One kitchen helper - - -	2 16 –	- ditto.
One shop maid - - -	2 16 –	- ditto.
One porter - - - -	7 17 –	- ditto.
One messenger - - -	4 16 –	- ditto.
RICHMOND SURGICAL HOSPITAL:		
One head nurse - - -	18 10 –	- ditto.
Six nurses - - - at	6 6 –	- ditto

OFFICER or ATTENDANT.	SALARY, 1829. £. s. d.	TIMES and REASONS of any Alterations of such Salaries.
Eight deputy nurses - at	2 16 –	No alteration.
One messenger - - -	4 16 –	- ditto.
Two porters - - - at	7 17 –	- ditto.
HARDWICKE FEVER HOSPITAL:		
One register - - - -	9 5 –	- ditto.
Four nurses - - - at	6 6 –	- ditto.
Four deputy nurses - - at	4 4 –	- ditto.
One porter - - - -	10 10 –	- - Wages increased in 1827, 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum for additional duty.
One barber - - - -	4 4 –	No alteration.
Four laundry women - at	3 – –	- - Increased from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* per month in 1828 in consequence of the severe duty.
ADDITIONAL FEVER HOSPITALS:		
One head nurse - - -	12 – –	- - There is a saving here of 42*l.* 10*s.* by removing the matron and appointing a head nurse, 27th September 1828.
Three nurses - - - at	6 6 –	No alteration.
Five deputy nurses - - at	4 4 –	
Two porters, 6*l.* 12*s.* and 9*l.* 12*s.*	16 4 –	
One beadle, 11*l.* 2*s.*; messenger, 6*l.*	17 2 –	
One carter - - - -	6 – –	
One barber - - - -	4 16 –	
Two laundry women - at	3 – –	
TALBOT DISPENSARY:		
One porter and clerk - -	18 10 –	No alteration.
One messenger - - -	13 17 –	- ditto.
One surgery maid - - -	13 17 –	- ditto.

House of Industry,
29th April 1829.

Tho. Edgeworth,
Governor.

Appendix, No. 6.

RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(A.)

Appendix, No. 6. Richmond Lunatic Asylum. (A.) Number of Patients.

A RETURN of the Number of Patients contained in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, distinguishing the several Counties and separate Jurisdictions from whence they have been received.

In the Asylum April 20th 1829 - - - - - 310 Patients.

Who have been received as follows; viz.

From Great Britain	3	From the county of Limerick	–
the county Antrim	4	— Londonderry	2
— Armagh	1	— Longford	2
— Carlow	8	— Louth	8
— Cavan	2	— Mayo	–
— Clare	–	— Meath	18
— Cork	4	— Monaghan	–
— Donegal	1	— Queen's	7
— Down	14	— Roscommon	1
— Dublin	39	— Sligo	1
the city of Dublin	124	— Tipperary	8
county of Fermanagh	–	— Tyrone	1
— Galway	8	— Waterford	7
— Kerry	–	— Westmeath	8
Kildare	14	— Wexford	3
— Kilkenny	2	— Wicklow	12
— King's	5	Total Patients as above	310
— Leitrim	3		

Dublin, 20th April 1829.

W. Wainwright, Sec^{y}.

(B.)

A RETURN of the Amount of Voluntary Subscriptions and Donations received in the year 1828.

(B.) Subscriptions and Donations in 1828.

Amount received from the Friends of the Patients in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, in the year 1828, towards their support - - - - - £.130. 0*s*. 10*d*.

(C.)

AN ACCOUNT of the appropriation of £. 1,093. 7. 8. voted in 1828 for the Establishment of Medical and other Officers of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum; stating the Name and Salary of every Person who received more than £. 50 a year, and whether Resident or not Resident in the Asylum.

Appendix, No. 6.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

(C.)

Appropriation of £. 1,093. 7. 8.

		£.	s.	d.
Non-resident	Physician, A. Jackson	168	9	4
	Surgeon, A. Johnstone	84	4	8
	Accountant, J. Hendrick	55	7	8
Protestant and Catholic chaplains		46	3	–
	Clerk to secretary, W. Tyrrell	54	12	–
Resident	Secretary, W. Wainwright	92	6	–
	Moral governor, R. Grace	184	12	4
	Matron, Miss Grace	55	7	8
	One head nurse	21	–	–
	Eight female nurses, at £. 6 6 – each	50	8	–
	Five female keepers – 6 6 – –	31	10	–
	Twelve assistant d° – 4 4 – –	50	8	–
	Eight male keepers – 16 16 11 –	134	15	4
	One hall porter	18	18	–
	One gate porteress	2	2	–
	One laundress	10	10	–
	Two assistant d°, at £ 4. 4. each	8	8	–
	One cook	9	4	7
	One housemaid	4	4	–
	Gratuities for nurses, female keepers, &c.	9	9	–
	Total £.	1,091	19	7

The attending apothecary receives a salary of £. 27. 13. 8. The amount is estimated for under the head of "Medicines, Wine, and Attending Apothecary."

Dublin,
6th May 1829.

W. Wainwright,
Sec.

Appendix, No. 7.

Hibernian Society for Soldier's Children.

(A.) Number maintained.

Appendix, No. 7.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FOR THE CARE OF SOLDIERS CHILDREN.

(A.)

A RETURN of the Number of Children maintained in this Establishment in each Year since 1800.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN MAINTAINED.		
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
1801	194	73	267
1802	229	70	299
1803	230	70	300
1804	227	74	301
1805	245	88	333
1806	283	102	385
1807	279	100	379
1808	298	135	433
1809	298	150	448
1810	297	150	447
1811	297	149	446
1812	326	160	486
1813	328	162	490
1814	336	162	498
1815	332	162	494
1816	335	162	517
1817	410	162	572
1818	435	162	597
1819	437	160	597
1820	425	161	586
1821	410	161	571
1822	419	181	600
1823	410	192	602
1824	388	200	588
1825	398	200	598
1826	421	177	598
1827	440	163	603
1828	437	160	597

Dublin, 7th May 1829.

John Byng,
Vice President.

(B.)

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Salaries, Wages and Allowances to the Officers and Servants of the Hibernian Society for the Care of Soldier's Children.

No. of Officers and Servants.	OFFICES.	SALARY or WAGES. £. s. d.	ALLOWANCES. £. s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	Commandant	276 18 8	33 14 –	This allowance of 33 *l.* 14 *s.* is for forage of one horse.
1	Chaplain	230 15 8	—	
1	Adjutant and Secretary	168 9 4	33 14 –	This allowance of 33 *l.* 14 *s.* is for forage of one horse.
1	Surgeon	150 – –	—	
1	Quartermaster	73 17 –	40 3 4	This allowance is for forage of one horse, and for hay provender for one cow.
1	Treasurer	100 – –	—	
1	Matron	46 3 4	—	
1	Serjeant Major of Instruction	50 11 –	—	
1	Quartermaster Serjeant	33 14 –	—	
5	Serjeants of Instruction, 27*l.* 14*s.* each.	138 10 –	—	
1	Infirmary Serjeant	27 14 –	—	
1	Ditto at Clontarf	20 – –	—	
1	Drummer	16 17 –	4 4 –	This allowance of 4 *l.* 4 *s.* is for acting as sexton to the chapel.
1	Clerk and Messenger	27 14 –	—	
1	Gate Porter	8 2 –	—	
1	Cook	9 5 –	—	
1	Assistant ditto	6 6 –	—	
3	Mistresses of Instruction, 27 *l.* 14*s.* each.	83 2 –	—	
1	Laundress	27 14 –	—	
1	Assistant ditto	6 6 –	—	
1	Infirmary Nurse	9 5 –	—	
1	Assistant ditto	6 6 –	—	
10	School Girls as Laundresses	- - -	15 – –	This allowance of 15 *l.* is for ten school girls, who are employed to wash, milk and act as house maids.
18	Boy and Girl Monitors	- - -	27 6 –	This allowance is for the boy and girl monitors employed in the male and female schools.
33	Boy and Girl Corporals	- - -	11 5 6	This 11 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* is allowed to the boy and girl corporals of the different companies, 33 at 6 *s.* 10 *d.* each.
	£.	1,517 10 –	165 6 10	

Dublin, 22d April 1829.

John Byng,
Vice President.

Appendix, No. 8.

Hibernian Marine Society.

(A.) Salaries, &c. of Officers and Servants.

Appendix, No. 8. - - - - - -

HIBERNIAN MARINE SOCIETY, DUBLIN. - -

(A.)

A RETURN of such Officers and Servants of The Hibernian Marine Society Annual Amount

OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	SALARIES and WAGES. £.	s.	d.
Chaplain - - - - - -	The Rev. William Faussitt - -	92	6	2
Surgeon - - - - - -	Francis L'Estrange, Esq. - - -	92	6	2
Register - - - - - -	Mr. Alexander Worthington - -	92	6	2
Master - - - - - -	Mr. Hugh Ryves Baker - - -	110	15	4
Usher - - - - - -	Mr. Thomas Whitehead - - -	73	16	11
	Same - - - - - - -	10	–	–
Housekeeper - - - - -	Mrs. Frances Baker - - - -	55	7	8
Hall porter - - - - -	Mr. Patrick Stewport - - -	9	4	8
Six under-servants - - - -	- - - - - - - -	39	–	8
Teacher of psalmody - - - -	Mr. Thomas Browne - - -	9	4	8
The late chaplain - - - -	The Rev. Thomas Gamble - -	40	–	–
	£.	624	8	3

Alex. Worthington, Regr,
Dublin, 27th April, 1829.

(B.)

(B.) Superannuation of its Chaplain.

A RETURN of the Name of the Chaplain receiving a Superannuation from the Hibernian whether possessed of any and

NAME.	Superannuation.	LENGTH of SERVICE.
The Rev. Thomas Gamble - - - -	£. 40 – –	13 years and 3 months -

Alex. Worthington, Regr,
Dublin, 11th May 1829.

Appendix, No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8.

Hibernian Marine Society.

HIBERNIAN MARINE SOCIETY, DUBLIN.

(A.)

(A.) Salaries, &c. of Officers and Servants.

in Dublin, as have Salaries, Wages or Allowances; together with an Account of the of such Salaries, &c.

ALLOWANCES.	OBSERVATIONS.
- - Unfurnished apartments, 7 tons of coals, 70 lbs. soap and 65 lbs. candles.	
None.	
- - £. 5 per cent for collecting the annual subscriptions, which may amount to about 1 *l.* 10 *s.*	
- - Furnished apartments, 8 tons of coals, 100 lbs. of soap, and 78 lbs. of candles.	
- - Five tons of coals, 52 lbs. of soap and 52 lbs. of candles.	- - This officer is permitted to reside out of the house in consequence of his large family, but enjoy his allowance of coals, soap and candles; and the society have lately voted him 10 *l.* per annum by way of gratuity.
- - Furnished apartments, 5 tons of coals, 52 lbs. soap and 52 lbs. of candles.	
- - This servant is clothed and has diet and lodging in the school.	
Diet and lodging in the school - - -	- - One of these servants has 8 *l.* 6 *s.* per annum, and the other five, 6 *l.* 16 *s.* (late currency) each.
None - - - - - - - -	- - This officer is not on the establishment, but has been allowed 2 *l.* 10 *s.* (late currency) per quarter, for instructing the boys who sing the psalms in the chapel.
None - - - - - - -	- - Mr. Gamble being incapacitated from his advanced age to perform the duties of chaplain, the society granted him this superannuation allowance, which was afterwards approved of by the Lord Lieutenant. *N.B.*—Mr. Gamble is now aged about 79 years.

Ralph Shaw,
Vice President.

(B.)

(B.) Superannuation of its Chaplain.

Marine Society, and the length of Service, when he retired, the cause of his retiring, and what Church preferment.

DATE of RETIREMENT.	CAUSE of RETIREMENT.	CHURCH PREFERMENT.
1826, Nov. 6	- - Incapacitated from his advanced age to perform his duty, being then about 77 years of age and imbecile in mind.	- - Mr. Gamble has not any Church Preferment, but he is Chaplain to Newgate, the duty of which is performed for him by the curate of the parish in which it is situated.

Robert Dudley Oliver,
Vice President.

Appendix, No. 9.

Female Orphan House.

Officers receiving £. 50 a Year.

Appendix, No. 9.

FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE, CIRCULAR ROAD, DUBLIN.

AN ACCOUNT of the Establishment of Medical and other Officers of the Female Orphan House, for the Year 1828, stating the Name and Office of each Person receiving more than £. 50 a year, and whether resident in the Establishment or not.

OFFICES.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	ANNUAL SALARIES.
		£. s. d.
Chaplain	The Rev. C. Dickenson	138 9 –
Physician	Doctor Thomas H. Orpen	46 3 –
Matron	Miss S. Stephens	83 16 10
Register and Accountant	Mr. R. Malins	69 4 7
Assistant to the Matron	Miss L. Graham	47 – –
Organist and teacher of psalmody	Mrs. M. Hughes	47 – –
Cook and Laundry Maid	Mrs. C. Redmond	18 16 –
Sexton and care of Church	John Tozer	10 – –
	Total £.	460 9 5

The only Officers receiving more than £. 50 per annum, (as may be seen in the above List are,

The Chaplain	The Rev. C. Dickenson.
The Matron	Miss S. Stephens.
The Register and Accountant	Mr. R. Malins.

Of the above named Persons none are resident but

The Matron.

The Assistant to the Matron, and

The Cook.

R. Malins,
Register and Accountant.

Appendix, No. 10.

WESTMORLAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

(A.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Salaries, Wages and Allowances of the Westmorland Lock Hospital.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Annual Salary.	Allowances Yearly.	OBSERVATIONS.
Non-Resident:		£. s. d.		
J. Henthorn - -	Senior Surgeon -	168 9 3	none.	
J. Hendrick - -	Accountant - -	52 10 –	none.	
Resident:				
T. Egan - - -	Resident Surgeon -	92 6 2	6½ tons of Coals, and 78 lbs. of Candles each.	This class of officers and servants have apartments in the Hospital; they are not provided by the institution with furniture or provisions.
E. Young - - -	Apothecary - -	64 12 3		
J. Nelson - - -	Matron - - -	46 3 1		
E. M'Nally - -	Matron in Laundry -	23 1 6		
R. Faulkner - -	Nurses - - -	29 10 9	2½ tons of Coals, and 39 lbs. of Candles each.	
M. Crawford - -		24 9 3		
E. Carthy - -		24 9 3		
M. Brereton - -		24 – –		
M. Sharp - -		22 3 1		
S. Browne - -		22 3 1		
D. Gordon - -	Porters - - -	23 14 3		
J. Smith - - -		23 14 3		
H. Brown - -	Cook - - -	18 9 3	none.	
	Total - - £.	659 15 5		

There is not any Medical or other attendance given gratuitously. The Physician General and Surgeon General, as Governors, can be applied to in urgent cases.

By Order, *J. Hendrick.*

Dublin, 20th April 1829.

Appendix, No. 10.

Westmorland Lock Hospital.

(B.)
Report made to the Irish Government.

(B.)

Copy of Report made to the Irish Government.

IT has been fully established, by an experience of 77 years, that the Westmorland Lock Hospital, in Townsend-street, has not fulfilled the humane intentions of those persons who, in 1792, recommended the formation of such an Institution to the favourable consideration of the Irish Government, as a means of relieving a great mass of human suffering, and of ultimately confining the venereal disease within narrower bounds than heretofore.

In a printed Report made in 1809, by John David La Touche, William Disney and George Renny, upon certain charitable institutions in "the city of Dublin, which receive "aid from Parliament," several causes, distinctly perceivable at that time, are therein enumerated for the above failure, which causes have not only subsisted in full force to the present day, but we fear that some of them have been greatly aggravated, and are now of so serious a nature as to call for immediate correction.

We shall enumerate a few of them:

1. The extreme difficulty of guarding against an intercourse between male and female patients in any building within the same roof, without employing a number and class of superintendents, which would be productive of great additional expense.

2. No steps have ever been taken towards the moral and religious instructions of the younger patients, nor have any attempts been made to introduce amongst them habits of industry, although a great majority of the patients of both sexes are in good bodily health, and might, during the progress of their cure, be usefully employed.

3. No classification of patients has ever been adopted, with a view to separate the young from the old, or those who, from their youth and inexperience in vice, might be presumed capable of reform, from the profligate and incorrigible.

4. Until lately great injury has arisen from the indiscriminate admission of visitors on certain days in the week, and particularly of such persons as come under the pretence of seeing their female friends. (*see* Paper No. 1, p. 175.) There was too much reason to believe that many women visited the institution for the purpose of engaging the younger and best looking females for the supply of the brothels in town; and in this horrible office it is to be feared that they have been aided by the agency or connivance of some of the nurses, as well as by the persuasions and misrepresentations of the numerous confirmed prostitutes, with whom the young have been hitherto improvidently associated throughout the hospital.) (*see* Paper No. 1, p. 175.)

The department in the Lock Hospital allotted to male patients has been productive of evils, inasmuch as it deprives the venereal disease of many of its terrors, by affording too great a facility of obtaining a cure, as well as a private retreat during the progress of it. This part of the institution was originally intended for paupers; but it is well known that men in comfortable circumstances, who are able to support themselves, and pay for advice and medicine, or whose friends or parents can afford to maintain them during illness, often gain admission into it. The sons of wealthy tradesmen are frequently forced into the hospital by their fathers, as a punishment for having contracted the venereal disease.

Men labouring under venereal diseases are not so much objects of compassion, nor have they the same claims for relief on the public, as females; the former, often seducers of innocence, contract the disease merely in the indulgence of vicious propensities, and are stimulated to expose themselves to it by their depraved appetites alone; but the latter are too often the melancholy victims of seduction, cast off by their parents and friends, perhaps for a single error, and are actually forced into prostitution, as affording them the only means of subsistence.

The view therefore which we have taken of this charity confirms our present opinion, that whilst the admissions of a great number of male patients is exposed to heavy objections, the relief of females labouring under the above disease is called for by imperious necessity and real benevolence, as every diseased woman is not only in herself the centre of a circle of infection, whose radius is indefinite, but an object of peculiar compassion, in every view that can be taken of her truly destitute and unhappy condition.

It is further to be observed, that in proportion as there is a supposed facility of obtaining a cure for the venereal disease, that there will be a real indifference as to the acquiring or communicating infection. But the encouragement which the Lock Hospital holds out for extending the complaint is more direct, as the apprentice or mechanic, who is disposed to spend a few weeks in absolute idleness, in the most profligate society, and under circumstances of comfort as to lodging and subsistence, to which he has heretofore been a stranger, can at any time obtain his object, at a price no higher than the acquiring a venereal disease. The Lock Hospital must therefore be considered as too often granting a bounty upon idleness and profligacy in general, by perfecting in vice those who were novices when admitted, as well as extending the venereal disease in particular.

Having made these remarks, we have, after a careful inspection of the papers which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to transmit for our perusal, (and which are now returned,) been led to investigate the accounts of the charity, and we find that its expenses greatly exceed the average amount of other charities where an equal number of such poor are relieved. (*see* Paper No. 3, p. 177.) To prove this, it is only necessary to

to look at the total charge during the last four years, which exceeds 9,000*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of 271 beds, which is greatly beyond what it ought to be.

Viewing the subject, therefore, in all its bearings, we do not hesitate to submit, for the serious consideration of the Lord Lieutenant, the propriety of doing away male admissions altogether, and forming (under a new system of management and economy,) an Asylum for the cure and reformation of 160 diseased females, the expense of which may, we think, be estimated at a sum not exceeding 4,000*l.* a year in the whole.

The details connected with the arrangement of such an institution we shall be ready to furnish to his Excellency when required to do so.

It ought, in our mind, to be superintended by a few benevolent governors and governesses, ready and willing to devote a certain portion of their time to the gratuitous and faithful discharge of such a duty, it being a proposition applicable to such a charity, which we think will be readily assented to by all humane and intelligent persons, that amendment of health, whether with a view to the benefit of the individual, or the community at large, that shall not be accompanied with amendment of life, is doing little or no good.

In the event of the Lock Hospital being confined to the admission of females alone, the following classification of patients may be deemed worthy of consideration.

	No. of Beds.
Class, No. 1.—Patients under 20 years of age - - - - -	50
Class, No. 2.—Patients above 20 years of age - - - - -	70
Class, No. 3.—Married women - - - - - - - -	20
Class, No. 4.—Patients returned from penitentiaries or asylums, labouring under relapses - - - - - - - -	10
Class, No. 5.—Cells for refractory patients, or very abandoned females -	10
	160

A qualified superintendent or matron to have the charge of each class.

Specific duties to be attached to the office of chaplain, protestant and catholic.

No visitor to be admitted but by the express leave of one of the governesses in writing.

Two principal surgeons, with a house surgeon, to act also as apothecary, could discharge all the duties with ease; the house surgeon to be responsible for the dressing of the hospital.

Surgeons' pupils, on no account, to be admitted.

It may be necessary to advert briefly to certain remarks made in the Report on the Lock Hospital, already alluded to, as connected with the foregoing Report. In page 6 of said Report is recommended, "That two venereal wards, one for male and the other for female patients, should be attached to every county Infirmary;" and in page 7 it is recommended, "That 100 beds for male patients should be added to some of the other Dublin hospitals." These recommendations were certainly well intended to meet the existing pressure in 1809, and we think, if the first is solely confined to females, and placed under strict and appropriate regulations, might be useful; the second, we conceived, would be injurious, for the reasons already set forth.

Should Government adopt the plan now recommended, or any other constructed upon similar principles, it will be proper to attend to the future arrangement of two medical duties, which for many years past have been performed by the surgeons of the Westmorland Lock Hospital, namely, the relief of venereal patients not admitted into hospital, and the furnishing the ruptured poor with trusses and suspension bandages.

The first object, we think, ought to be entirely removed from any hospital which admits females only; and we do not know that it could be placed in better hands than with the surgeons of the House of Industry, under an arrangement suitably framed to relieve this description of patients.

We think it right in this place to bring forward some strong objections which have been urged by experienced surgeons against the dispensary treatment of venereal diseases. In the first place, it is said that in this way mercury is injudiciously and irregularly employed, and that more mischief results from the abuse of that medicine than from the disease for which it is exhibited; secondly, that cures conducted in this way are generally imperfect, as it is difficult to persuade patients of the lower order to persevere in a proper plan of treatment, after primary symptoms have disappeared, and consequently, that constitutional disease becomes a common occurrence; and thirdly, that patients being allowed, while diseased, to pursue their usual habits without restraint, will continue their illicit intercourse, and thus disseminate the venereal poison more extensively.

With regard to the first objection, this may in some degree be obviated by a very cautious exhibition of mercury in its mildest form, or by surgeons establishing a rule not to prescribe that medicine to extern patients, except under circumstances of extreme urgency.

On the subject of the second objection, professional opinions at present differ very much; however, it must be admitted that a great majority of these cases, formerly supposed to be venereal, and for which mercury was exhibited for in large quantities, as the specific remedy, are now cured by local means alone, or by a very slight mercurial course; and that constitutional venereal diseases, unless combined with other morbid affections of the system, or complicated by the excessive use or the deleterious effects of mercury, are in general fully as manageable as the primary symptoms.

The third objection does not apply, by any means, so forcibly to male as to female patients, as from the usual situations of primary ulcers in men, and the formation of the

Appendix, No. 10.

Westmorland Lock Hospital.

(B.)
Report made to the Irish Government.

parts infected, they are very soon incapacitated from the act by which the disease is communicated; and when they do convey the poison to a female, it is probably at the earliest stage of the disease, and before it has arrived at that degree of severity which compels them to apply for admission or relief at an hospital.

By referring to the Report on the Westmorland Lock Hospital, printed 1809, (already alluded to, Appendix, page 18,) it will be seen that a plan for the ruptured poor of Ireland was sanctioned by the Government in 1799, at an expense not exceeding 150*l.* a year. This sum has, however, more than once been enlarged, by permission of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the representation of the board of governors, and has amounted, during the last 16 years, to an average of 480*l.* per annum. (*see* Paper No. 4, p. 178.)

There can be no doubt that the distribution of trusses at the Lock Hospital has been hitherto profuse and indiscriminate, and that many frauds have been committed on the charity. These frauds have been encouraged by the facility with which trusses have been obtained, as any ruptured person who applied at the institution was supplied with one, and many trusses have been given on mere verbal applications for persons who did not themselves attend to be examined.

Requiring certificates of character and poverty from every person who applied for a truss, will not appear any serious obstacle to the relief of a deserving individual. It will act as a check upon the person who gets the truss, will cause him to place a higher value on the benefit he has received; and should trusses be disposed of after having been issued, (a fraud which we believe has been often practised), the directors may be enabled to trace and expose the transgressors by communication with the person who signed the recommendation; and further, the certificate of poverty is indispensably necessary, as there are good grounds for believing that many persons are at present supplied with trusses gratuitously who are very well able to purchase them.

There does not seem to be any absolute necessity for continuing the practice of issuing trusses on two days in every week. The objects of such a charity would probably be as fully attained by appointing one day, or at most two days in every month for that purpose, due notice of the same being publicly given, and the conducting surgeons being vested with a discretionary power to relieve urgent cases, by ordering trusses in the intermediate time. A regulation of this sort would in our opinion prove the means of limiting expense, as well as of checking various frauds and impositions at present very generally prevalent.

In respect for the contract for supplying trusses, a little experience in the business will enable the conducting surgeons to propose some economical as well as beneficial improvements in the existing practice. It is however clear, that the most respectable maker ought to be employed, and that a fair price, should be given so as to enable him to supply good and durable materials, as well as good workmanship in the manufacture, under a well arranged and well executed system. We think the entire expense under this head ought not to exceed 200*l.* a year.

The following outlines of a few general regulations are respectfully submitted:—

1st. That no truss shall be given to any person resident in Dublin, or within twenty miles thereof, who does not attend personally at the institution for examination.

2d. That every person who applies for a truss shall produce a certificate from a magistrate, or from the clergyman of the parish in which he resides, stating that he is a deserving object and incapable of purchasing one for himself.

3d. That when a truss is applied for by a poor person resident in a remote part of Ireland, the certificate or recommendation must be accompanied by a certificate from a respectable surgeon, stating the circumstances of the case, and his opinion that a truss is necessary.

4th. That no person shall be entitled to more than one well made truss in the year, unless it shall appear that the first given to him was so bad in materials, or so imperfectly finished, as not to afford the necessary relief, and in that case the maker of it to be obliged to supply another at his own cost.

5th. That a regular registry shall be kept, in which shall be entered the names of the persons supplied with trusses, their residences, by whom recommended, &c. &c.

When a code of regulations has been enacted for the institution for the relief of the ruptured poor, it ought to be printed and extensively distributed in this part of the United Kingdom, to the resident gentry, magistrates, clergymen and medical practitioners.

G. Renny.
Philip Crampton.

WE are perfectly satisfied as to the correctness of the facts set forth in the foregoing statement, and approve of the plan therein recommended to the consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; but as the whole merit of it belongs to our medical associates, and as it involves details of a medical and surgical nature on which they are alone competent to pronounce an opinion, we think it right thus distinctly to express our approbation, instead of signing (generally) the report, which in our judgment carries with it this peculiar recommendation, that the measure which it proposes will at once remove an institution, in our opinion positively injurious to the community, and at the same time effect a saving to the public of upwards of 5,000*l.* per annum.

Medical Office,
Dublin, 5th Nov. 1819.

(signed) *John David La Touche.*
Wm. Disney.

Appendix, N° 10.

Westmorland Lock Hospital.

(B.)
Report made to the Irish Government.

Paper No. 1.

THE following facts may be relied upon :—

A girl, not 15 years of age, who stated that she had been forcibly violated and disordered, and afterwards on this account turned into the streets by her parents, was admitted into the Lock Hospital and cured, her mother having refused to receive her, she cheerfully consented to go to the Penitentiary. This girl was remarkably well conducted in the hospital, and expressed a strong desire to get into a comfortable asylum, but there was at that time no vacancy, and she was placed under the care of the nurse of her ward, who employed her as an under assistant, in which situation she continued about three months. During her residence in the hospital her health and her looks improved very much, and she became a desirable object for those depraved old women who visit the hospital. A day was fixed for her removal to the asylum, but she eloped the night before, and in some days afterwards it was ascertained that she had been inveigled by a woman who had intercourse with her in the hospital, and brought from thence to an officer in a cavalry barrack near town, with whom she resided for some time, since when she has not been heard of.

Another young girl, the daughter of a respectable clerk in a public office, was seduced from a boarding-school in Dublin ; she was kept by her seducer for a few weeks, who after having communicated disease, abandoned her ; she was then compelled to seek relief in the Lock Hospital. When her story was known, her parents were apprised of her situation, and her mother came to see her, and assured her of her future protection and kindness. The attending surgeon recommended the mother to take her daughter home, and strongly urged the danger and impropriety of leaving her in such society as she must unavoidably mix with in the hospital ; but anxiety to keep the misfortune a secret, induced the mother to reject this advice ; she visited the girl and passed some hours with her every day, during which the nurse permitted them, at the request of the surgeon, to occupy her private closet. However, notwithstanding the mother's attention and watchfulness, the unfortunate girl eloped from the hospital with two others, and in a short time abandoned herself to the lowest prostitution. This girl was not 17 when she left the hospital.

Paper, No. 2.—SALARIES of Officers or Attendants of the Westmorland Lock Hospital, from 20th of November 1792 to the 5th January 1819.

OFFICERS.	SALARIES.	REMARKS.
Two physicians - -	£.50. each - -	- - Elected by the King and Queen's College of Physicians every third year, and receive salaries, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, since 1st January 1816.
Two senior surgeons -	£.182. 10. each -	- - Appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.
Three assistant-surgeons.	£.50. each - -	- - Elected by the Board of Directors every second year. One vacancy occurred 19th August 1819, which, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, has not been filled up.
Inspector of dietary and accounts.	£.55. 17. 6. - -	- - Elected by the Board of Directors, 28th July 1804.
Chaplain - - -	£.100. - - -	- - Ditto, 1st November 1801 ; received salary, by order of Lord Lieutenant, since 25th March 1805.
Steward - - -	£.150. - - -	- - Ditto; salary in 1792, 50*l.*; 1798, 100*l.* 1806, 150*l.*, in consequence of increased duty.
Apothecary - -	£.120. - - -	- - Ditto; salary in 1792, 40*l.*; 1798, 70*l.*; 1809, 120*l.* in ditto.
Four porters - -	£.25. 13. 9. each -	Without diet.
Nine nurses - -	Vary as to trouble -	- - One at 32*l.*; one at 30*l.*; two at 26*l.* 10*s.*; one at 26*l.*; and four at 24*l.*, without diet.
One cook - -	£.25. - - -	Without diet.

By order of the Governors, &c.

(signed) *Nich*s *Nelson*, Steward.

Paper, No. 3. - - - - - - - -

Appendix, No. 10.

Westmorland Lock Hospital.

(B.)

Report made to the Irish Government.

A RETURN of the Number of Patients Admitted, Discharged and Died; together with on which day the Westmorland Lock Hospital

From	To	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Externs.
20th Nov. 1792	24th March 1795	2,541	2,339	40	3,900
25th March 1795	— 1796	1,491	1,372	32	1,262
— 1796	— 1797	1,750	1,715	42	932
— 1797	— 1798	1,620	1,584	31	924
— 1798	— 1799	1,519	1,511	29	1,266
— 1799	— 1800	1,651	1,589	53	1,243
— 1800	31st Dec. 1800	1,187	1,171	27	1,310
1st January 1801	5th January 1802	1,810	1,753	38	3,026
6th January 1802	— 1803	1,806	1,748	39	3,546
— 1803	— 1804	1,738	1,715	35	4,183
— 1804	— 1805	1,558	1,516	47	4,248
— 1805	— 1806	1,395	1,372	34	6,170
— 1806	— 1807	1,322	1,236	35	5,632
— 1807	— 1808	1,423	1,391	43	4,870
— 1808	— 1809	1,285	1,247	34	5,681
— 1809	— 1810	1,275	1,232	36	5,763
— 1810	— 1811	1,320	1,276	39	5,454
— 1811	— 1812	1,395	1,358	37	5,298
— 1812	— 1813	1,430	1,388	58	5,107
— 1813	— 1814	1,646	1,559	65	5,002
— 1814	— 1815	1,666	1,612	61	5,006
— 1815	— 1816	* 1,586	1,507	59	4,854
— 1816	— 1817	1,586	1,575	51	5,104
— 1817	— 1818	1,670	1,618	43	5,082
— 1818	— 1819	1,888	1,842	44	5,111
—	—	39,558	38,226	1,052	99,982

* In this Statement the gross sums vary as to the Grants, the Charge and Discharge; for in the Total the Grants appear to be less than the Charge in the sum of 13,622*l.* 2*s.* 1¾*d.*, and also less than the Discharge in the sum of 14,820*l.* 7*s.* 9¾*d.* These variations have arisen from the respective balances brought forward yearly, as they were in favour of the accountant or of the public, the balances being either the first item in the Charge, or Discharge according as the account stood in the rolls of the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts. (*see* Book, No. 2.)

- - - - - - - - Paper, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 10.

Westmorland Lock Hospital.

(B.)

Report made to the Irish Government.

the Amount of Parliamentary Grants, the Charge and Discharge from 20th November 1792, was opened, to the 5th of January 1819.

Parliamentary Grants.			Charge.			Discharge.			REMARKS.
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
5,707	13	3 ½	5,707	13	3 ½	5,720	13	– ½	
3,818	17	9	3,818	17	9	4,512	12	4 ½	
3,907	4	6 ½	3,907	4	6 ½	4,855	6	–	
3,947	12	9	3,947	12	9	4,839	19	7 ½	
5,420	10	5 ½	5,420	10	5 ½	5,414	6	5 ½	
4,597	16	–	4,604	–	2	4,603	4	6 ¾	
3,198	3	3 ½	3,198	18	10 ¾	4,436	13	– ¾	
6,398	7	9	6,398	7	9	7,549	4	6 ¾	
5,658	10	2 ¼	5,658	10	2 ¼	7,026	3	5 ½	
6,203	3	– ½	6,203	3	– ½	7,830	–	– ¾	
6,547	3	2 ¾	6,547	3	2 ¾	7,547	17	5 ½	
6,690	1	10	7,148	15	7 ¾	6,855	9	11 ¾	
6,778	7	2 ½	7,071	15	6 ½	6,701	15	4 ¼	
7,718	5	10 ¼	10,028	6	1	9,791	1	2 ¼	
9,629	10	2 ½	9,867	5	6	9,682	18	1 ½	
9,569	–	–	11,558	14	1 ¾	10,229	17	6 ½	
7,946	–	–	11,313	6	8	10,049	19	1 ½	
7,411	–	–	8,682	5	4 ½	8,110	19	10	
8,647	–	–	9,218	6	11 ½	8,450	18	7	
8,375	–	–	9,148	1	10 ½	8,584	19	4 ¾	
7,998	–	–	8,572	9	7 ¾	8,447	8	7	
9,020	–	–	9,248	15	3 ¾	9,003	17	7 ½	- - This year a legacy of 100 *l.* was left by B. Connor, Esq.
9,010	–	–	9,257	5	–	8,621	19	4 ¼	
9,010	–	–	9,645	11	6 ½	8,989	3	4	
8,999	5	–	9,655	13	2 ¼	9,170	11	6 ¼	
172,206	12	4 ½	185,828	14	6 ¼	187,027	–	2 ¼	

By order of the Directors, &c

(signed) *Nich*ᵒ *Nelson*, Steward.

Appendix, No. 10.

Westmorland Lock Hospital.

(B.)
Report made to the Irish Government.

Paper, No. 4.

ANNUAL EXPENSE of Trusses and Bandages issued from the Westmorland Lock Hospital from the Year 1799 to the Year 1819.

	£.	s.	d.
From 25 Mar. 1799 to 24 Mar. 1800	151	4	4½
For nine months - to 31 Dec. 1800	165	3	1
From 1 Jan. 1801 - to - 5 Jan. 1802	232	16	1½
to - 5 Jan. 1803	296	14	6
to - 5 Jan. 1804	425	15	–
to - 5 Jan. 1805	429	17	10
to - 5 Jan. 1806	*477	9	–½
to - 5 Jan. 1807	492	14	9½
to - 5 Jan. 1808	315	10	1½
to - 5 Jan. 1809	490	11	11½
to - 5 Jan. 1810	440	7	6
to - 5 Jan. 1811	442	11	8½
to - 5 Jan. 1812	289	5	5½
to - 5 Jan. 1813	309	4	6
to - 5 Jan. 1814	382	19	2
to - 5 Jan. 1815	428	6	8
to - 5 Jan. 1816	483	17	8
to - 5 Jan. 1817	451	4	8
to - 5 Jan. 1818	480	14	8
to - 5 Jan. 1819	496	10	10
From 6 Jan. 1819 to 5 Oct. 1819, being nine months	405	8	2
£	8,088	7	10

* By referring to the Table contained in the Report printed in 1809, Appendix, p. 30, it will be seen that the sum charged for Trusses and Bandages issued from the Westmorland Lock Hospital in 1805 amounted to 366*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, whilst in the foregoing Table 477*l.* 9*s.* 0½*d.* is charged under this head of Expense. A reference to the account of that year, as passed by the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts, proves the correctness of the last-mentioned sum.

DESCRIPTION of Trusses for the last nine Months.

	£.	s.	d.
397 Double trusses at 6*s.* each	119	2	–
77 Umbilical ditto, 6*s.* each	5	2	–
1 Pair of surgical straps lined with flannel	–	10	–
1,082 Single trusses, at 5*s.* each	270	10	–
59 Ticken suspension bandages, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each	7	7	6
68 Calico ditto, 10*d.*	2	16	8
£.	405	8	2

For the last sixteen Years.

Average number of trusses yearly - - - - 1,600
Ditto - bandages - - - - - 170

Average expense of all yearly £.480.

By order of the Directors, &c.

(signed) *Nichs Nelson,*
Steward.

Appendix, No. 10.

Westmorland Lock Hospital.

(B.)
Report made to the Irish Government.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Westmorland Lock Hospital, holden on Tuesday the 23d March 1819, Thomas Hewson, esq. in the chair; present, James Henthorn, esq. Gerald Macklin, esq.

It having appeared that much inconvenience and confusion had arisen from the custom of persons being allowed indiscriminately to visit patients once a week,

Resolved, That in future no person be admitted to visit a patient without a written order, signed by one of the physicians or surgeons, or by the special permission of the steward.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

(signed) *Thomas Hewson.*

Memorandum.—Proportion of males to females for the last ten years as seven to ten, seven males and ten females.

Proportion of Protestants to Roman Catholics for same period one to six, one Protestant to six Catholics.

By order of the Directors, &c.

(signed) *Nich*s *Nelson,*
Steward.

Dublin Castle, 28th May 1819.

W. Gregory.

Correspondence relating to the South Charitable Infirmary, at Cork.

PAPERS respecting a Lock Ward in South Cork Infirmary.

Copy of a Memorial of the Trustees of the South Charitable Infirmary, Cork, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, 1820.

To His Excellency Charles Chetwynd Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

The Memorial of the Trustees of the South Charitable Infirmary, Cork,

Showeth,

THAT in consequence of the ordinary resources by annual subscriptions and charity sermons having greatly failed, the tustees will be under the painful necessity of limiting the admissions, in order to enable them to give temporary relief to those who are capable of attending as out-patients.

That the trustees having ineffectually applied to Government in the early part of this year for an annual grant, in addition to the only one of 50 *l.* which they now receive, will be under the absolute necessity, unless assisted, of shutting up their only Lock ward, consisting of eight beds, the importance of which in a city of 90,000 or 100,000 souls will be sufficiently striking, when it is known that the Lock ward is the only one in Cork established for such a purpose.

That the trustees, impressed with a strong conviction of the advantages to such a city which an ample Lock establishment for females would afford, in cutting off the source of infection, are willing to keep two wards in their infirmary for the express treatment of females labouring under venereal disease, each to contain eight beds, and to supply them with every thing necessary for their cure, if his Excellency will, in addition to the 50 *l.* for the ordinary support of the charity, add 200 *l.* for one year, and they feel conscious, when His Majesty's Government shall be apprized at its close, of the extent of benefit which has been derived therefrom, that it will give permanency to the grant.

The trustees would dwell in this Memorial on the melancholy prospect which Cork must labour under in this hour of financial distress, in the event of its failure, where no asylum exists for an unfortunate female to fly to, who may have been seduced into the paths of infamy, or what is still more painful, whose disease may have been brought on by the dissolute habits of a profligate husband; but the facts are too glaring, and the trustees being pledged to the truth of the above statement, will consider themselves equally bound to second any means which His Excellency may be pleased to place at their disposal, either for the treatment of disease generally, in an institution which last year afforded relief to 7,000 persons, or for the especial purpose of keeping up two wards as above detailed, for the cure of the venereal disease only.

(signed) Isaac Jones, Mayor.
William P. White, George Atkins } Sheriffs.
William Beamish.
Reuben Harvey.
William Lecky.
John Quarry, Rector of St. Mary, Shandon.
James Morgan.
Francis Walshe, M. D.
John Lecky.
John Sweete.
William Halloran, M. D.
N. E. Orpen, M. D.
George Daunt, M. D.
B. B. Woodward, Treasurer.

Appendix, No. 10.

(B.)

Correspondence relating to the South Charitable Infirmary, at Cork.

Copy of a Letter from Major Woodward to the Right Hon. Charles Grant.

My dear Sir, Leeson-street, September 25th.

Sir Nicholas Colthurst is now in possession of the memorial from the trustees of the South Charitable Infirmary at Cork, and will present it to you.

I wish to impress on your recollection, that the sum now applied for has no connection with the general funds of the Charity, and is to be no addition to their present grant of 50 *l.*, but is a new and distinct plan to establish at Cork the *only* Lock establishment in the south of Ireland, or rather to avert the distressing alternative of putting down the only already existing one. The trustees of the Infirmary contribute their house, servants, officers, &c., and therefore the experiment, if not repeated next year, will involve no expense or inconvenience beyond the 200 *l.* now solicited.

You are in possession of the opinion of Drs. Renny, Crampton, &c. in favour of country Lock establishments, and I trust the first year's report of the Lock wards will enable Government fairly to judge of the expediency of a permanent establishment in the second city of Ireland.

I have, &c.

Right Hon. Charles Grant. (signed) *B. B. Woodward.*

Memorandum on the state of the Funds of the Cork South Infirmary.

THE funds have been sinking for several years, and although the debt stated in the printed statement has been diminished by the unexampled success of a sermon, preached by Mr. Tonson, it is still very considerable.

The institution receives 50 *l.* a year from Government.

One great source of expense has been the establishment of a Lock Hospital (the only one in the South of Ireland), with eight beds attached to the hospital; this branch must now be cut off from failure of funds, and the city left without any such ward.

The trustees propose that Government should encourage their not only continuing the present establishment of eight beds, but their increasing the number to 16.

If Government will give 200 *l.* for this specific purpose, the South Infirmary will give their rooms, medical attendance, medicines, &c. and keep open 16 beds.

If Government will only grant 100 *l.* the institution will keep up eight beds.

This grant of 200 *l.* or 100 *l.* to be extra, in addition to the infirmary grant of 50 *l.*

As no building is to be erected, no rent incurred, and no risk run, this plan can be adopted as an experiment for one year, at the end of which a Lock-ward report will be made, and Government will be able to judge of the future expediency of this measure, which this connexion with the South Infirmary will enable them to try without loss or bad consequence of any kind, should it not appear expedient to continue it.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Charles Grant, to Isaac Jones, Esq. Mayor of Cork.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 29th September 1820.

I have received the Lord Lieutenant's command to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial signed by you and other trustees of the South Charitable Infirmary in the city of Cork, soliciting support from Government for the Lock ward of the infirmary, which, from the failure of subscriptions, it is represented must be closed, unless such aid can be granted.

His Excellency has desired me to acquaint you, that although there is no fund at his disposal for granting assistance to infirmaries and hospitals, yet in consideration of the statement set forth in the memorial, he is desirous in this single instance to comply with the request of the memorial, by directing an issue of 200 *l.* to be made to you, to be applied by the trustees in maintaining a Lock ward in the infirmary, to consist of 16 beds; but his Excellency has desired me specifically to cause it to be understood, that his consenting to this act is not to be considered as giving a claim, or establishing a precedent, for any future indulgence from the Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Grant.*

Copy of a Memorial of the Trustees and Subscribers of the South Cork Infirmary, to the Lord Lieutenant, dated 26th September 1821.

To his Excellency Charles Chetwynd Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Trustees and Subscribers to the South Charitable Infirmary of Cork,

Showeth,

THAT in consequence of a grant of 200*l.* made by your Excellency on the 1st of October 1820, for the purpose of opening a Lock Hospital, attached to said Infirmary, your memorialists have kept open during the last year 16 beds for venereal patients, being the only provision made in the south of Ireland for the cure of patients afflicted with that destructive complaint.

And further showeth, that by the advantages afforded by engrafting the lock establishment upon the infirmary, thereby saving the expense of salaries to officers and servants, house-rent, and other charges incident to a new and separate institution, the public are enabled to keep up the lock wards at a sum much smaller than could be accomplished in any other way; and further showeth, that the term for which the grant of 200*l.* was intended having now expired, and the funds of the infirmary being unequal to the support of one venereal patient, memorialists pray that your Excellency may be pleased to order, that the further sum of 200*l.* may be paid to the treasurer of the South Infirmary, for the purpose of supporting the Lock hospital for one year, from the 1st of October 1821 to the 1st of October 1822;

And memorialists will pray.

William Waggett, Recorder of Cork.	Edward Newsome, Mayor.
Samuel R. Wily.	Isaac Morgan, } Sheriffs.
John Sweete.	Robert Leycester, }
William S. Halloran, M. D.	Robert Burrowes, Dean of Cork.
William Lecky.	John Quarry, Rector of St. Mary's Shandon.
John Lecky.	W. Thompson, Archdeacon of Cork.
William Crawford.	Abram Edward Orpen, M. D.
J. Cotter.	William Beamish.
Reuben Harvey.	George Daunt, M. D.

South Infirmary, Cork, 26th Sept. 1821.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn to the Governors of the Westmorland Lock Hospital.

Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 21st December 1824.

IN returning to you the inclosed Estimate of the probable expense of supporting the Westmorland Lock Hospital for the year 1825, it is to express my opinion, that it would be proper in it to make provision for the establishment of a similar nature in the South Charitable Infirmary at Cork, which has usually received 200*l.* a year.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Goulburn.*

Appendix, No. 11.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

(A.)

Appendix, No. 11. Lying-in Hospital. (A.) Salaries, &c.

RETURN of the Salaries, Wages and Allowances of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Hospital Establishment:						
Matron	73	17	–			
Register	138	9	–			
Collector of Cash	69	4	8			
Head Midwife	23	1	6½			
Porter	18	5	–			
Assistant Porter	9	2	4½			
Messenger	13	6	8			
Sweeper	5	10	8			
Matron, for Servants; viz.—						
13 Nurse-tenders						
12 Ward-maids						
1 Cook	140	12	–			
1 Kitchen-maid						
1 House-maid						
				491	8	11
Chapel:						
Chaplain	101	10	8			
Assistant Chaplain	40	–	–			
Organist	18	9	2			
Clerk	11	1	6			
Chapel-maid	10	–	–			
Organ-tuner	2	2	–			
Porter	2	8	–			
				185	11	4

N.B.—These Salaries defrayed by the profit on the Chapel.

Gardens:						
Gardener				48	–	

N.B.—This Salary defrayed by the profit on the Gardens.

Public Rooms:						
Keeper of the Public Rooms				48	–	–

N.B.—This Salary defrayed by the profit on the Rooms.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Allowances:						
Master for coal	9	4	7			
Assistants	9	4	7			
Porter, coal and clothing	9	4	7			
				27	13	9
Total £.				800	14	–

All medical attendance given gratuitously.

21st April 1829.

W. M. Benson,
Sec^{r} and Reg^{r}.

(B.)

AN ABSTRACT of the Registry kept at the Lying-in-Hospital in Dublin, from the 8th day of December 1757, (the Day it was first opened), to the 31st day of December 1828; each Year distinguished.

Year ending 31st of Dec.	Number of Patients admitted.	Went out not delivered.	Delivered in the Hospital.	Boys born.	Girls born.	Total Number of Children.	Women having Twins and more.	Children dead.	Children still born.	Women dead.
1757*	55	- -	55	30	25	55	- - -	6	3	1
1758	455	1	454	255	207	462	8 - -	54	21	8
1759	413	7	406	228	192	420	13 (1 had 3) -	95	22	5
1760	571	15	556	300	260	560	4 - -	116	35	4
1761	537	16	521	283	249	532	11 - -	104	29	9
1762	550	17	533	279	266	545	12 - -	106	33	6
1763	519	31	488	274	224	498	10 - -	94	29	9
1764	610	22	588	287	308	595	7 - -	83	28	12
1765	559	26	533	288	251	539	6 - -	94	25	6
1766	611	30	581	324	261	585	4 - -	111	18	3
1767	695	31	664	373	301	674	10 - -	125	29	11
1768	689	34	655	362	302	664	9 - -	154	47	16
1769	675	33	642	350	301	651	9 - -	152	38	8
1770	705	35	670	372	305	677	7 - -	107	37	8
1771	724	29	695	370	341	711	16 - -	102	44	5
1772	725	21	704	368	344	712	8 - -	116	32	4
1773	727	33	694	367	344	711	17 - -	136	31	13
1774	709	28	681	357	334	691	10 - -	134	29	21
1775	752	24	728	364	378	742	14 - -	122	27	5
1776	833	31	802	418	407	825	22 (1 had 3) -	132	39	7
1777	872	37	835	452	395	847	12 - -	145	35	7
1778	961	34	927	476	460	936	9 - -	127	39	10
1779	1,064	53	1,011	550	476	1,026	15 - -	146	59	8
1780	967	48	919	499	441	940	21 - -	115	41	5
1781	1,079	52	1,027	598	447	1,045	18 - -	121	38	6
1782	1,021	31	990	549	458	1,007	17 - -	127	57	6
1783	1,230	63	1,167	632	553	1,185	17 (1 had 3) -	91	72	15
1784	1,317	56	1,261	643	641	1,284	23 - -	76	68	11
1785	1,349	57	1,292	711	610	1,321	28 (1 had 3) -	87	75	8
1786	1,396	45	1,351	716	656	1,372	21 - -	51	101	8
1787	1,418	71	1,347	705	670	1,375	28 - -	59	95	10
1788	1,533	64	1,469	725	671	1,396	25 (1 had 4) -	55	72	23
1789	1,497	62	1,435	745	705	1,450	17 - -	38	84	25
1790	1,610	64	1,546	813	766	1,579	32 (1 had 3) -	61	88	12
1791	1,671	69	1,602	842	782	1,624	22 - -	75	87	25
1792	1,701	70	1,631	858	806	1,664	31 (1 had 3) -	65	83	10
1793	1,811	64	1,747	941	845	1,786	38 (1 had 3) -	68	71	19
1794	1,595	52	1,543	835	744	1,579	34 (3 had 3) -	70	60	20
1795	1,585	82	1,503	827	719	1,546	42 (1 had 3) -	72	57	7
1796	1,684	63	1,621	857	788	1,645	23 (1 had 3) -	67	83	10
1797	1,768	56	1,712	908	840	1,748	35 (1 had 3) -	41	97	13
1798	1,674	70	1,604	845	789	1,634	29 (1 had 3) -	47	103	8

* From the 8th to the 31st Dec., the day it was first opened.

(continued)

Abstract of the Registry kept at the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin—*continued.*

—	Number of Patients admitted.	Went out not delivered.	Delivered in the Hospital.	Boys born.	Girls born.	Total Number of Children.	Women having Twins and more.	Children dead.	Children still born.	Women dead.
Year ending 31st Dec. 1799	1,620	83	1,537	829	748	1,577	38 (1 had 3) -	53	84	10
1800	1,907	70	1,837	965	899	1,864	27 - -	51	116	18
1801	1,804	79	1,725	864	894	1,758	31 (1 had 3) -	37	111	30
1802	2,018	33	1,985	1,055	957	2,012	25 (1 had 3) -	27	124	26
1803	2,065	37	2,028	1,065	1,000	2,065	35 (2 had 3) -	74	186	44
1804	1,980	65	1,915	1,013	936	1,949	34 - -	54	119	16
1805	2,227	57	2,220	1,239	1,031	2,270	50 - -	51	138	12
1806	2,519	113	2,406	1,247	1,204	2,451	45 - -	43	151	23
1807	2,603	92	2,511	1,306	1,249	2,555	44 - -	50	145	12
1808	2,763	98	2,665	1,375	1,334	2,709	42 - -	49	149	13
1809	2,969	77	2,889	1,493	1,442	2,935	45 (1 had 3) -	45	165	21
1810	3,016	162	2,854	1,546	1,350	2,896	42 - -	54	179	29
1811	2,720	159	2,561	1,363	1,250	2,613	52 - -	50	169	24
1812	2,822	146	2,676	1,498	1,316	2,814	48 - -	45	137	43
1813	2,568	84	2,484	1,363	1,178	2,541	59 (1 had 3) -	74	125	62
1814	2,601	93	2,508	1,313	1,230	2,543	35 - -	86	139	25
1815	3,200	125	3,075	1,586	1,524	3,110	35 - -	54	172	17
1816	3,465	151	3,314	1,683	1,631	3,314	38 - -	56	145	18
1817	3,657	184	3,473	1,858	1,665	3,523	50 - -	79	260	32
1818	3,801	262	3,539	1,883	1,694	3,577	38 - -	69	270	56
1819	3,556	359	3,197	1,657	1,585	3,242	45 - -	58	269	94
1820	2,674	216	2,458	1,331	1,154	2,485	27 - -	37	214	70
1821	3,052	203	2,849	1,548	1,352	2,900	48 (3 had 3) -	46	205	22
1822	2,764	189	2,675	1,427	1,294	2,721	46 - -	43	188	12
1823	2,709	125	2,584	1,379	1,242	2,621	37 (1 had 3) -	40	153	59
1824	2,629	183	2,446	1,277	1,189	2,466	20 - -	29	158	20
1825	2,934	194	2,740	1,376	1,392	2,768	28 - -	25	175	26
1826	2,512	72	2,440	1,287	1,181	2,468	28 - -	17	153	81
1827	2,722	172	2,550	1,349	1,232	2,581	31 - -	37	178	35
1828	3,002	146	2,856	1,496	1,406	2,902	46 - -	28	153	43
Totals - -	123,796	5,806	118,187	62,647	57,421	120,068	1,903	5,408	7,091	1,420

Proportion of Males and Females born, about Twelve Males to Eleven Females.

– Children dying in the Hospital, about One to Twenty-one.

– Children still born, about One to Seventeen.

– Women having Twins (and more), about One to Sixty.

– Women dying in Child-bed, about One to Eighty-nine.

– Women having three and four Children, about One to Five thousand.

Appendix, No. 12.

DOCTOR STEEVENS' HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

(A.)

AN ACCOUNT of Salaries, Wages, Allowances, and Number of Patients admitted for the last three Years.

NAME.	OFFICE.	SALARIES. £. s. d.	ALLOWANCES.	Number of Patients Admitted. Year ending
Dr. John Crampton - -	Physician - -	27 13 10 ¼	These five salaries are allowed for coach hire.	5th Jan. 1827 - 1,177
Philip Crampton - -	Visiting Surgeon -	9 4 7 ¼		– 1828 - 1,227
R. M. Piele - - -	- Ditto - -	9 4 7 ¼		– 1829 - 1,310
Abm. Colles - - -	- Ditto - -	9 4 7 ¼		
Samuel Wilmot - -	- Ditto - -	9 4 7 ¼		
B. B. Johnston - -	Register and Receiver	36 18 5 ½	None	
J. W. Cusack - - -	Resident Surgeon -	55 7 8 ¾	Coals and Candles.	
Rev. R. Nixon - -	Resident Chaplin -	18 9 2 ¾	- Ditto.	
Miss E. Thompson - -	Steward - - -	46 3 1	- Ditto.	
Mrs. C. Morgell - -	Matron - - -	51 13 10 ¼	- Ditto.	
Josh. Gason - - -	Apothecary - -	46 3 1	- Ditto.	
William Newton - - -	Inspector of Accounts	27 13 10 ¼	None.	
Jane Cooper - - -	Superannuated Matron	27 13 10 ¼	None.	
	Total - - £.	374 15 5 ½		
3 Porters - - -	Servants on different wages average about £. 16 annual	319 7 7		
1 Cook - - -				
1 Laundress - - -				
14 Nurses - - -				

Observations:

The Chaplain receives, besides the first yearly salary from the hospital, from the lands purchased by Mrs. Hester Johnston's legacy, 121*l.* 2*s.*, and by Doctor Steevens' legacy, 40*l.* per annum, making in all a total income of 181*l.* 2*s.*

The Apothecary receives, besides his fixed salary from the hospital, 21*l.* yearly, during the time he may be called on to compound medicine for extern patients.

The Register and Receiver receives an additional sum of 60*l.* per annum (in lieu of Receivers fees) late currency, or 55*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Dublin, 28th April 1829.

John Crampton.
A. Colles.
Philip Crampton,
Surg. Gen^{l}.

(B.)

Appendix, No. 12.

Steevens' Hospital.

(B.) Estates belonging to it.

ESTATES belonging to the Hospital founded by Doctor Steevens, in the City of Dublin.

COUNTIES.		YEARLY RENT. £.	s.	d.	OBSERVATIONS.
County of Westmeath - -		180	18	5 ½	- - This bequeathed by Doctor Richard Steevens, who had set it for lives renewable for ever. No increase can be expected.
King's County - - -		375	17	6 ½	- - This bequeathed by Doctor Richard Steevens, who had set it to different tenants on leases for lives renewable for ever. No increase can be expected.
County of Carlow - -		77	1	7 ¼	- - This bequeathed by Mr. Cusack, consists chiefly of old houses in Carlow. No increase is expected.
County of Meath - -		910	8	8 ½	- - This bequeathed by Mr. Cusack; one half of this fell out of lease on the 1st of May 1828, and it is expected there will be an increase of about 140 *l.* a year. All the leases are determinable.
County and City of Dublin -		863	6	4 ½	- - This bequeathed by different persons; about one half will fall out of lease in 14 years, but no increase is expected.
County of Kildare - -		146	16	2 ½	- - This bequeated by Mr. Cusack; it is merely the remainder of a term of years, created to pay off a mortgage due to Mr. Cusack, and which will revert to the landlord, about one half in three years, and the remainder in eight years, at which time the hospital will lose it entirely; it is of very little value, being only a badly paid profit rent of 103 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 ½ *d.*
	£.	2,555	8	10 ¾	
Deduct Head Rents - -		341	9	3 ½	
Net Income by the Year	£.	2,113	19	7 ¼	

Ben. B. Johnson,
Receiver.

John Crampton.
A. Colles.
Philip Crampton,
Surg. Gen^{l}.

Appendix, No. 13.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Appendix, No. 13.
Fever Hospital.
Number of Patients, &c.

ACCOUNT of the Salaries, Wages and Allowances, the Number of Patients admitted into the Fever Hospital in Cork-street, Dublin, for each of the last Three Years, and Items of Annual Income arising from Legacies.

YEARS ENDING	Salaries, Wages and Allowances.	Number of Patients admitted into the Hospital.	Items of Annual Income arising from Legacies *.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
5th January 1827 -	2,128 19 3	10,612	390 15 10
— - 1828 -	1,990 16 3	6,500	406 17 4
— - 1829 -	1,486 2 9	2,932	469 5 10

Observations.

In consequence of the epidemic which prevailed in the years 1826 and 1827, tents were pitched in the grounds of the hospital to meet the great influx of patients, which made it necessary to call in extra medical aid, and to increase the number of nurses, servants and other attendants; these, as well as the permanent physicians and officers, were remunerated in proportion to the duty they had to perform.

In 1828 the establishment was brought down to its ordinary level, (the fever having subsided) which accounts for the difference in the salaries, &c.

Years ending		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5th January 1827	*Interest on Government Stock - - -	183 2 1	
	Ditto on account of legacy of the late George Burroughs - - - - - -	23 1 6	
	Ditto on grand canal debentures legacy, so left by the late Thomas Pleasants - - -	184 12 3	
			390 15 10
— - 1828	Interest on Government Stock - - -	222 5 2	
	Ditto on grand canal debentures, as above -	184 12 2	
			406 17 4
— - 1829	Interest on Government Stock - - -	222 5 2	
	Ditto on grand canal debentures, as above -	184 12 4	
	Ditto on legacy of George Burroughs - -	46 3 –	
	Ditto on a legacy of Lady Hutchinson - -	16 5 4	
			469 5 10

By order of the Managing Committee,

James Montgomery,
Register.

Cork-street, Dublin,
23d April 1829.

Appendix, No. 14.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

Appendix, No. 14. Hospital for Incurables. Salaries, Number of Patients, &c.

RETURN of the Salaries, Wages and Allowances, the Number of Patients admitted in each of the last Three Years, and the Items of Annual Income arising from Legacies.

Salaries, &c.:	£.	s.	d.
A register and accountant, per annum	36	18	5
A housekeeper - - - - ditto	36	18	5
Annual gratuity to - - - ditto	5	1	7
Gate porter - - - - - ditto	18	9	3
One head nurse - - - - ditto	9	4	7
One cook - - - - - - ditto	5	10	9
Five nurses at 4 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum each	23	1	8
Weekly breakfast allowance to seven servants, at 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per week each	31	17	–
Salaries, Wages and Allowances - - - £.	167	1	8

Items of Income arising from Legacies:			
Yearly interest on 10,000 *l.* Government 4 per cent stock, being an accumulation of various legacies and donations since the foundation of the hospital	400	–	–
Ditto on 3,204 *l.* Government 3½ per cent stock, being so much allocated by the trustees of the late Rev. Dr. Barrett's will, the interest only available	112	3	4
Ditto on 500 *l.* late currency, 6 per cent, the Rev. Richard Daniel's legacy	27	13	10
Ditto on 50 grand canal debentures, 4 per cent, Mr. Pleasant's legacy	184	12	3
Total items of Income arising from Legacies - - £.	724	9	5

Patients admitted in each of the Three last Years, viz.

In the Year 1826 - - - - -	10
— - 1827 - - - -	10
— - 1828 - - - -	7
Average number in the hospital - - - - - - -	81

Signed by order,

A. Richey,

Register and Accountant.

Appendix, No. 15.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

(A.)

A RETURN of the average Number of Persons attending the Lectures of the Royal Dublin Society for the last Three Years; distinguishing the Classes.

Appendix, No. 15.
Royal Dublin Society.
(A.)
Number of Persons attending Lectures.

Chemistry	Two Courses annually	500	each day's Lecture.
Mineralogy	ditto	350	ditto.
Arctic Zoology and Mineralogy	One ditto	500	ditto.
Botany	One ditto, elementary	400	ditto.
Ditto	One ditto practical at the Botanic Gardens, and lasts five months	80	ditto.
Geology and Practical Mining	One Course	400	ditto.
Natural and Experimental Philosophy	Two Courses	450	ditto.

All the lectures being free to the public, the exact number cannot be ascertained, but the above Return is estimated with as much accuracy as possible, and from the syllabusses issued, and the number that the theatre holds (about 680), and the classes daily attending, the above Return is as near as possible correct.

The classes generally consist of about two-thirds professional and young men studying for various professions, mechanics, and the sons of manufacturers and of artizans of a superior description.

Royal Dublin Society, April 21, 1829.

P. T. Wilson, Register.

(B.)

A RETURN in detail of the Books and Publications for which a sum of Four Hundred and Seventy Pounds was allocated by the Royal Dublin Society, and the Amount expended for purchase of Books and Periodical Works for the Year 1828.

(B.)
Purchase of Books, &c.

The Army and Navy Lists.
Memoirs of Canova.
Arnott's Elements of Physics.
Stewart's Planter's Guide.
The Gardener's Magazine, in continuation.
The Botanical Magazine - - ditto.
Transactions of the Royal Philosophical Society, in continuation.
Brand's Journal of Science, in continuation.
Brewster's - ditto - - - - ditto.
The Botanical Register - - - ditto.
The Mechanics' Magazine - - ditto.
The Gazette of Health - - - ditto.
Greville's Exotic Flora.
The Medico-Chirurgical Review, in continuation.
The Technical Repository, in continuation.
Annales des Voyages - - - ditto.
Journal de Pharmacie - - - ditto.
Annales de Chimie - - - - ditto.
Revue Encyclopédique - - - ditto.
Ure's Chemical Dictionary.
Annales des Mines, in continuation.
Annalen der Physik - ditto.
Memoire du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, in continuation.
Hooker on Ferns, in continuation.
Selby's British Ornithology, ditto.

Appendix, No. 15.
Royal Dublin Society.
(B.)
Purchase of Books, &c.

The Retrospective Review, in continuation.
The Quarterly Review - - ditto.
The Edinburgh Review - - ditto.
The Foreign Review - - - ditto.
The Foreign Quarterly Review, ditto.
The Repertory of Patent Inventions, ditto.
The Monthly Review - - ditto.
The Monthly Magazine - - ditto - (New)
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, ditto.
Annals of Philosophy - - ditto.
The Philosophical Magazine, ditto.
Nicol's Planter's Calendar.
——— Gardener's ditto.
Ferrar's History of Limerick.
The Library of Useful Knowledge, in continuation.
Lanzi on Painting.
Siborn's Topographical Surveying.
Parry's Journal of an Attempt to reach the North Pole.
M'Cullagh on Malaria.
Mémoires de l'Institut Royal de France, in continuation.
Flora Londinensis, in continuation.
Bridge's Miner's Guide.
Monteith on Woods.
Smith's English Flora.
Marquess of Londonderry's Peninsular War.
Blumenbach's Natural History.
Partington's Philosophy
Cunningham's New South Wales.
Sinclair on the Culture of Potatoes.
The Nautical Almanack.
The Edinburgh Journal of Science.
Bakewell's Geology.
Thouin Cours de Culture et de Naturalization des Végétaux.
Dutrochet Mouvement Vital.
——— Recherches Anatomiques et Physiologiques.
Corpus Scriptorum Græcorum.
The Annual Register (Edinburgh.)
Bolster's Quarterly Magazine, in continuation.
Dodsley's Annual Register.
Finlayson's British Farmer.
Malte Brun's Geography, in continuation.
Nollekens and his Times.
Transactions of the Horticultural Society.
Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.
——— of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.
——— of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
——— of the Linnæan Society.
Beechy's Expedition to Africa.
Sadlier's Ireland.
Cobbett's English Gardener.
Poor Colonies of Holland.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
Sharon Turner's History of England.
Stewart's Philosophy of Morals.
Decandolles Mémoires du Règne Végétal.
Heber's Journal.
Walsh's Constantinople.
Granville's St. Petersburgh.
Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon.
Turner's Chemistry.
Combe's Phrenology.
Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind.
Richard Mémoire sur les Conifères.
Decandolle Flores Française.
Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.
Martin's Nova Genera Plantarum.
Connaisance des Tems.
Pertoon Synopsis Fungorum.
——— Traité des Champignons.
Journal of the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia.
The Times Newspaper.
The Courier.
The Literary Gazette.
The Standard.
The Farmer's Journal.
The John Bull.
The Morning Chronicle.
The Sun.
The Dublin Evening Post.
The Warder.
The Dublin Evening Mail.
The Freeman's Journal.
The Morning Post.
Saunder's Newsletter, or Daily Advertiser.
The several Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Bills, Acts, &c. &c. &c.

The sum actually expended in the year 1828, including binding of books and other contingent charges of the library, amounts to two hundred and sixty-seven pounds, one shilling and nine-pence halfpenny sterling - - - - - - - - - - £. 267 1 9½

I certify that the foregoing is a correct Return,

Frederick Cradock, Librarian R. D. S.

Isaac Weld, Secretary R. D. S.

(C.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Expenditure of the Royal Dublin Society, in the Years 1827 and 1828, in the Department of Promotion of the Arts, Economical Inventions, and Bounties on Manufactures.

Appendix, No. 15
Royal Dublin Society.
(C.)
Bounties paid.

Bounties paid 1827:	£.	s.	d.
Martha Boak - 1st premium, straw hat manufacture in imitation of Leghorn	20	–	–
Captain Duckworth, for school in Longford 2d premium - d° - d°	15	–	–
Sir John Burgoyne, for school in Meath - 3d - d° - - d° - d°	12	–	–
Mrs. Cromyn, for school, Wicklow - - - 4th - d° - - d° - d°	8	–	–
Mrs. Draught - - d° - - - - - - 5th - d° - - d° - d°	5	–	–
Miss Wynn - - - d° - - - - - - 1st - d° - straw plait	12	–	–
Jane Boak - - Tyrone - - - - - 2d - d° - - d°	8	–	–
Martha Boak - - d° - - - - - - 3d - d° - - d°	5	–	–
Advertising the offer of premiums	20	–	–
Bounties, 1827 - - - £.	105	–	–

Bounties paid 1828:	£.	s.	d.
M. Boake, Tyrone - - - - - - - 1st premium, straw hats	20	–	–
- D° - d° - - - - - half of 2d - d° - - d°	3	10	–
Mrs. Mason, for school, Wicklow d° - d° - d° - - d°	3	10	–
Mrs. Cromyn, for school - - - - - 5th - d° - - d°	5	–	–
M. Boake - - - - - - - - - - 1st - d° - straw plait	10	–	–
Expenses attending the sale of hats	6	6	–
Advertising the offer of premiums	20	–	–
Bounties, 1828 - - - £.	68	6	–

The remaining Premiums of this year were withheld, in consequence of the conditions not having been complied with.

Isaac Weld,
Secretary R. D. S.

(D.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Expenditure of the Royal Dublin Society for Servants Clothing, for the Year 1828.

(D.)
Expense of Servants Clothes.

	£.	s.	d.
Luke Dillon, for cloth	39	19	–
W. Kelly, making clothes	8	13	–
P. Byrne, for hats	5	19	–
Men's working aprons	1	12	8
£.	56	3	8
For seven porters, estimated in respective departments	32	–	–
Men's clothing for establishment - - - £.	24	3	8

It appears that requiring the expenditure of 200 *l.* for servants clothing has arisen from not having observed the abbreviated "and" (&) between the words servants and clothing. It should have stood in the estimate "for servants wages and clothing, 210 *l.*"

The actual expenditure was as follows:	£.	s.	d.
3 Porters; viz. hall, gate, and messenger, wages	97	3	2
Ditto - - same persons - - - clothing	24	3	8
Allowance to housekeeper for the wages and maintenance of female servants employed in keeping the whole of the extensive repository in order, including board-room, committee-rooms, professors apparatus rooms, theatre for lectures, museums, galleries, school-rooms, &c.	120	–	–
£.	241	6	10

Isaac Weld,
Secretary R. D. S.

Appendix, No. 15.

Royal Dublin Society.

(E.)
Observations on the Returns of Expenditure.

(E.)

General Observations on certain items of Expenditure by the Royal Dublin Society, in the years 1827 and 1828.

THE Sums of the disbursement, of which the account is required, appears to have been taken from the Estimates which have been laid before the Honourable The House of Commons, by the Royal Dublin Society, preparatory to their obtaining a grant of money from Parliament. But as the full amount of these Estimates for the years 1827 and 1828 was not granted by Parliament, there is necessarily a difference between the items in the Estimate and the items in their accounts of actual expenditure; the latter appearing less, because the whole sum asked for was not granted.

1st. In the Mining Engineering Department, the sum of 150*l.* set forth in the Estimate for each year, were not expended at all.

2d Of the sum of 470 *l.*, put down in the Estimate for the expenses of the library, &c. for the year 1828, no more was actually expended than 267*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

3d. Of the 200*l.* estimated for the cost of the county statistical surveys, which remain to be executed, no part was used. The manuscripts and maps relative to those counties which are at present surveying not having been presented to the society.

4th. Of the sum of 500*l.* estimated in the years 1827 and 1828, for premiums and bounties, only 105*l.* was expended in the year 1827, and 62 *l.* in the year 1828.

5th. £.210 in the Estimate for clothing and servants, included servants wages as well as clothing, the actual cost amounted to 241*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Isaac Weld,
Secretary R. D. S.

(F.)

To the Committee of Chemistry of the Royal Dublin Society.

(F.)
Letter from R. Griffith, esq.

Gentlemen, Dublin, December 15, 1828.

IN consequence of the reference from the Society of Thursday last, I beg leave to lay before you the several geological reports and maps that have been presented or prepared by me since the year 1818, and also to submit to you the following observations:

On my appointment to be mining engineer to the Society, I considered that the mines of Ireland were in some measure transferred to my superintendence, and I commenced an examination of them with exertion and zeel.

Having devoted the time requisite for a careful examination of the coal district of Leinster, I published in the year 1814 my Mining Report, with maps, sections, and all the details necessary to explain the geological structure of that important district.

My attention was next directed to the extensive and valuable coal district of the province of Connaught, which had been much neglected, but which in addition to the discovery of the situation and extent of the beds of coal, required a full investigation into the manufacture of iron.

My report on this district was printed in the year 1818, and the information contained in it was the means of directing the attention of the public to the valuable coal and iron mines of that district; and in consequence, new collieries have been opened by the Mining Company of Ireland, and the Arigna Iron Works have been recommenced, and are at present at work.

In the years 1816 and 1817, I was employed in making a mining survey of the important bituminous districts of Tyrone and Antrim. At this period the collieries had been nearly abandoned, the old pits closed up, and little information to be procured from the old miners. After great personal labour, I presented to the Society a report on these districts, as perfect as the nature of a country would admit, in which (for the most part) the rocks are concealed from view by a thick stratum of alluvial clay.

In the expectation that the future workings of the mines would throw additional light on the subject, and having no map sufficiently accurate on which to lay down my observations, I suggested the propriety of postponing the publication of the report. When in the year 1821, a new company was formed to work a part of the Tyrone coal mines, I immediately re-visited the district, and gave my assistance in laying out the works; and subsequently in the years 1824 and 1825, when three of the mining companies took mining leases in the neighbourhood of Dungannon. I laid my report before them, and gave advice to each.

As

As might be expected, much new information was elicited by the workings of these companies, and when in the present year I was directed to prepare my report for publication, I found it necessary to recompose nearly the entire work.

The printing of this report is now far advanced, and it will be ready for distribution among the members after Christmas.

In the year 1818, I commenced the geographical examination of the great coal district of Munster, the largest in the United Kingdom. It occupies considerable portions of the counties of Cork, Limerick, Kerry and Clare.

The arrangement of the strata of this district is intricate, and consequently most difficult to trace. I devoted the summer months of four years to traversing its wild and dreary mountains, in which, at that time, there were no roads.

In the year 1821 my observations were completed, and my report prepared; but subsequently several new and important discoveries have been made in quarries opened for the use of the Government roads through Colliery Mountains.

In the year 1821, I was also employed by the Society in making a survey of the supposed coal district in the vicinity of Cahir and Clogheen, in the county of Tipperary, and on the valuable potter's clay district situated between Cahir and Clonmell,—the report on which was printed in the same year.

The years 1822, 1823 and 1824, I made a general geological examination, and prepared a report on the south and south-western counties surrounding the Munster District. I purchased several valuable surveying instruments, and commenced a trigonometrical survey, so as to enable me to construct a map of the province of Munster, on which I intended to lay down my geological observations; but on the commencement of the new general survey of Ireland by the ordnance engineers, I abandoned my comparatively imperfect work, and again directed my attention to the north of Ireland, where the ordnance survey was in progress. In the years 1825, 1826 and 1827, I made a general geological examination of the north-eastern counties, and have prepared a report on them, together with geological maps of the counties of Derry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone and Louth, the whole of which were laid before the Society in May last, accompanied by a letter from me on the subject.

In the year 1827, I also prepared a report on the metallic mines of the province of Leinster, which has been printed and distributed during the present year; and a similar report on the metallic mines of the provinces of Ulster, Connaught and Munster, is in a forward state.

In the present year I occupied the period between my first and second course of lectures, in making a general geological and mining survey of the county of Donegal; and subsequently to my second course, I again visited that county, and I now present a geological map of it, which is nearly complete, accompanied by notes written on the margin of the map.

On the completion of this map, I shall be prepared to publish the geological survey of Ulster, and shall mark the boundaries of the several rock districts on the Government maps immediately on the publication, which may be soon expected, as the field work has already been completed. Were the Society in the meantime determined to engrave the maps, (from the present *very inaccurate surveys of the northern counties,*) requisite to elucidate the reports that have been prepared, the object could not be effected for a less sum than 3,000*l.*

In conclusion I beg to state, that in addition to the geological examination of districts, and the writing of reports, a considerable portion of my time has been occupied in preparing maps, sections, models and drawings for my lectures, the whole of which, for many years past, together with several large paintings, have been executed without any cost to the Society. If to these be added my travelling expenses, the payment of attendants and guides, together with the cost of instruments, which within the last seven years has exceeded the sum of 300*l.*, it will be evident that I have not derived any very large emolument from the Society as their professer of mining.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

Richard Griffith.

(G.)

Statistical Surveys, Royal Dublin Society.

THE Statistical Surveys of the several counties of Ireland were begun several years ago, and those of twenty-three counties have been already published.

The surveys of some of the remaining counties have been undertaken; and as it is uncertain when they may be completed, there is always an estimate put in to cover the expenses.

Isaac Weld,
Secretary, R. D. S.

Appendix, No. 15.

Royal Dublin Society.

(H.)
Duty done by the Mining Engineer.

(H.)

A Return of the Duty done by the Mining Engineer of the Royal Dublin Society, in the years 1827 and 1828.

THE duties of the Mining Engineer are two-fold. First, he is to deliver in the month of February in each year, a course of lectures on geology and practical mining, with a particular reference to the mines and valuable mineral products of Ireland. Secondly, in the summer months of each year, he is to make a geological and mining survey of some particular district, to be selected by the Society; and to prepare for publication a memoir descriptive of the observations made on such survey.

It is also part of the duty of the mining engineer, that he should be in constant readiness to visit the property of any individual when ordered to do so by the Society, to communicate his opinion of that property, and give his advise as to the best mode of making trials thereon, or if advisable of working.

The mining lectures, owing to their interesting nature and utility of the subject, connected as it is with the improvement of Ireland and the employment of the people, are attended by a large and respectable class (usually exceeding 400 persons); and the interest evinced by the public generally respecting these lectures, is manifested by the attendance of reporters from the newspapers, who frequently publish long articles containing the substance of each lecture.

In performing the second part of his duty, the mining engineer during the years 1827 and 1828 made geological surveys of the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, and presented to the Society the maps of those counties coloured geologically, together with corresponding notes. Unfortunately, the old county surveys are not considered to be sufficiently accurate for publication; but as soon as the *ordnance maps* of those and other counties are published, the mining engineer will lay down on them the detail of his observations; and by this means, *accurate* geological maps of every county in Ireland will successively be prepared.

In the year 1827, the mining engineer published a memoir descriptive of the present state and value of the metallic mines of the province of Leinster; and in the year 1828, he also published geological and mining surveys of the coal districts of the counties of Tyrone and Antrim, copies of which are sent.

REMUNERATION:

BY agreement with the Society, the mining engineer is entitled to a salary of 276 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum, with an allowance of one guinea per day to cover travelling and personal expenses, for every day *actually engaged* in making geological and mining surveys by order of the Society. But since the year 1820, when the Parliamentary grant to the Society was reduced to 7,000 *l.*, the mining engineer has never made any claim for remuneration on account of travelling expenses, or for the expense of labourers while engaged on surveys; and since that period, the entire sum paid to him in each year, has not exceeded the amount of his salary, viz. the sum of 276 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*

Isaac Weld,
Secretary R. D. S.

Appendix, No. 16.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

(A.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Manner in which £. 500, voted in 1828, for Law Expenses, under the Establishment of the Commissioners for Charitable Donations and Bequests, was expended.

Appendix, No. 16. Charitable Donations and Bequests. (A.) Law Expenses.

IN obedience to the above Requisition, I hereby certify that the following Payments were made to the Solicitors, on account of Law Expences incurred by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

		£. s. d.
1828: 2d Dec.	- - Paid the solicitors of the Board their taxed miscellaneous costs for business done in 53 cases of Charitable Bequests, from 1st June 1827 to 1st October 1828 - - - - -	391 17 7
1829: 20th Jan.	- - Paid the solicitors, amount of taxed bills of costs incurred in James Dillon's charity - - - - - - - -	459 14 10

Board Room, Lower Castle-yard, 6th May 1829.

William P. Mathews,
Secretary to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.

(B.)

I HEREBY humbly, certify that the result of the operations of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests has been the recovery of Sums of Money, amounting in the whole to £. 239,707. 17*s*. 10*d*., and of permanent Annuities, amounting to £. 3,853. 6*s*. 9*d*. per annum, for Charitable purposes; and that Suits are either pending, or proceedings in progress, or under consideration, for recovery of Sums, amounting in the whole to £. 75,950, and of permanent Annuities, amounting to £. 1,955. 4*s*. 6*d*., as appears by the Schedule hereto annexed, in which the Sums recovered within ten years will be founded marked (*).

(B.) Sums recovered by Commissioners.

Board Room, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin, 30th April 1829.

William P. Mathews,
Secretary to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums recovered by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, from the Period of their Formation up to the present time; with a Statement of the Sums in Progress of Recovery.

	Sums recovered.	Rent-charges and Annuities.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
* The Rev. Dr. Adair bequeathed 1,000*l*., to found a school at Fermoy, in the county of Cork. The Commissioners were obliged to file a bill in Chancery for recovery of this money, and to have the school established within a certain period after testator's death, otherwise the legacy would lapse; they succeeded, and had the principal, together with 83*l*. 12*s*. 3*d*. interest thereon, vested in Government stock in their name; and they also procured a lease of an excellent house at Fermoy for the school, at the rent of 1*s*. a year. The money recovered has produced, in stock - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,199 9 -	
*William Adair bequeathed 2,000*l*. in the 3 per cent consols, the interest to be for poor freemen of the town of Carrickfergus. The Commissioners interfered, and this charity was established	2,000 - -	

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)

Sums recovered by Commissioners.

	Sums recovered.			Rent-charges and Annuities.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
James Abel bequeathed to charity 100 *l.* which was paid - -	100	–	–			
Joseph Allen bequeathed 200 *l.* in trust, to the Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and Dean of Ferns, to be invested in the funds, the interest thereof for ever to be applied annually for the relief of such poor women as are most regular in their attendance during divine service at the church of Gorey, in the county of Wexford. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and the money was invested in Government stock in their name, after the expenses of the executors were deducted; and the interest is applied for the charity. The amount of stock is - - - - - -	192	10	–			
Countess Dowager of Aldborough bequeathed to charity the sum of 40 *l.* which was paid - - - - - - - -	40	–	–			
Diana Agar bequeathed to charity the sum of 675 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* which was paid - - - - - - - - - -	675	19	8			
*Thomas Acheson bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	10	–	–			
The Rev. John Browne bequeathed the interest of 100 *l.* to the poor. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and the charity was established - - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–			
*Thomas Barry, esquire, bequeathed the residue of his personal property after several specific bequests, to be divided between the House of Industry and Simpson's Hospital in Dublin. The governors of Simpson's Hospital and House of Industry, to avoid litigation, were about accepting the sum of 600 *l.* each from the executor of Mr. Barry, by way of compromise, for their proportion of the residue of testator's property. The Commissioners would not allow the compromise to be made; but, under the advice of counsel, they caused a bill to be filed in Chancery against the executor, a Mr. Williams Barry, and others, and after a great deal of litigation, by the final decree the sum of 9,520 *l.* 5 *s.* the residue of testator's personal estate, was actually recovered - - - - - - - -	9,520	5	–			
*Mrs. Anne Banks bequeathed the residue of her property to such lawful charitable uses as her executor and trustees should think fit. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery to have the trusts of her will carried into effect, under the decree of the Court. The funds have been allocated to six charities in Limerick; the trustees have been released, as they required to be, under the decree of the Court, and after all expenses the funds amount to - - - - - - - - - -	7,295	17	11			
*Dr. Bernard bequeathed 50 *l.* a year, on lands, for the support of a curate to the chapel in the city of Derry. The Commissioners interfered to have the testator's will complied with, and the charity is paid - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	50	–	–
Catherine Bayley bequeathed to three charities 5 *l.* each, which have been paid - - - - - - - - - -	15	–	–			
* Alexander Bradford bequeathed 20 *l.* to build a fountain near the sexton's house at Cullen, and 80 *l.* to put up a clock at the church or depôt. The Commissioners interfered, and the money has been paid - - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–			
Patrick Brady bequeathed a sum of 50 *l.* a year, for sixty years, to educate a boy, a relative, and of his name, (Brady,) at school, then to be entered in Dublin college, and to remain for a certain number of years, when the annuity for him was to cease, and another boy of his name, (Brady,) was to be educated in like manner for a certain number of years, and in like manner another boy, &c. The Commissioners interfered to have the charity complied with, and by their exertions same has been carried into effect - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	50	–	–
*George Bennet bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, 200 *l.* The Commissioners interfered as to this charity, and same was vested in Government stock in their name for this charity - - - -	234	7	–			

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Rent-charges and Annuities. £. s. d.
Anne Binns bequeathed 3 *l.* 5 *s.* a year to the United Brethren, which is paid	- - -	3 5 -
*John Brett bequeathed 300 *l.* the interest to be applied annually for the use of the poor of Downpatrick. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and had same vested in their name in the government funds for this charity; the interest of which is applied	276 18 5	
Robert Bowes bequeathed 50 *l.* to charity, which was paid	50 - -	
Francis Bradford bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid	10 - -	
Martin Bromly bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid	20 - -	
John Bury bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid	10 - -	
Susanna Barton bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid	100 - -	
Edward Byrne bequeathed 300 *l.* to charity, which was paid	300 - -	
Arthur Brereton bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid	10 - -	
Elizabeth Bibby bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid	10 - -	
Mary Bradford bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid	20 - -	
Michael Beggan bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid	20 - -	
Jane M. Black bequeathed 5 *l.* to charity, which was paid	5 - -	
Marcella Byrne bequeathed 500 *l.* to charity, which was paid	500 - -	
*John Bartley bequeathed 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum to charity, which was paid	- - -	1 10 -
John J. Boileau bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid	100 - -	
Dame Elizabeth Bradstreet bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid	20 - -	
Martha Byrne bequeathed 50 *l.* to charity, which was paid	50 - -	
Susanna Bonham bequeathed 11 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to charity, which was paid	11 7 6	
*John Benton bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity, which, with 21 *l.* interest, was paid, and same produces 254 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.* in government stock	221 - -	
*Mary Boland bequeathed her freehold property for the support of the charter school. The commissioners filed a bill in Chancery, and after much litigation from the coheirs at law and several others, a decree was obtained; the funds directed to be applied pursuant to the will after all expenses paid; the annual rents being about	- - -	120 - -
*Rev. George Brereton bequeathed 200 *l.* to the parish of Rohan. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and there is vested in government stock in their name in the bank for this charity the sum of	200 11 10	
*John Batchelor bequeathed 200 *l.* each to parishes in and about Dublin, and to the parish of St. Brides the sum of 500 *l.*; the executors have paid the several charities, all amounting to	4,300 - -	
Of this money, 12 of the parishes have caused the sums so paid to them under the will to be invested in government stock in the names of the Commissioners, and transferred to them, to apply the interest thereof for those parishes, and which stock amounts to the sum of 2,525 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.*		
*William Clarke bequeathed the residue of his property, after specific bequests, to several charities in and about Belfast. The Commissioners interfered, this will being suppressed; and afterwards filed a bill in Chancery, to endeavour to compel the payment of the charities, and after a great deal of litigation, the Commissioners, under the advice of the Attorney-general, allowed the several charitable institutions to come into a compromise with the representatives of the testator, and one half of the several bequests by their exertions paid over to the several charities, amounting to the sum of	1,000 - -	
Bryan Connor bequeathed 1,022 *l.* 15 *s.* to charity, which was paid	1,022 15 -	
Mary Connor bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid	20 - -	
*Elizabeth Cope bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid	100 - -	
Thomas Conroy bequeathed 2 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* to charity, which was paid	2 5 6	
*Richard Cranfield bequeathed 13 *l.* per annum to charity, which is paid	- - -	13 - -

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)

Sums recovered by Commissioners.

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Rent-charges and Annuities. £. s. d.
Lucy Crosbie, bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid	10 – –	
George Campbell, bequeathed 650 *l.* to charity, which was paid	650 – –	
Agnes Crosbie bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid	10 – –	
Thomas Carey bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid	20 – –	
John Cowper bequeathed 20 *l.* to external patients of Meath Hospital, which was paid	20 – –	
Mrs. Anne Cooke bequeathed 300 *l.* to the poor in Clonmell, and appointed the vicar thereof and his successors trustees; the Commissioners interfered as to this, and same was paid over to the vicar for the charity, the interest to be applied	300 – –	
*Anthony Cliffe bequeathed 500 *l.* to trustees for the poor of New Ross, the Commissioners interfered as to this, and the money was invested to the credit of the Commissioners in Government stock	457 8 –	
*George Cunningham bequeathed the interest of his government stock to his two daughters for life, and in the event of his nephew not returning from India, same to go to charity. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery relative to this, and there remains in government stock in the Bank of Ireland	3,360 – –	
John Crone bequeathed 120 *l.* a-year, part for charity in Limerick, and part to a parish near to it. The Commissioners interfered as to this, the arrear due has been paid, and the charity complied with	– – –	120 – –
*William Cairns bequeathed 20 *l.* a-year for the support of a mathematical school at Monaghan. The Commissioners interfered, and the arrear due was paid and vested in the government funds, amounting to 420 *l.*, with which, and other funds, a new school-house has been built, and the annuity regularly paid	420 – –	20 – –
Alice Craven bequeathed certain sums to charity in Limerick, of which 400 *l.* belonging to the Blue School was lent on bond and mortgage of a Mr. D'Esterre. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and a decree has been obtained for a sale of the lands, from which payment is to come for this charity	400 – –	
Anne Caldbeck bequeathed 3,000 *l.* in government stock to certain charities in Dublin. The Commissioners were obliged to interfere as to this, and a deed having been set up by her representatives to do away the will, the Commissioners, under the advice of counsel, contested same in the Court of Prerogative, wherein the will was established; and in order to prevent the executrix receiving the money, they were obliged to file a bill in Chancery to have same impounded, and after much litigation, the Lord Chancellor directed an issue to try the validity of the deed, and a jury having established same, the Chancellor was pleased to decree the funds to the executrix, but without giving her the costs of the suit.		
Sir Trevor Corry bequeathed to the poor of Newry 3,000 *l.*; a long litigated suit in Chancery relative to testator's property went on. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and succeeded in having government stock appropriated to the charities, amounting to	5,806 1 8	
Humphry Crowley bequeathed 100 *l.*, in the hands of a Mr. Terry, to charity in Cork. The interest is paid to the churchwardens of the parish for the charity	100 – –	
*Moses Deane bequeathed various sums of money to charities in Cork, and amongst others, the sum of 1,200 *l.* for St. Nicholas parish, Cork.—This sum by accumulation amounted to upwards of 4,000 *l.* The Commissioners interfered as to this, and procured the entire sum to be vested in government funds in their name for the use of the charity; and after an expenditure in repairing the school-house of the sum of 366 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.*, there remains vested in Bank to the credit of the Commissioners in government stock	5,395 18 –	
The same testator also bequeathed to St. Mary's parish in Cork, 1,200 *l.* The Commissioners interfered as to this also, and had the sum of 1,706 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* vested in their names for the charity in Government stock	1,706 10 2	

	Sums Recovered.	Rent-charges and Annuities.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
His Grace Robert Archbishop of Dublin bequeathed 70 *l.* to charity, which was paid - - - - - - - - -	70 – –	
John Donohoe bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	100 – –	
Margaret Dodd bequeathed 22 *l.* 15 *s.* to charity, which was paid	22 15 –	
Anne Daunt bequeathed 250 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	250 – –	
Jeremiah Dolier bequeathed 22 *l.* 15 *s.* to charity, which was paid	22 15 –	
Anne Deey bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	10 – –	
*Edward Donovan bequeathed 100 *l.*, the interest to be applied annually to the use of the poor of the parish of Ballymore, county of Westmeath. This was paid, and there now stands vested to the credit of the Commissioners of charities in Government stock, and the interest applied - - - - - -	95 13 7	
William Draper bequeathed 18 *l.* a year to a parish in the town of Sligo. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and filed a bill in Chancery; after a good deal of litigation, the Commissioners succeeded in having the same fully complied with - - -	- - -	18 – –
Samuel Dick bequeathed 140 *l.* to charities in Dublin, which was paid - - - - - - - - - - - - -	140 – –	
Dame Elizabeth Dawson bequeathed 343 *l.* 15 *s.* to charity, with 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum which was paid - - - - -	343 15 –	6 16 6
*Benjamin D'Israel bequeathed 3,000 *l.*, part of said sum to build a schoolhouse in the county of Carlow, part thereof to procure five acres of land, on part of which the schoolhouse was to be built, and the interest to arise from the balance to be applied for the support of the school, The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery to have the trusts of the will carried into effect, and proper trustees appointed, for which they obtained a decree of the court, and procured a grant of the five acres of land, which cost 227 *l.* 10 *s.*, on part of which the schoolhouse has been built, which cost 1,200 *l.*, and the fund for the support thereof is secured - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,030 – –	
*Sylvester Dempsy bequeathed the sum of 1,000 *l.* to trustees for the poor of the parish of Kells, in the county of Meath, and 100 *l.* to five parishes adjoining. The Commissioners interfered, and the money was vested in the Government funds, in the names of the trustees. The interest is applied - - -	1,100 – –	
Mary Donnellon bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	100 – –	
*Edward Eyre bequeathed 40 *l.* a year for the support of 12 poor men in Galway, and charged same on his mills and salmon weir, in the liberties of Galway. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and it appears that 12 poor men receive 4 *l.* a year each, being 8 *l.* more than the sum bequeathed by the testator -	- - -	48 – –
*Mrs. Jane Eyre bequeathed the sum of 300 *l.* to charity in Galway, the interest to be applied for the purpose of purchasing bread for the persons on the poor list of the parish. The commissioners interfered as to this same having been withheld, and they have the charity carried into effect, and the interest is distributed - - - - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	
*Mrs. Catherine Eaton bequeathed 43 *l.* a year during the continuance of the lease, being profit-rent of a house in Merrion-street, Dublin; and after her several and specific bequests, the remainder of her personal estate to charity. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery, and after much litigation recovered the profit-rent, and had the residue duly accounted for and brought into court, which has produced for the charity a sum, after payment of all expenses, exclusive of the rent - - - -	1,142 17 8	43 – –
Joseph Evans, esq. conveyed by deed certain properties for charitable uses to two personal trustees, for procuring an Act of Parliament, incorporating certain persons to be perpetual trustees for his charities; the Act of Parliament was obtained. The Commissioners were called upon to interfere as to this, when it appeared to them, from the answers to the inquiries made by them, that the charities were complied with so far as the trustees could.		

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)
Sums recovered by Commissioners.

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Rent-charges and Annuities. £. s. d.
Miss Fitzmaurice, bequeathed 100 *l.* to the sick and indigent room-keepers in Dublin, and 50 *l.* to apprentice children in Brides parish, Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and after much difficulty same were recovered; and there was paid over for the use of the sick and indigent room-keepers 118 *l.* 5 *s.* 1 *d.*; and for the boys, 58 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.*, both sums making	177 3 6	
Eliza Fletcher, bequeathed 220 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same has been paid - - - -	220 - -	
Elizabeth Fletcher bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	20 - -	
Alexander Fenner bequeathed 800 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	800 - -	
Anne Forbes bequeathed 5 *l.* to charities, which was paid - -	5 - -	
Mrs. Allen Forde bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	20 - -	
Alderman Thos. Fleming bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity, which was paid - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200 - -	
Dr. Foster bequeathed 3,000 *l.* to build an almshouse in Raphoe, for the widows of clergymen of the diocese, and to endow same. The Commissioners interfered as to this; and there is an almshouse in Raphoe for the widows of poor clergymen, supported by a small landed property left by testator, but the personal property could not be recovered.		
Mrs. Fisher bequeathed 56 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* to charity in and about Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but it appeared that there were not assets to pay the bequests of the testatrix.		
Charles Frizell, esq. bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity near Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same was paid over to the minister and churchwardens - - - - - -	200 - -	
Edward Forbes bequeathed, after the death of his wife, 18,850 *l.* of which 17,000 *l.* was for the foundation of a boys school near Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, under the direction of counsel had a bill prepared, to be filed in Chancery after the death of Mrs. Forbes; but a subsequent will by the said Edward Forbes having been discovered, same revoked the charitable bequests, and a suit being instituted in the Prerogative to prove same, it was by the decree of the court proved and established; and the Commissioners were advised by counsel nothing further could be done, the charities having been put an end to.		
Lundy Foot bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	20 - -	
Catherine Foot bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	20 - -	
Michael Fox bequeathed 5 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	5 - -	
*Mary Gore bequeathed 40 *l.* a-year for four clergymen's widows in the diocese of Ferns. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and by their exertions an arrear of this rent-charge, amounting to 180 *l.* was recovered and paid over to the Lord Bishop of Ferns, for the charity, and the payment of the rent-charge secured - - - - - - - - - - -	180 - -	40 - -
*Hannah Greene bequeathed what property she was possessed of to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and had a sum of 115 *l.* 7 *s.* Government Stock, transferred to them for the charities - - - - - - - - - -	115 7 -	
*Alderman Henry Gill bequeathed the residue of his estate to trustees for the annual support of 14 old men at Carrickfergus, for whom houses were to be built. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and the charity has been placed on a proper footing; the property consists of - - - - - - - - -	2,600 - -	
And rents amounting to - - - - - - - -	- - -	120 18 8
Rev. J. Grant bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	10 - -	
Eleanor Goodison bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	10 - -	
*Watson J. Gordon bequeathed 15 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	15 - -	
*James Gascoyne bequeathed 2 *l.* a-year to St. James's School, Dublin, for ever. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and an arrear of 66 *l.* has been paid over to the trustees, and the further payment of the annuity secured - - - - -	66 - -	2 - -

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Rent-charges and Annuities. £. s. d.
The Rev. James Hamilton bequeathed 1,250 *l.* for certain charitable purposes in the county of Down. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and by their exertions, a sum of 1,571 *l.* 8 *s.* 5 *d.* was recovered and paid over by their solicitor to the Lord Bishop of Down as trustee of the charities - -	1,571 8 5	
The Rev. Henry Houghton bequeathed the sum of 4,000 *l.*, part for building an hospital at New Ross, and the interest of 2,000 *l.* other part thereof to support the same. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery to have the charity complied with, and after much delay, by their exertions, they succeeded, the hospital was built, and the charity established - - - - -	4,000 - -	
*The Rev. Dr. John Hall bequeathed 130 *l.* a-year for charity, in the county of Cork. The Commissioners interfered as to this, which proved a difficult case; but the charity has been complied with, and the annuity amounts to - - - - - -	- - -	130 - -
Helena Henry bequeathed 1,000 *l.* to charity in and about the city of Dublin, which has been paid - - - - - -	1,000 - -	
Lewis Hodson bequeathed 70 *l.* to charity, which has been paid -	70 - -	
George Godfrey Hoffman bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - - -	20 - -	
Mary Hastings bequeathed 400 *l.* to charitable purposes, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - - -	400 - -	
Anne Holt bequeathed to charity 5 *l.*, which has been paid - -	5 - -	
Francis Hamilton bequeathed 34 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for charitable purposes, which has been paid - - - - - - - - -	34 2 6	
Margaret Hines bequeathed 60 *l.* to charity, which has been paid	60 - -	
Francis Hartnett bequeathed 800 *l.* to charity, in the city of Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this; same has been paid by the executors - - - - - - - - - -	800 - -	
J. Hamilton, esq. by deed charged 32 *l.* per annum for ever on lands for the support of a boy's-school at Strabane. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and filed a bill in Chancery for recovery thereof, and succeeded in recovering an arrear of 192 *l.*, which was paid over for the use of the school, and the further payment of the annuity secured - - - - - - -	192 - -	32 - -
*Mr. Handcock charged his estate with an annual rent-charge of 20 *l.* a year for the support of a school-house in Athlone. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and by their exertions a schoolmaster was appointed, and an arrear of 190 *l.* recovered, which was paid to the trustee, to be vested in Government securities - - - - - - - - - - - -	190 - -	20 - -
*Henry Higgins bequeathed 1,000 *l.* the interest thereof to be applied for charity. The Commissioners interfered, and by their exertions the interest has been paid - - - - -	1,000 - -	
Quinton Hamilton bequeathed 500 *l.* to the constituted authorities of the parish of Glanmire, in the county of Cork, for the poor of the parish. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and succeeded in having this sum vested in the Government funds in their name for the charity, the interest of which is regularly paid	597 10 -	
*William Hopkins bequeathed 500 *l.* to charities in the county of Meath, and 200 *l.* to the Meath Hospital. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and both sums have been paid over pursuant to the will of testator - - - - - - - - -	700 - -	
*Lady Hutchinson bequeathed to charities in Dublin 6,000 *l.* which has been transferred to the Commissioners, and the interest thereof is regularly applied - - - - - - -	6,000 - -	
Same testatrix also bequeathed 1,000 for the widows of curates in the archdiocese of Tuam, which has also been transferred to the Commissioners, and the interest is applied - - - - -	1,008 19 5	

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)

Sums recovered by Commissioners.

	Sums recovered.			Rent-charges and Annuities.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lady Hutchinson also bequeathed 1,000 *l.* for curates widows in the diocese of Killala. The Commissioners also interfered as to this, and same has been transferred to the bishop of the diocese and the Rev. James Burrowes, who apply the interest - -	1,008	19	5			
Mrs. Anne Jackson bequeathed 20 *l.* a year, for ever, charged on lands, viz. 10 *l.* to the poor of the parish of Forkhill, in the county of Armagh, and 10 *l.* for the poor at Castlehamilton, in the county of Cavan. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery, and recovered an arrear of 100 *l.* which was paid over to the rector of the parish of Forkhill, and fully established the annuity, &c.; the other annuity was paid - - - -	100	–	–	20	–	–
In this case, a complaint has lately been made of this annuity having been again withheld as to Forkhill, and further proceedings may probably become necessary.						
*Daniel Jackson bequeathed a leasehold property near Santry, county of Dublin, for the purpose of building a school-house in the parish, and paying 6 *l.* a year salary to the schoolmaster, and 5 *l.* a year to the vicar as trustee, and after paying for keeping the school-house in repair annually, the overplus of rent to go to the vicar for the time being. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and after a long investigation, it appeared the trusts of the will were complied with. The school-house had been thoroughly repaired and new roofed, and the salary paid to the schoolmaster by the vicar, the late Dr. Thos. Smyth - - - -				11	–	–
*Miles Jackson, esq. bequeathed 870 *l.* to charity in the county of Limerick. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and by their exertions succeeded in securing same, and getting it invested in Government stock in their name, which amounts to -	994	13	3			
Mrs. Ruth Inmann bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same was paid - - -	100	–	–			
*Alexander Jaffray bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid	100	–	–			
*Sir Gilbert King bequeathed the half of his personal property to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this; a suit was instituted in the court of Chancery for an account, and payment of testator's debts and legacies, and the net balance for the charities amounted to 6,649 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.*, from which was deducted specific legacies to charity, amounting to 267 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.*, and the remaining sum, amounting to 6,381 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.*, to be appropriated pursuant to the report of the master under the decree in this cause, amongst 19 charitable institutions in Dublin -	6,649	7	7			
James Knight bequeathed a rent-charge on his estate of 60 *l.* a year for a school in St. Patrick's Close, Dublin, and 10 *l.* 8 *s.* a year for the widow's almshouse of St. Peters, Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and by their exertions an arrear of 794 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* was recovered and paid over to the then Archdeacon of Dublin for these charities; and the payment of the rent-charge of 70 *l.* a year established for the future, and same paid - - - - - - - - - - - - -	794	13	7	70	8	–
Anne Kellet bequeathed 3,000 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and school-houses for boys and girls, near Dublin, have been built and carried on there - - - -	3,000	–	–			
*James Kearney and Colonel Vesey bequeathed 1,000 *l.* to charity at Kinsale. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and succeeded in securing 800 *l.* which sum is managed for the charity by the Charitable Loan Committee there - - -	800	–	–			
Mary Keen bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which has been paid -	10	–	–			
Christopher Kelly bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which has been paid	10	–	–			
Elizabeth Keating bequeathed 22 *l.* 15 *s.* to charity, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - -	22	15	–			
Andrew Knox bequeathed 25 *l.* to charity, which has been paid -	25	–	–			

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Rent-charges and Annuities. £. s. d.
*Alex. Kirkpatrick bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20 – –	
*Samuel Lyons bequeathed 3,000 *l.* to charity, to be distributed by his executors as they pleased in Ireland. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and by their exertions the money was paid over to the following charities in the city of Dublin; viz. To the governors of the House of Industry - - £. 1,000 To the governors of the Hospital for Incurables - 1,000 To the governors of the Widow's Almshouse, Great Britain-street - - - - - - - - 600 To the governors of the Lying-in Hospital - - 400	3,000 – –	
James Lawder bequeathed 20 *l.* a year to charity, in the county of Roscommon. This being withheld the Commissioners interfered, and had same paid. There has lately been a complaint that one-fourth part of this annuity has been again withheld, so that further proceedings may become necessary - - - -	- - -	20 – –
*Sir Richard Levinge, baronet, bequeathed a rent-charge of 67 *l.* 16 *s.* for the support of a school, which was established in the county of Kildare. The Commissioners filed a bill to have the trusts of the will carried into execution, and for recovery of an arrear of the annuity. There has been much litigation in this suit, and under the advice of counsel same has been left to arbitration of three lawyers, who have intimated their intention to make their award in favour of the charity - - - - -	- - -	67 16 –
Sir Richard Levinge also bequeathed a certain fee-farm rent out of other lands, for the support of the school mentioned in his will. The Commissioners filed a bill for recovery of same. There has been much litigation in the suit, and same has been left also to arbitration of the same three lawyers, who have intimated their intention to make an award in favour of the charity. The rent in this case amounts to - - - - -	- - -	24 – –
*The Rev. J. H. Lovette bequeathed 500 *l.* for the poor of the parish of Lismore. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and procured the money to be paid by the executor, and vested in Government funds in their names for this charity, the interest of which is regularly applied - - - - - - - -	558 17 –	
*Hugh Leeson bequeathed 10 *l.* a year to charity in Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and an arrear amounting to 60 *l.* has been paid over to the archdeacon of Dublin for this charity, and the annuity is paid.	60 – –	10 – –
Hall Lamb bequeathed 245 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	245 – –	
Alexander Lynar bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	20 – –	
John Ledavize bequeathed 40 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	40 – –	
Arabella Lee bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	100 – –	
*William Lefanu bequeathed 250 *l.* to charity, which was paid	250 – –	
The Honourable David Latouche bequeathed 500 *l.* to charity, which was paid - - - - - - - - - - -	500 – –	
Lancelot Lewis bequeathed 80 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	80 – –	
*Stephen Lett bequeathed 50 *l.* to the poor of the parishes of Mahoncon, Moyglasse, &c. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same has been vested in Government funds in their name for this charity, and the interest is regularly applied -	46 3 1	
*William Leake bequeathed to charities in Dublin the sum of 4,000 *l.* The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same has been vested in Government funds to their credit, amounting to the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,876 1 8	

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)

Sums recovered by Commissioners.

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Rent-charges and Annuities. £. s. d.
*Dr. Lill bequeathed, after the death of his wife, the residue of his property to build an hospital in the county of Tyrone. The Commissioners filed a bill to have the charity complied with; a great deal of litigation took place, and the deaths of parties occasioned delay, but the Commissioners have got placed in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the cause, 25 turnpike road debentures for 100*l.* each, with 2,538*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* in cash, which they will apply to have invested in Government stock - -	5,038 9 3	
Chidley Moore bequeathed 100*l.* to the poor of Clonmel. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and recovered 99*l.* 2*s.* thereof, which was paid over for the use of the poor as testator had directed - - - - - - - - -	99 2 –	
William Moore bequeathed 4,000*l.* for a school in the county of Cavan. The Commissioners filed a bill in the Court of Chancery for recovery of this money, and an arrear of interest thereon, and after a very litigated suit they fully succeeded and recovered same; they procured a conveyance of ground for the site of the school-house, which has been completed at the expense of 1,200*l.*, and they are proceeding for the recovery of the sum of 1,200*l.*, the interest decreed - - - - -	5,200 – –	
*Nicholas Morrison bequeathed to charity 22*l.* 15*s.* a year on lands, and 50*l.* to be distributed. The Commissioners interfered as to this, the 50*l.* was paid; the rent-charge is also regularly paid by half-yearly instalments - - - - - -	50 – –	22 15 –
William Molloy bequeathed one years profit rent of his estates in Cavan and Westmeath to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same was applied by his executor as directed by the will.		
John M'Neill bequeathed the sum of 50*l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and the bequest was paid -	50 – –	
Daniel Murphy bequeathed 40*l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same was paid - - - - -	40 – –	
*James John Masterson bequeathed the residue of his personal property, after payment of his debts and legacies, &c. to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this; it appears there is at present forthcoming 900*l.* in 3 per cent consols in England for this charity, which the Commissioners intend to have transferred to Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	900 – –	
Mrs. Maunsell bequeathed 200*l.*, and 24*l.* a year to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and succeeded in having the interest and the rents applied to the charity, amounting to	200 – –	24 – –
*William M'Kay bequeathed 716*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to charity, which was paid - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	716 13 4	
Samuel M'Caul bequeathed 36*l.* a year, one half thereof to the poor of the parish of Glanmire, in the county of Cork, and the other half to certain poor belonging to said parish. The Commissioners interfered as to this, a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery, and the Commissioners succeeded, under the decree of the court, in having the two annuities established and paid - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	36 – –
Anne, Countess Dowager of Massareene, bequeathed 200*l.* to charity, which was paid - - - - - - - - -	200 – –	
*Arthur Jacob Macan bequeathed certain funds in India to be placed in Government stock in Ireland, a portion thereof he bequeathed under certain events to be for the benefit of charities at Armagh. The Commissioners interfered as to this, a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery, and after the payment of various specific bequests, upwards of 40,000*l.* has been brought from India, which, under the decree of the court, is to be lodged to the credit of the cause; there will eventually be for the charities - - - - - - - - - - - -	30,000 – –	

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Rent-charges and Annuities. £. s. d.
Mary Mercer bequeathed 3,000 *l.* to her executors, &c. to lay out in the purchase of lands, tenements and premises, and assign same to trustees for the education, clothing and support of 25 girls, and qualifying them to be put out apprentices, &c.; and testatrix bequeathed several lots of ground, tenements and premises, situate in several streets in Dublin, and her estate in West Derby, and near Liverpool in England, and the rents, issues and profits thereof to her executors, to be by them conveyed to her trustees, &c. towards the further support, &c. of said intended school, &c. &c.; and testatrix also bequeathed a large house and school she had caused to be erected in St. Peter's parish, Dublin, to her executors, to be by them also assigned to her trustees, to have all such poor girls placed therein, &c.; and testatrix bequeathed the further sum of 2,000 *l.* to her executors, to be laid out in the purchase of lands in the county of Dublin, or ground-rents in the city of Dublin, and the same to be conveyed to trustees, &c., the proceeds thereof to go for the relief of indigent poor within four parishes in Dublin; the said testatrix also bequeathed the further sum of 1,000 *l.* to her cousin, to enjoy the interest thereof for her life, and after her death same to revert to her said exeutors, &c., and the interest thereof to be applied towards the said charity for girls, &c.; and the said testatrix further bequeathed the residue of her property to her said executors, for the support of her said charity for girls, &c. This charity was brought before the Commissioners, and it was stated same was fully complied with. Sum bequeathed in money - -	6,000 – –	
The annual rent for the purposes devised for the charity -	- - -	300 – –
Thomas Montgomery bequeathed 11 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to charity, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - - -	11 7 6	
Thomas M'Evoy bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - - - - -	200 – –	
James M'Creery bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –	
Jane Madden bequeathed 120 *l.* to charity, which has been paid -	120 – –	
*Randall M'Donnell bequeathed 300 *l.* to charity, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	
Bartholomew Mahon bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity in Dublin, and 800 *l.* to charity in Roscommon. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and both sums were paid; but the sum of 800 *l.* having been misapplied, they have succeeded in recovering part thereof, having vested in Government stock to their credit the sum of 671 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.*, and expect very shortly to have the balance paid in for the charity - - - - - -	671 1 1	
Thomas Newburgh bequeathed 50 *l.* to the hospital in Cavan, and 50 *l.* to the parish of Ballyhaise. The Commissioners interfered as to this, a suit was instituted in Chancery, and they suceeeded in recovering the bequests and interest, and paid to the treasurer of the hospital 64 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.*, and to the minister and churchwardens of the parish 65 *l.* 18 *s.*, both sums making - - - - - - - - - - -	130 14 4	
*Thomas Needham bequeathed 1,020 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and the same has been paid -	1,020 – –	
Rev. J. Nixon bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same has been paid - - -	200 – –	
Sir Wm. G. Newcomen bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity, which was paid - - - - - - - - - - - -	200 – –	
Susanna Newcomen bequeathed to charity 20 *l*, which was paid -	20 – –	
Adam Ormsby bequeathed 35 *l.* a year to charity, charged on lands at Sligo. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and filed a bill in Chancery for recovery thereof, and a large arrear; and owing to the absence out of this country of Mr. Ormsby, this case was delayed for some time, but it is now in progress, and an order for a receiver has been lately obtained.		

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)
Sums recovered by Commissioners.

	Sums recovered.			Rent-charges and Annuities.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
*Hugh O'Neil bequeathed the residue of his estate to charity, and the interest thereof to be applied by his trustees, &c. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery to have the sum in bank vested in the funds transferred to their name by the executor. Same has been effected under the decree of the court, and there is now vested in their name in the funds for this charity - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,041	17	9			
*Mark Kerr O'Neill bequeathed a rent-charge of 38 *l.* 15 *s.* 11 *d.* for charity. The Commissioners encountered much difficulty, owing to the suppression of a will, which they at length caused to be lodged in the Prerogative, and having filed a bill, they succeeded in recovering nine years arrear, which, after payment of all expenses, is invested in their names in Government stock, and the punctual payment of the annuity for the future guaranteed - - - - - - - - - - - -	287	9	5	38	15	11
*William Ogle bequeathed 30 *l.* a year to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and by their exertions an arrear thereof, amounting to 329 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* has been paid to testator's trustees, and the payment of the annuity secured - - -	329	8	6	30	–	–
Mary Anne O'Neill bequeathed 5 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	5	–	–			
Mrs. Mary Power bequeathed 6,000 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery as to this, to have the testatrix's intentions carried into effect, proper trustees appointed, and the charities established; after a very litigated suit the money was secured, and the charities established - - - - -	6,000	–	–			
And the sum of 1,000 *l.* was expended in buildings, as directed by the will - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–			
Rev. James Price bequeathed 72 *l.* 15 *s.* to charity, which was paid - - - - - - - - - - - - -	72	15	–			
Charles Powell bequeathed 2,000 *l.* to charities, which was paid -	2,000	–	–			
Joseph Pim bequeathed 500 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered, and same has been paid - - - - -	500	–	–			
*Thomas Pleasants bequeathed the greater part of his property to charity in Dublin, of which the following were specific legacies; viz. To Bride's parish - - - - - £. 3,000 To St. Peter's parish - - - - - 3,000 Fever Hospital, Cork-street - - - 5,000 To the Hospital of Incurables - - - 5,000 St. Luke's parish - - - - - 1,000 St. James's parish - - - - - 1,000 St. Catherine's parish - - - - - 1,000 Meath Charitable Loan - - - - 3,000	22,000	–	–			
The Commissioners interfered as to this, and a suit was instituted in Chancery, wherein, by the exertions of the Commissioners, 22,000 *l.* of the above was immediately paid over to the charities, and 12,708 *l.* was vested in the Government funds towards the charity, and 16,000 *l.* standing out on mortgages, &c. directed to be called in; so that there will be sufficient to pay the 1,200 *l.* a year vested in the funds for the annuity, and which is at present regularly paid for the charity, a house having been procured for the institution and school in Dublin - -	-	-	-	1,200	–	–
*Urith Paul bequeathed 3,200 *l.* to charity in the county of Waterford. The Commissioners interfered as to this; a suit was instituted in Chancery relative to the property and will of the testatrix, and by the exertions of the Commissioners they finally succeeded; and after paying up to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress the sum of 136 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* and the expenses, there is vested to their credit in the Government funds for the support of the charities, the sum of - - - - - - - -	5,580	5	4			

	Sums recovered.			Rent-charges and Annuities.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wight Pike bequeathed to charity 500 *l.*, which was paid, the Commissioners having interfered - - - - - - - - -	500	–	–			
*William Power bequeathed 5,000 *l.* to found an almshouse between Clonmell and Waterford, and also devised 30 acres of ground for the further support thereof; said almshouse to be built on part of same; and he directed that a wall should be built round the 30 acres. The Commissioners interfered as to this, afterwards filed a bill in Chancery to have this charity complied with, a large arrear of interest called in, and the trusts of the will carried into effect. The Commissioners succeeded in having the 30 acres of land granted to the trustees by the heir of testator, and in having placed in the Government funds to the credit of the trustees the sum of - - - - - - - -	8,981	1	4			
*William Potter bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid over to the trustees of the charity - - - - - - - -	100	–	–			
Lady Anne Powell bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	20	–	–			
Martha Pidgeon bequeathed 30 *l.* to charity, which has been paid	30	–	–			
Eleanor Patten bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which has been paid	20	–	–			
*Mrs. Judith Rush bequeathed 1,000 *l.* to charities in the event of her son not coming from the East Indies. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery to have this sum secured, and the charities complied with. There was much litigation; and after payment of testatrix's debts and legacies, there remains vested in the Government funds for this charity, 756 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*; and the interest is applied regularly under the decree - - -	756	1	9			
John Russell bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	20	–	–			
John Riky bequeathed 80 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	80	–	–			
John Robinson bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	20	–	–			
*The Rev. E. Ryan bequeathed 10 *l.* a year to charity, which was paid - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	10	–	–
Abegail Simmons bequeathed 35 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same has been paid - - - -	35	–	–			
*Dr. Thomas Smith bequeathed two turnpike road debentures of 50 *l.* each for charity. The Board interfered as to this, and after much trouble succeeded in recovering the two debentures, with five years interest, and had same lodged in the Bank of Ireland to their credit, for the two charities - - - -	126	–	–			
*James Switzer bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to trustees for the supporting an almshouse, and by deed conveyed certain lands further to support same; and an Act of Parliament to be procured to have his bequests fully complied with and carried into effect. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and an Act of Parliament was procured by the trustees, and the personal property of the testator vested in the funds, which the trustees have lately transferred to the Commissioners, amounting to - - - - - - - - - -	3,876	18	–			
And annual rents from lands amount to - - - -	-	-	-	155	1	8
*Matthew Stretch bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered, and after much trouble succeeded in having 200 *l.* paid over to the trustees of this charity - - -	200	–	–			
*Andrew Sproule bequeathed 1,000 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and part thereof was recovered from the West Indies, and vested in Government funds in the Bank of Ireland for the charity - - - - - -	777	16	–			
*Mrs. Jane Stewart bequeathed 15 *l.* a-year to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this; and there is 150 *l.* for building the school-house - - - - - - - - - -	150	–	–	15	–	–

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)

Sums recovered by Commissioners.

	Sums Recovered. £. s. d.	Rent-charges and Annuities. £. s. d.
Dowager Countess Southwell bequeathed 56 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* to charity, which was paid	56 17 6	
Sophia Strahan bequeathed 500 *l.* to charity, which was paid	500 – –	
William Sanky bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which was paid	20 – –	
Hugh Stratten bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid	100 – –	
John Swan bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid	10 – –	
Elizabeth Smith bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which was paid	10 – –	
Catherine Stannard bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity, which was paid	100 – –	
* Henry Smith bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners had this sum vested in Government security in their names in the Bank of Ireland, and the interest regularly applied	193 16 –	
St. Peter's Parish, Cork. By the interference of the Commissioners in a Chancery suit, they procured 200 *l.* belonging to the parish, to be paid out of Mr. Lysaght's estate, for the use of the charity	200 – –	
*Allen Tisdall bequeathed 300 *l.* for charity in the city of Dublin. The Commissioners have interfered, and the executors have agreed to pay over the fund to the Commissioners upon obtaining a release, which has been laid before counsel, and will immediately be executed	300 – –	
Mrs. Elizabeth Toplady bequeathed her undivided two-fourth parts of lands in the county of Wexford to trustees, in trust to her niece for life, and to her issue, male or female, for ever; and in default of issue, then to another niece of hers for life, and her issue, male or female for ever; and in the event of all dying without issue, then the testatrix bequeathed same to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but after inquiry it appeared that the contingency did not take place.		
Countess of Tyrone. In this charity the Commissioners interfered, and upon investigation it appeared that the Marquis of Waterford had complied with Lady Tyrone's directions therein.		
Susanna Tasker bequeathed 50 *l.* to charity, which was paid	50 – –	
Thomas Tench bequeathed 1,300 to charity, which was paid	1,300 – –	
Arthur Thomas bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity, which was paid	200 – –	
*Mary Thomas bequeathed 56 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* to charity, which was paid	56 17 6	
Ponsonby Tottenham bequeathed 45 *l.* 10 *s.* to charity, which was paid	45 10 –	
Richard Tresham bequeathed 30 *l.* to charity, which has been paid	30 – –	
*Robert Thomas bequeathed 400 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and there is now vested in the Government funds to their credit the sum of 214 *l.* 5 *s.*; the remainder will be paid by annual instalments, and the entire interest is applied	400 – –	
*Mrs. Hanna Villiers bequeathed large sums to charity in Limerick. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and a suit was instituted in Chancery to establish her will, and have it carried into effect. Her heir-at-law litigated same, both at law and in equity, and an issue was directed to try the validity of her will, which was established by the verdict of a jury. The decree of the court was obtained, and there was recovered for the charities the sum of	21,395 7 9	
and rent-charges to the annual amount for the charities of	– – –	340 – –
Rachell Vipond bequeathed 151 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same has been paid	151 7 6	
*Richard Verschoyle bequeathed 1,000 *l.* to charity in Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and succeeded in having vested in their name in the Government funds 526 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for St. Luke's parish, and 526 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* for St. Catherine's parish, the interest to be applied to each	1,052 4 8	

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)

Sums recovered by Commissioners.

	Sums recovered.			Rent-charges and Annuities.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
*Bishop Vigors bequeathed the sum of 1,000 *l.* to charity, for the support of an almshouse at Enniscorthy. The Board interfered as to this, and on investigation it appeared there was only 900 *l.* forthcoming; the charity has been established - -	900	–	–			
Anne Vesey bequeathed 15 *l.* to charity, which was paid - -	15	–	–			
Ambrose Upton bequeathed 400 *l.* to charity, which was paid -	400	–	–			
Henry Westray bequeathed to charity in Dublin the sum of 100 *l.* The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same was paid -	100	–	–			
Mary Wilkinson bequeathed 300 *l.* to charity in Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same was paid - -	300	–	–			
Francis White bequeathed 45 *l.* a year between three parishes in the county of Cavan. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and filed a bill in Chancery for recovery thereof; after much litigation they succeeded, and recovered an arrear amounting to 459 *l.* 10 *s.* which was paid, and the annuity established -	459	10	–	45	–	–
Dr. Edward Worth bequeathed a very large property in and about the city of Cork to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and 500 *l.* a year is paid thereout for same. The Commissioners hoped to recover 5,000 *l.* a year for charity, but after a great deal of investigation, under the advice of their counsel, they suspended all legal measures, and this case stands over - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	500	–	–
* John Windiss bequeathed 3 *l.* a year to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and after a great deal of trouble an arrear was recovered amounting to 70 *l.* 10 *s.* which was paid over, and the annuity established - - - - - -	70	10	–	3	–	–
Richard Wilson bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and recovered 75 *l.* which was paid over for the charity - - - - - - - - - -	75	–	–			
*Miss Jane Westby bequeathed 118 *l.* 5 *s.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and they succeeded in having same paid over - - - - - - - - - -	118	5	–			
*Jeoffry Waldron bequeathed 1,000 *l.*, and 72 *l.* per annum to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and they have by their exertions succeeded in getting vested in the Government funds, and placed to their credit in the Bank of Ireland, the sum of 1,000 *l.* stock, and also sufficient stock to ensure payment of the annuities. They have also seen all arrears discharged, amounting to a sum of 698 *l.* 9 *s.* - -	1,698	9	–	72	–	–
Lucy Waite bequeathed 20 *l.* to charity, which has been paid -	20	–	–			
Anne Wrightson bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which has been paid	10	–	–			
Dowager Countess of Wicklow bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which has been paid - - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–			
Mary West bequeathed 150 *l.* to charity, which has been paid -	150	–	–			
Lucy Wray bequeathed 1,200 *l.* to charity, which has been paid -	1,200	–	–			
Jane Walsh bequeathed 31 *l.* to charity, which has been paid -	31	–	–			
Francis Westby bequeathed 10 *l.* to charity, which has been paid	10	–	–			
Total Amount of Sums, Rent-charges and Annuities recovered - - - - £.	239,707	17	10	3,853	6	9

William P. Mathews,

Secretary to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.

Board Room, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin,
April the 30th, 1829.

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)
Sums in progress of Recovery.

STATEMENT of the Sums in progress of Recovery.

	Sums.			Annuities.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Henry Barton bequeathed the residue of his property to charity in Dublin. From various law suits going on since 1770 relative to this will, it appeared there was no property save a bond for 475 *l.* and interest, which there was no prospect of making available, pending an appeal to the House of Lords. The Commissioners have not been able to recover this money, but the case is not abandoned, and probably may yet be recovered - -	475	-	-			
Peter Bertrand bequeathed, after payments of his debts and legacies, a profit rent of 184 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* under a bishop's lease, subject to annuities, amounting to 31 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*, which on the death of the annuitants should go to the charity, being a school he intended to have founded in Dublin. The Commissioners were obliged to file a bill in Chancery, which was litigated by one of his family. Another suit in Chancery was instituted as to a renewal, and a mortgagee also filed a bill for recovery of a large debt due to him. This charity is still in litigation, but it is expected the charity will be established - - - - - -	-	-	-	184	14	6
Belfast Poor's Money.—In this case the Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery against the sovereign and burgesses of Belfast, for an account on foot of various sums of money belonging to charity, entrusted to the corporation of Belfast, which had got into the hands of the late Sir Edward May, baronet, and which it is apprehended will be lost; and that two sums, one of 1,000 *l.* and one of 100 *l.*, which has got into the hands of the Rev. Edward May, and as is alleged, afterwards into the hands of Lord Donegal. Mr. May died abroad, and the case is still pending -	1,100	-	-			
George Burrowes bequeathed 400 *l.* a year to several charities in the city of Dublin, and 200 *l.* a year to charities, in reversion on the death of certain annuitants. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and there is a suit in progress in Chancery which is not yet decided, so what the annual sum for the charities may be, cannot at present be ascertained, but it is expected the greater part will be recovered - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	600	-	-
Sir Daniel Bellingham bequeathed three lots at Stephen's-green, Dublin, to charities. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and it appears that St. Werburgh's parish is paid for one lot, but the lots for the hospital in Oxmantown-green have not yet been discovered. It was further stated that Sir Daniel Bellingham had given certain lands near Dublin to charity, but same had not been discovered; further inquiries are going forward.						
Sir Francis Blundell bequeathed the lands of Anniskenen, Derrymore and Brewtonstown, containing 884 acres, situate in the barony of Farbill, and county of Westmeath, to the lord bishop of Kildare, and his successors, in trust, for charity. Inquiries have been set on foot by the Commissioners as to this, and when completed, the necessary proceedings will be taken under the directions of the attorney-general.						
Lord Castlecoote bequeathed the sum of 2,000 *l.* for charity schools. A bill has been filed in Chancery for an account, and to have the trusts of the will carried into effect, which is in progress - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,000	-	-			
Thomas Croker bequeathed the sum of 4 *l.* a year in Youghall, to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and under the direction of counsel they are proceeding for recovery thereof - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	-

	Sums. £. s. d.	Annuities. £. s. d.
Richard Daniel bequeathed various sums to several charities. The Commissioners interfered to endeavour to recover a debt due by the late Mr. Cornwall, who had been the testator's solicitor, by trying to establish the debt on certain lands in the county of Wexford. This case is still unfinished.		
William Dean bequeathed 6½ shares of his property in the old glasshouse in Abbey-street, Dublin, to charity. This has been a very complicated case, one of the Messrs. Williams who carried on the business having become bankrupt. The Commissioners of Wide Streets empannelled a jury, for the purpose of having the works pulled down for the convenience of the public. A claim was made before them for the value of the 6½ shares so bequeathed, the jury having awarded a sum of money as the value of the premises; and it is expected that the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests will obtain a proportionable part of the sum awarded for the purchase of said old glasshouse premises.		
James Dillon bequeathed the interest of his property for life to his two sons; in the event of their dying unmarried and without issue, and under certain restrictions, then the interest of the residue of his property to go to two persons for life; and on their death the principal to found and endow an hospital in the county of Carlow, and to be called "The Dillon Institution."		
The Commissioners, under the advice of their counsel, filed a bill for the purpose of having this charity established, and the cause, with another instituted by a claimant, was lately heard in the court of Exchequer, and a decree pronounced unfavourable to the charity. Against this decree the Commissioners have been advised to appeal to the House of Lords, by whom it is hoped the decree will be reversed and the charity established.		
Thomas Deane, esq. bequeathed a rent-charge of 100*l.* a year to charity in Cork, and a house in St. Peter's parish, Cork, for a school. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but the difficulties in this way were so great, that but little progress has been made; latterly, however, much information of importance has been obtained, and a case is now before counsel to direct the necessary proceedings - - - - - - - - -	- - -	100 - -
Antonio Desratt bequeathed 450*l.* to charity. The Commissioners have taken this case into consideration, and submitted a case for the opinion of counsel on the subject - - -	450 - -	
Hugh Edwards bequeathed 30*l.* a year to charity, for the support of a school in the county of Tyrone. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery as to this, and owing to litigation, the death of parties in the suit, same has been protracted, and is eventually likely to be settled by arbitration as to arrears, and the charity established - - - - - - - - -	- - -	30 - -
Edward Frost bequeathed 12*l.* a year in the county of Wicklow. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same was paid. For some years further complaints have been made of same being again withheld, and it is expected further proceedings will become necessary - - - - - - - - -	- - -	12 -
James Fanning bequeathed one-third of his property, situate in France, for the support of charities in and about Waterford. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and caused a bill to be filed in Chancery in England against the executor of Mr. Fanning, and a large sum has been brought into court. It is expected, that the Commissioners will recover nearly 20,000*l.* in this case for charity - - - - - - - - -	20,000 - -	
William Fairbrother bequeathed 6*l.* a year to charity in the county of Wicklow. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and it is doubtful whether same can be recovered - - - - -	- - -	6 - -

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)
Sums in progress of Recovery.

	Sums. £. s. d.	Annuities. £. s. d.
John Forbes bequeathed 50 *l.* to charity, in Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this; a charge on behalf of the charity was filed and proved for recovery of this bequest, in a cause instituted respecting the testator's assets - - - -	50 – –	
Lawrence Gilson, esq., bequeathed for the foundation and support of a school in the county of Meath, 25,400 *l.* three per cent consols, and directed that same should be placed in the Bank of Ireland, there to remain. The Commissioners having taken this into their consideration, but owing to a suit in the Court of Chancery in England, instituted by the next of kin of testator, and various difficulties attendant thereon, the money remains in the Court of Chancery in England, and has not been transferred to the Bank of Ireland, as directed by the testator. A large school-house has been built which cost about 4,500 *l.* and a school is now in operation, and the fund consists of about - - - -	20,000 – –	
Captain Grenville bequeathed or granted by deed, to charity, certain tithes issuing from the parish of Ballyvolue, in the county of Wexford. This case was involved in great obscurity, and the Commissioners have at length obtained sufficient information to enable them to file a bill in Chancery for recovery thereof.		
William Garnett conveyed by deed certain lands in the county of Meath, producing 90 *l.* a-year to the poor of Kells. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and inquiries respecting it are still pending - - - - - - - - - - - -		90 – –
William Hunter bequeathed his freehold property in Donaghadee to certain charities, consisting of about 28 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery against Mr. Arbuckle, the acting executor and trustee of testator, and several others, for recovery of the property, and to have the charity complied with, the personal property of testator having been all exhausted in a suit in the Prerogative to set aside said will; a vast deal of litigation has taken place, but the deaths of parties prevented the cause from being finally heard, and same is still pending.		
Joseph Harris bequeathed 20 *l.* a-year to charity in Cork. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but it became very difficult to ascertain the premises bequeathed in Cork for this charity very many years ago. The case is in progress - - - -		20 – –
Henry Hughes bequeathed two sums of 50 *l.* and 20 *l.* a-year to charities. The Commissioners interfered, but the opinion of counsel was unfavourable as to recovering the annuity 50 *l.* The Commissioners were obliged to file a bill for the recovery of the 20 *l.* a-year, and an arrangement has been lately entered into by which a large portion thereof has been liquidated, and the accruing gales of the annuity are paid - - - - - -		70 – –
Frances Hamilton bequeathed certain sums to charity after the death of various annuitants mentioned in her will, and after payment of the legacies therein mentioned. A bill was filed in Chancery in this case, the Commissioners having interfered therein, and the cause is in progress.		
Mrs. Kempston bequeathed certain property to charity on the contingency of her niece marrying a person prohibited by her in her will. The Commissioners took this into their consideration, but from a want of sufficient information they have not been able to proceed with effect, but the case is in progress.		
Archibald Kirkpatrick bequeathed 25 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but have not as yet been able to recover it - - - - - - - - - -	25 – –	
Kennedy O'Kennedy bequeathed 500 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and a suit relative thereto is in progress - - - - - - - - - -	500 – –	

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Annuities. £. s. d.
Robert Lowe bequeathed 10 *l.* a-year to charity, charged on lands. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and filed a bill for recovery thereof; deaths of parties have caused delay, and the suit is still pending	- - -	10 – –
William Leamy bequeathed the residue of his property for the education of poor children in and about the city of Limerick. The property, amounting to about 10,000 *l.*, got into the hands of persons trading in and about London, a bankruptcy took place, and a great part of same was lost. The Commissioners, under the advice of their counsel, had a bill filed in the Court of Chancery in England for the recovery of the property, and to have the trusts of the will carried into effect; much litigation ensued, and the decision of the Chancellor was appealed from, and it has been reported to the Commissioners that the clear residue would not amount to more than 5,000 *l.* for the charity. The money is in Bank in England	5,000 – –	
Mr. Lee bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity in Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but it is doubtful whether same will be paid	100 – –	
Jane Lee bequeathed all her property to charity, after payment of her debts and legacies. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and filed a bill for the recovery thereof, which suit is in progress, the property having been stated to amount to about	600 – –	
Colonel Lyons bequeathed 10,000 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and, under the advice of their counsel, they are about to proceed for the recovery thereof	10,000 – –	
The Rev. Joseph Moore bequeathed certain properties to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but the difficulty of ascertaining same has prevented their proceeding for recovery thereof as yet.		
John Mitchelbourne bequeathed 300 *l.* to charity at Derry. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but the property liable to pay same is in the hands of several different persons, with whom it is expected matters can be arranged without a suit, it is probable a proportion of this will be recovered	300 – –	
Mary Mulligan bequeathed, after various bequests, the residue of her property at her death to charities. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and it is apprehended proceedings must be taken to enforce this charity.		
James Madden bequeathed 100 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery for recovery thereof. This suit is about to be settled, and the bequest paid	100 – –	
Lord Netterville bequeathed 5,500 *l.* to charity, together with 36 acres of land in the county of Meath, a house and lot of ground in the county of Dublin, a house and lot of ground in the county of Westmeath, and 60 *l.* a-year for this charity, and houses and premises in the city of Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this; a suit in Chancery has been instituted relative to testator's will and codicils, and to have the trusts thereof carried into effect, and a decree to account has been pronounced in the cause, and there is a large sum of money in Bank, and the suit is in progress	5,500 – –	
Colonel John O'Shee bequeathed 300 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and they expect that same will be paid without a law suit, the brothers of testator having undertaken for same	300 – –	
Donatus O'Brien.—In this case there appears to have been a mortgage for 1,000 *l.* granted prior to the year 1694, which was a lien on one of the forfeited estates. Same is not to be found, and the date thereof is prior to the act for registering deeds. The Commissioners have caused various enquiries to be made as to this, and same are still going on	1,000 – –	

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 16.

Charitable Donations and Bequests.

(B.)
Sums in Progress of Recovery.

	Sums recovered. £. s. d.	Annuities. £. s. d.
Charles O'Reilly bequeathed 50 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, but as yet without success - - - -	50 – –	
Arthur Richardson bequeathed 10*l.* a year to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this. The property from whence this annuity is payable is greatly embarrassed, and same has not yet been recovered - - - - - - - - -	- - -	10 – –
Henry St. George bequeathed 5 *l.* a year and a house, for a school in Athlone. The Commissioners have interfered, and proceedings for the recovering of both are in progress - - -	- - -	5 – –
William Tate, of Jamaica, bequeathed 2,000*l.*, and the residue of his property, after payment of his debts, to charity at Wexford. The Commissioners interfered as to this, under the advice of counsel. A bill having been filed in the Chancery court of Jamaica, great delay has taken place in procuring a final settlement; but there is lodged in Exchequer bills in England, 6,000 *l.* of testator's property, on which interest has accrued, and the case is still pending - - - - - -	6,000 – –	
Robert Temple bequeathed 400 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and filed a bill in Chancery to recover same; but from the great number of necessary parties, and other obstacles, this suit has been considerably delayed; but same is in progress - - - - - - - - - -	400 – –	
William Thompson bequeathed 200 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this; an arrangement is making, by which it is expected the money will be paid without litigation -	200 – –	
Barbara Tuthill bequeathed annuities, amounting to 85*l.* per annum, to charity. The Commissioners have filed a bill in Chancery for the recovery thereof, and the suit is in progress -	- - -	85 – –
Agmondesham Vesey bequeathed the residue of his property for the establishment of a school at Newport Pratt. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and they have succeeded in procuring a grant of a house for a school in the town, from the late Sir Neal O'Donell, baronet; and the fund for this charity, amounting to 600 *l.*, has been charged on his estate. There is an arrear of interest due. The Commissioners are proceeding to have both principal and interest called in - - -	600 – –	
William Warren bequeathed 300*l.* to charity, after the death of his wife. The Commissioners filed a bill in Chancery to have this money secured, and the suit is in progress - - -	300 – –	
Thomas Wildridge bequeathed 700 *l.* a year, arising from houses in Dublin, to charity, subject to a portion of his debts and legacies, &c. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and a bill was filed, in which there was a great deal of litigation; a decree to account has been had, and the cause is in progress -	- - -	700 – –
Laurence Ward bequeathed 300 *l.* to charity in Dublin. The Commissioners interfered as to this, and same is in progress -	300 – –	
Henry Waddell bequeathed 300 *l.* to charity. The Commissioners interfered as to this; the difficulty of tracing assets to representatives in this case, for recovery thereof, is very great; and a case is with counsel, to advise the Commissioners how they should act - - - - - - - - - - - -	600 – –	
Total Amount of Legacies, Annuities and Rent-charges in progress - - - £.	75,950 – –	1,955 4 6

	Sums.	Annuities.
Total Amount of Sums, Annuities and Rent-charges recovered, as per page 209 - - - - -	£. 239,707. 17. 10. -	£. 3,853. 6. 9.
Total Amount of Sums, Annuities and Rent-charges in progress, as above - - - - -	75,950. 0. 0. -	1,955. 4. 6.

Board Room, Lower Castle-yard, Dublin, April the 30th 1829.

William P. Mathews,
Secretary to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland.

Appendix, N° 17.

BELFAST INSTITUTION.

A RETURN of Students attending the several Classes in the Belfast Academical Institution, for the Sessions 1826-27—1827-28 and 1828-29.

Appendix, No. 17.

Belfast Academical Institution.

Number of Students.

	SESSION 1826 – 27.	SESSION 1827 – 28.	SESSION 1828 – 29.	AVERAGE.
Logic and Belles Lettres - - -	70	70	76	72
Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics -	32	48	53	44 ⅓
Natural Philosophy - - - - -	33	27	32	30 ⅔
Mathematics - - - - - -	89	100	97	95 ⅓
Latin - - - - - - -	35	31	16	27 ⅓
Greek - - - - - -	55	47	48	50
Hebrew - - - - - - -	39	39	33	37
Anatomical Class - - - -	10	16	26	17 ⅓
Divinity Class, Synod of Ulster - -	28	23	15	22
Ditto - seceding Synod - -	34	30	32	32

Sessions commence at November, and terminate at 1st May following.

BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION, 21st April 1829.

Number of Students in each Session in all the Classes - - - -	181	193	205	193

Joseph Stevenson,

Secretary.

Appendix, No. 18.

BOARD OF WORKS.

(A.)

AN ACCOUNT of the manner in which £. 1,411. 4. voted in 1828, for the Salaries, Wages and Lodging Allowances under the Board of Works was expended, stating the Name, Office, and the Amount paid to each Person.

NAME.	OFFICE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Murray - -	Architect and Inspector of Civil Buildings, one year's salary, and allowance for a clerk, to 5th January 1829	443 1 6	
Lancaster Bridge - -	Supervisor of Accounts, one year's salary to - ditto -	138 9 4	
Bryan Bolger - - -	Measurer of Works - - ditto - - to - ditto - -	180 - -	
Charles Slow - - -	Overseer of Roads and Pleasure Grounds in the Phœnix Park, one year's salary to 5th January 1829 - - -	184 12 4	
Elizabeth Stephens -	Office cleaner to Board of Works - ditto to ditto - -	17 9 -	
James Wildman - -	Superannuated allowance, as late Overseer of Artificers, &c, employed in the Phœnix Park, one year to 5th January 1829 - - - - - - - - -	72 16 -	
James Kelly - - -	Ditto, Water-engine keeper in ditto to ditto - -	27 6 -	
Patrick Linahan - -	Ditto, Labourer in the Castle - - to ditto - -	27 6 -	
			1,091 - 2
Sir W. H. Palmer -	Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, allowance in lieu of apartments in the Castle, one year to 5th Jan. 1829 - - - - - - - - - - - -	92 6 2	
Henry J. Clements -	Riding-master to the Lord Lieutenant, ditto to ditto -	92 6 2	
William E. Handcock	Deputy Clerk of the Paper-office, ditto to ditto - - -	46 3 1	
Magdalene De Bernier	Assistant Wardrobe keeper to the Lord Lieutenant, ditto, half year to 5th July 1828 - - - - -	21 - -	
Margaret Ashe - -	Ditto - - Housekeeper to ditto, one year to 5th Jan. 1829 - - - - - - - - - - -	36 18 5	
Joseph Quinlan - -	Horse-shoer to ditto - - - ditto - to ditto -	10 10 -	
			299 3 10
	Total Amount paid for Salaries and Lodging Allowances for year 1828 - - £.		1,390 4 -

Which is less than the sum of £. 1,411. 4 *s.* voted for the above purposes, by half year's allowance of Miss De Bernier to the 5th January 1829, (£. 21.) which was not paid, as she died in August 1828.

Board of Works Office,
Dublin, 5th May 1829.

R. Robinson,
Secretary.

(B.)

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Item of £. 3,376. 11 *s.* the estimated Expense of Gardens, Roads, and Pleasure Grounds, under the Board of Works in Ireland, for the Year 1829.

PREMISES.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK, OR OF ARTICLES REQUIRED.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Dublin Castle	Allowance for keeping in a proper state and condition the garden attached to the Lord Lieutenant's apartments	42 – –	42 – –
Phœnix Park	Repairs of roads, 3,760 perches, at 2 *s.* 9 *d.* per perch	517 – –	
	Scraping and cleaning sides of roads, at 11 *d.* per perch	172 – –	
	Repairing banks and scouring bottoms of sunk fences, inclosing plantations	46 – –	
	Casual labour, such as cutting down weeds, picking stones, clipping hedges, and thinning plantations, &c.	230 – –	
	Draining low grounds	276 – –	
	Preparing ground, and making new plantations	135 – –	
	Carpenters and labourers work, repairing plantation fences	140 – –	
	Wheel-barrows and sundry working tools	25 – –	
	Hay for deer in winter	25 – –	1,566 – –
Lord Lieutenant's Lodge	Gravel for roads	45 – –	
	Ditto for walks	40 – –	
	Labourers cleaning pleasure grounds, including implements, pony-cart, &c.	416 – –	
	Garden seeds and implements, garden pots, mats, flower-roots, &c.	160 – –	
	Hot-bed dung, including cartage	100 – –	
	Manure for arable ground in barrack demesne, including cartage	130 – –	
	Removing mud from side of pond, computed at 6,000 cart loads, at 4 *d.* per load	100 – –	
	Lime to mix with one-third of the above quantity, at one hogshead per load, viz. 2,000 hogsheads, at 1 *s.* per hhd.	100 – –	
	Removing large shrubs, &c. from front of portico to pond head, new forming clumps, &c.	24 – –	
	Plants to furnish new clumps when formed	20 – –	1,135 – –
Private Secretary's Cottage	Labour of cleaning pleasure ground, &c.	22 – –	
	Garden seeds, implements, pots, &c.	15 – –	
	Manure for garden, hot-beds, &c.	16 16 –	
	Ditto for meadows	10 10 –	
	Making 10 perches of sunk fence to replace quickset hedge	3 – –	
	One hundred loads of gravel for walks, &c. including cartage	12 18 –	80 4 –

(*continued*)

B.—Estimated Expense of Gardens, Roads, &c.—*continued.*

PREMISES.	DESCRIPTION OF WORK, OR OF ARTICLES REQUIRED.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
Chief Secretary's Lodge	Two hundred loads of gravel for roads and walks	26 – –	
	Two labourers cleaning pleasure grounds, walks, &c.	43 – –	
	Manure for hot-beds	20 – –	
	Ditto for potato ground	25 – –	
	Ditto for meadows	50 – –	
	Lime for gardens and field	12 – –	
	Twenty-two trained fruit trees	6 10 –	
	Two hundred currant and raspberry plants	3 10 –	
	Sixty-five perches of ditch on sunk fence, north side of new sown meadows, including planting of quicks, at 4*s.* 6 *d.* per perch	13 – –	
	Thorn quicks for ditto and kitchen garden	1 10 –	
	Privet for ditto	1 10 –	
	Seventy perches of ditch scoured and faced	3 10 –	
	Garden seeds, &c. including annual flower ditto and mats	39 10 –	
	Implements, including repairs to the like	18 10 –	
	Garden pots	12 – –	
	Fruit-tree netting	5 – –	
	Clipping hedges	1 10 –	
	Evergreens	9 7 –	
	Extra labour for contemplated alterations and improvements	24 – –	
			315 7 –
Under Secretary's Lodge	Gravel for repair of roads and walks	28 – –	
	Labourers cleaning walks, roads and pleasure grounds	36 – –	
	Manure, lime, &c. for meadows	45 – –	
	- - Ditto - - for potato ground	40 – –	
	- - Ditto - - for hot-beds, gardens, &c.	30 – –	
	Garden seeds, mats, &c.	23 10 –	
	Garden pots	8 10 –	
	Ditto implements	13 – –	
	Ditto tin water-pots	3 10 –	
	Fruit trees to replace old ones	10 10 –	
			238 – –
		£.	3,376 11 –

Board of Works Office,
Dublin, 27th May 1829.

R. Robinson,
Secretary.

(C.)

Appendix, N° 18.

Board of Works.

(C.)

Authority for the services of the Board.

A STATEMENT of the Authority under which the services of the Board of Works of Ireland are carried on; subject to what check and how accounted for.

THE services of the Board of Works are carried on under special orders of Government, and pursuant to a code of instructions and regulations approved of by his Excellency the Earl of Hardwicke, on the 30th December 1801, (being principally founded on the 33 Geo. 3, c. 34,) according to which the principal person inhabiting any house, or occupying any office appertaining to the public (under the control of the Board) may, in cases of immediate necessity, where the expenditure shall not appear to him to exceed 5*l.* send an order in writing for the required repairs, or furniture, to the architect and inspector of civil buildings, who, upon receiving it, indorses in writing that according to his judgment, the expenditure will or will not exceed 5*l.*; and if he estimate it not to exceed that sum, he is authorized to execute such order; but if it exceed 5*l.*, he returns such order to the person who sent it, and thereupon such person must make application in writing to the Commissioners, stating that casual repairs are required, or furniture wanted, and directing the same; whereupon the Commissioners direct the architect to survey the premises, and to certify the propriety of the application, with the probable expense, which application is finally signed by the individual from whom it first proceeded, and referred for the consideration of the Board, who, provided the amount does not exceed 100*l.* may, on a survey, estimate and report signed by the architect, stating the same as necessary, and not merely ornamental, direct the repair or furniture to be executed by contract, or by the tradesmen and workmen employed by the Board, as may to them appear most economical. When the architect estimates any new works, or repairs, or furniture, to exceed 100*l.*, such estimate is laid before the Lord Lieutenant for his Excellency's approbation, which being obtained, the Commissioners proceed to contract for the execution of such works by public advertisement in the newspapers, and by competition, before a Board of Commissioners, taking good and sufficient security for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioners cause all old materials of buildings to be valued by the architect, and to be especially allowed for in contracts for new works, or advertised in the public papers, and sold upon the spot to the highest bidder, as is the usage with respect to old and cast articles of bedding and furniture, accounting particularly for the net proceeds of such sales.

Application for casual repairs or furniture for the chief Governor's apartments in Dublin Castle, or the lodge in the Phœnix Park, is made by the private secretary; the steward or comptroller of his Excellency's household, and for public offices by the acting principal in each office, who is thereupon held responsible for the propriety of the application.

The Commissioners cause duplicate inventories to be made out of the several articles of furniture provided at the public charge in the respective apartments and offices, to be interchangeably signed by the officer answerable for the furniture, and by the architect and inspector of civil buildings, one part remaining with each of them; and the furniture is inspected annually and invariably on the change of every occupier, and any loss or injury (wear and tear excepted) made good by the occupier, or in case of his death, by his representative.

To avoid all confusion in the bills and charges of the tradesmen and workmen employed, the Commissioners cause them to keep a distinct account, and to present a distinct bill without any erasure or vague charges for sundries, &c., for the repairs and furniture

Appendix, N° 18.

Board of Works.

(C.)

Authority for the services of the Board.

ordered by or for each individual, in the same manner as if such individual were to pay the bills each for himself, and also distinguishing the charges incurred by the execution of each separate order received; and no bill is presented to the Commissioners for allowance or payment until it has been signed by the person by whose order, or on whose application the charge has been incurred, which person is justified in withholding his signature until the work or furniture ordered shall be completed according to the order given, the bill is then left a reasonable time in the possession of the architect or overseer of buildings, or overseer of other works under whose immediate inspection the charge has been incurred, for examination, as also for admeasurement, and to make abatement for any overcharge therein; and when so examined and determined to be fair, and what is usually paid by private persons on a similar order, he also signs it, having previously certified it to be a just demand for work done, or furniture delivered (as the case may be) and according to the charge for such articles in the fair course of trade at ready money price; the bill is then presented to the Commissioners, and if allowed and passed by them, delivered into the custody of their accountant to try the accuracy of its computations and castings.

All salaries of officers in the department, as also bills, charges and advances, on contracts allowed by the Board, are paid quarterly, for which purpose accounts thereof are made up and submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, and if approved of, his Excellency orders the same to be paid, whereupon a credit to their amount is given by His Majesty's vice treasurer upon the Bank of Ireland in favour of the Commissioners, who proceed to discharge the said salaries, bills, charges, or advances, by their drafts on the bank payable at sight.

An account of the receipt and expenditure of the Board is annually made up, and duly furnished with the proper vouchers in support thereof, to the Commissioners of Public Accounts for audit; and the most accurate detailed estimate that can be framed of the probable expenditure of the Board for each year, specifying under separate heads the various new works and repairs that are likely to fall under the management of the department, is made up and submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for his Excellency's consideration and sanction of the expense, previously to its being laid before Parliament.

The respective duties of the subordinate officers of the Board are clearly defined, to each of whom, on entering into office, an oath is administered, declaring that he will execute the duties of his office diligently, faithfully, and impartially, without having any private respect to himself in prejudice of the service in which he is thus engaged; and all persons in the department are prohibited from being a contractor, tradesman, or artificer under the Board, or from being an agent to such contractor, tradesman, or artificer, as also from receiving any fees whatever under any pretence, on pain of immediate dismission.

Board of Works Office,
Dublin, 23d April, 1829.

R. Robinson,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 19.

STATIONERY.

(A.)

SCHEDULE of Correspondence between the Irish Government and Sir A. B. King, on the subject of supplying the Public Offices with Stationery.

Letter from the Right honourable Charles Grant to the Commissioners of Excise, with Schedule of Mr. Rice.

Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 28th December 1821.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to address you upon the question of your stationery supply.

I have to inform you, that after the best inquiries I have been able to make upon the subject, and after communication upon it with Mr. Rice, his Excellency has been led to the conclusion, that with respect to papers, it would be reasonable to offer Sir Abraham Bradley King the supply for English paper at a price of ten per cent above the London wholesale prices, and for Irish paper at a price three and a half per cent above the London wholesale prices of corresponding paper.

With respect to the supplies of binding and ruling, his Excellency is led to concur in the propriety of the offer to Sir Abraham Bradley King of both at the prices proposed by Mr. Rice in his Schedule, which accompanied your letter.

His Excellency desires me to add, that he is of opinion, that before the suggested arrangement is acted on, it would be proper for you to communicate it to Sir Abraham Bradley King, and request to be favoured with any remarks upon it he may wish to offer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Grant.*

SCHEDULE of Mr. Rice.

——	——	Weight.	With Outsides.	All Insides.
		lb.		
	Superfine Imperial, English -	—		
	- - Ditto - - Wove - -	—		
	- - Ditto - - Irish - -	—		
	Thin second imperial - -	—		
	Superfine super royal, English -	—		
	- - Ditto - - - Wove -	—		
	- - Ditto - - - Irish -	—		
	Superfine royal, English - -	—		
	- - Ditto - Wove - -	—		
	- - Ditto - Irish - -	—		
	Second royal - - - -	—		
	Superfine medium, English -	—		
	- - Ditto - - Wove - -	—		
	- - Ditto - - Irish - -	—		
	Second medium - - -	—		
	Thin ditto for printing - -	—		

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

Schedule of Mr. Rice—*continued.*

		Weight.	With Outsides.	All Insides.
		lb.		
	Superfine demy, English - -	—		
	- - Ditto - H. P. Wove -	—		
	- - Ditto - Irish - -	—		
	Second writing demy - -	—		
	- - Ditto - for printing -	—		
	Superfine thick post, English -	—		
	- - Ditto - - H. P. Wove	—		
	- - Ditto - - Irish - -	—		
	Superfine thin post, English -	—		
	- - Ditto - - Wove -	—		
	- - Ditto - - Irish - -	—		
	Foolscap, English - - -	—		
	Ditto - Wove, H. P. - -	—		
	Ditto - Irish - - - -	—		
	Second foolscap - - -	—		
	- Ditto - for printing - -	—		
	Horn - - - - -	—		
	Extra imperial - - - -	—		
	Foolscap - - - - -	—		
	Blotting paper - - - -	—		
	Blue demy - - - - -	—		
	Brown or bag cap - - -	—		
	Cartridge - - - - -	—		
	Lapping - - - - -	—		

		£.	s.	d.
	PENS:			
	Hudson's Bay pens - - - -	1	8	–
	Secretary's ditto - - - - -	–	9	9
	Common ditto - - - - -	–	6	–
	Quills - - - - - - -	–	1	1
	Board, Hamburgh - - - - -	1	1	–
	INK:			
1/7 per quart, including bottle	Black, per quart - - - - -	–	1	4½
2/2½ - d° - d° -	Red, ditto - - - - - -	–	2	–
	Per gallon - - - - - -	–	5	6
	INK STANDS:			
	Silver moulded - - - - -		—	
	Chest - - - - - - -	–	8	–
	Cabinet - - - - - - -	–	8	–
	Round - - - - - - -	–	2	6
	Common lead - - - - -	–	–	9
	Bottles, quart and pint - - - -	–	–	3
	KNIVES:			
	Double-bladed knives - - - -	–	4	6
	Ditto - - offices - - - -	–	3	6
	Office knives, ivory handle - - -	–	2	6
	Clasp - - - - - - - -	–	1	6
	Erasing knives - - - - -	–	2	–
	Scissars - - - - - - -	–	4	6
	Ditto, long - - - - - -	–	6	–

Schedule of Mr. Rice—*continued.*

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

	£.	s.	d.
Pencils:			
Common, per dozen, Cohen's	–	5	–
Sliding - ditto	–	6	–
Small - ditto	–	3	–
Wax:			
Best, per lb.	–	6	6
Taper, per lb.	–	4	–
Ditto stands,	–	4	–
Wafers, per lb.	–	5	–
Ditto boxes	–	–	6
Cord:			
Twine	–	1	8
Packthread	–	1	6½
Packing-cord	–	–	9
Cards:			
Large wove, gilt	–	4	–
- Ditto - plain	–	2	6
Extra large wove, gilt	–	5	–
- Ditto - - plain	–	3	–
Small wove, gilt	–	1	6
- Ditto - plain	–	–	10
Rulers:			
Long round, 2 feet	–	4	–
Short ditto, 18 inches	–	3	–
Long flat, 2 feet	–	3	–
Short ditto, 18 inches	–	2	6
Parchment:			
Skins	–	2	3¾
Pieces	–	–	9¼
Pasteboards:			
Large	–	–	9¼
Small	–	–	4½
Sundries in Binding:			
Alphabets	–	–	11
Interleaving, per quire	–	–	3
Letterings according to size	–	1	–
Alphabets backed parchment	–	1	10¼
Hot-pressing, per ream	–	2	–
Alphabets lined with linen	–	2	11
Ditto, if lined through the book, from four to five quires	–	4	11
Covering permits	–	–	1
Ditto - certificates	–	–	1½
Ditto - tickets	–	–	1½
Ditto - grocers stock	–	–	2
Ruling:			
Imperial, per quire	–	–	11
Super royal, ditto	–	–	9¼
Royal - - ditto	–	–	7½
Medium - ditto	–	–	5½
Demy - - ditto	–	–	3¾
Foolscap - ditto	–	–	2¼
Cutting Paper:			
Demy and post folio	–	–	2¾
Foolscap - - ditto	–	–	1¼
Demy and post quarto	–	–	5½
Demy and post octavo	–	–	7½
Medium quarto	–	–	7

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

Schedule of Mr. Rice—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
GILDING:			
Demy folio	–	8	–
Post folio	–	8	–
Foolscap folio	–	6	–
Medium quarto	–	4	6
Demy quarto	–	4	–
Post quarto	–	4	–
Demy octavo	–	2	–
Post octavo	–	2	–
Cards, large		—	
Cards, small		—	
SUNDRIES:			
Indian rubbers, large	–	½	4½
G. R. Seals	–	6	5½
Ivory paper folders	–	1	4½
Ditto, with handles	–	2	–
Red tape, per dozen	–	8	–
Ruling pens	–	2	6
Dotting pens	–	2	6
Compasses	–	2	6
Bodkins, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*	–	1	3
Brass files, 6*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*	–	2	6

BINDING.

	Calf. British. £. s. d.	Calf banded. £. s. d.	Calf, full breadth. £. s. d.	Green Vellum. £. s. d.	Vellum banded. £. s. d.	Vellum, full breadth. £. s. d.
Folios:						
Imperial	– 13 6	– – –	1 7 –	– 13 6	– – –	1 7 –
Super Royal	– 11 –	– – –	1 2 –	– 11 –	– – –	1 2 –
Royal	– 9 6	– – –	– 19 –	– 9 6	– – –	– 19 –
Medium	– 7 4½	– – –	– 14 9¼	– 7 4½	– – –	– 14 9¼
Demy	– 5 9¼	– – –	– 11 6½	– 5 9¼	– – –	– 11 6½
Propatria	– 3 8¼	– – –	– 7 4½	– 3 8¼	– – –	– 7 4½
Quartos:						
Imperial	– 6 9¼	– – –	– 13 6½	– 6 9¼	– – –	– 13 6½
Super Royal	– 5 6½	– – –	– 11 1	– 5 6½	– – –	– 11 1
Royal	– 4 9¼	– – –	– 9 6½	– 4 9¼	– – –	– 9 6½
Medium	– 3 8¼	– – –	– 7 4½	– 3 8¼	– – –	– 7 4½
Demy	– 2 11	– – –	– 5 10¼	– 2 11	– – –	– 5 10¼
Propatria	– 1 10¼	– – –	– 3 8¼	– 1 10¼	– – –	– 3 8¼
Octavos:						
Imperial	– 3 4½	– – –	– – –	– 3 4½	– – –	– – –
Super Royal	– 2 9¼	– – –	– – –	– 2 9¼	– – –	– – –
Royal	– 2 4½	– – –	– – –	– 2 4½	– – –	– – –
Medium	– 1 10¼	– – –	– – –	– 1 10¼	– – –	– – –
Demy	– 1 5½	– – –	– – –	– 1 5½	– – –	– – –
Propatria	– – 11	– – –	– – –	– – 11	– – –	– – –
Bazil bands, 1/4 each	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia d° 2/4 each	—	—	—	—	—	—

Schedule of Mr. Rice—*continued.*

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

SUNDRIES—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
Large iron files	–	6	6
Pounce, per lb.	–	2	6
Ivory pounce boxes	–	3	–
Lead pressers	–	2	–
ALMANACKS:			
Treble in Turkey, gilt	–	16	–
Almanack and registry, gilt	–	10	4½
Almanack and directory, ditto	–	11	1
Single ditto	–	8	6½
Treble almanack, calf - ditto	–	10	6
Almanack and registry, ditto	–	11	1
Almanack and directory, ditto	–	11	1
Almanack ditto	–	6	–
Calendars in Turkey	–	5	–
Ditto, and memorandum in case	–	7	–
Ditto - ditto - - with tuck	–	7	–
Oxford almanack		—	
London calendar		—	
Sheet almanacks on boards	–	2	6
- Ditto - - single sheet	–	1	3
Citizens almanacks in marble	–	2	6
Almanacks in frames	–	7	6

Morocco, full bound.	Forrill.	If full breadth, double this Charge for each description. Half bound Calf.	STITCHING. Morocco.	Marble.	Forrill.	Blue.	Full breadth Calf Back, M. P. Sides.	Ditto Folio.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 10 –	– 7 9¼	– 6 –	1 4 –	– – 10½	– 4 –	– – 8¼	– 5 –½	– 2 9½
1 5 –	– 6 5½	– 5 –	1 – –	– – 8¼	– 3 6	– – 6½	– 4 –	– 2 –
1 1 –	– 5 2¾	– 4 9¼	– 17 –	– – 7½	– 2 9¼	– – 6	– 3 6	– 1 9
– 17 –	– 4 –	– 3 6	– 14 –	– – 5	– 2 3¾	– – 4½	– 3 –	– 1 6
– 15 –	– 2 9¼	– 2 6	– 12 –	– – 4¼	– 1 6	– – 3¾	– 2 6	– 1 3
– 11 1	– 1 9¼	– 1 9¼	– 10 –	– – 3¼	– 1 –	– – 2¾	– 2 –	– 1 –
Propatria's half bound, marble paper sides, at 1/6 per book.								
– 15 –	– 3 11	– 3 –	– 12 –	– – 5¼	– 2 –	– – 4¼	– 2 9¼	– 1 4½
– 12 6	– 3 2¾	– 2 6	– 10 –	– – 4¼	– 1 9	– – 3¼	– 2 –	– 1 –
– 10 6	– 2 7½	– 2 4½	– 8 6	– – 3¾	– 1 4½	– – 3¼	– 1 9	– – 10½
– 8 6	– 2 –	– 1 9¼	– 7 –	– – 2½	– 1 2	– – 2¼	– 1 6	– – 9
– 7 6	– 1 4½	– 1 2¾	– 6 –	– – 2¼	– – 9	– – 1¾	– 1 3	– – 7½
– 5 6½	– – 10¼	– – 11	– 5 –	– – 1¾	– – 6	– – 1½	– 1 –	– – 6
– 7 7½	– 1 11½	– 1 6	– 6 –	– – 2¾	– 1 –	– – 2¼	– 1 4½	– – 8¼
– 6 3	– 1 7½	– 1 3½	– 5 –	– – 1¾	– – 11	– – 1¾	– 1 –	– – 6
– 5 3¾	– 1 3¾	– 1 2¼	– 4 3	– – 1⅝	– – 8¼	– – 1¾	– – 10½	– – 5¼
– 4 4¼	– 1 –	– – 11	– 3 6	– – 1½	– – 7	– – 1½	– – 9	– – 4½
– 3 9¼	– – 8¼	– – 7½	– 3 –	– – 1	– – 4½	– – 1	– – 7½	– – 3⅝
– 2 9¼	– – 5	– – 5½	– 2 6	– – 1	– – 3¼	– – 1	– – 6	– – 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)
On supplying the Public Offices.

LETTER from Sir A. B. King to the Right honourable Henry Goulburn, containing remarks on the mode proposed for the supply of Stationery to the Excise Department;—with Letters, Nos. 1 and 2.

Sir, Dame-street, 22d January 1822.

THE Commissioners of Excise having transmitted for my observations the copy of a letter from the Right honourable Charles Grant, dated the 28th December last, communicating to them, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, that after the best enquiry he (Mr. Grant) had been able to make upon the subject of their Stationery supply, and after communication with Mr. Rice, his Excellency has been led to the conclusion, that with respect to papers, it would be reasonable to offer me the supply for English papers at a price ten per cent above the London wholesale prices, and for Irish paper at a price three and a half per cent above the London wholesale prices of corresponding papers. That with respect to the supplies of binding and ruling, his Excellency was led to concur in the propriety of the offer of both, at the prices proposed by Mr. Rice in his schedule, which accompanied their letter.

I have now the honour most respectfully to represent, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the terms proposed in Mr. Grant's letter for the basis of my future dealings, as patentee stationer with Government, would not give any remuneration for the trouble, responsibility and expenses of management attendant on the public business. It does not appear to me, that the principle of a per centage upon wholesale prices in London can be made the basis generally for the remuneration of a very laborious, troublesome and responsible retail trade in Dublin, the expenses of freight, insurance and exchange in the currencies between the two countries are very variable; indeed the latter has been so high as 16 and 18, and may average at twelve per cent. In the year 1819 it exceeded that sum, and, therefore, I hope I shall be excused for declining to acquiesce in a contract upon the terms proposed.

I am not aware of the principle on which Mr. Rice has formed his calculations, not having ever had any communication with him, but as that gentleman cannot be fully informed as to the Dublin stationery trade prices, I imagine his calculations have been made in reference to the prices of the stationery office in London, upon which establishment I understand he is placed.

In the departments of Customs and Excise it had been formerly the practice, at the commencement of each year, for the stationer to deliver into the stores of the Custom-house a large stock of paper, and estimated for the consumption of the year; and from this stock the printer was not only supplied, but all the paper to be bound into books, cut and folded into different sizes, and gilt, &c. was sent for these purposes to the stationer, who charged for the workmanship in quarterly bills. There were large stores appropriated at the Custom-house, with officers and clerks to superintend. But it is now differently ordered, and the supply of these departments, with the exception of books for the out-districts, is made as in others, only to meet their occasional demands, however small.

It is quite impossible for any wholesale stationer in London to form such a conception of the nature of this supply, as to be enabled to say what per centage on London wholesale prices would be an adequate remuneration for business thus carried on in Dublin; I admit there may be men found to undertake it on any terms, for in this, as in all public contracts, we may see individuals pressing forward with proposals, which terminate not only in their ruin, but disappointment to the public service.

From the nature of the business, there must necessarily exist a very large establishment in Dublin, which will, under any circumstances, amount to six per cent, at the least, on the gross receipts, without any compensation for the personal superintendence of the principal.

Stationery supplied by Mr. Woodmason in the

Years 1810	-	£. 16,109	3	11
1811	-	14,575	9	7
1812	-	14,024	19	4½
1813	-	15,291	18	5¼
		£. 60,001	11	4

Supplied by the Patentee in the

Years 1815	-	£. 4,534	14	11½
1816	-	8,201	4	7
1817	-	7,854	16	8½
1818	-	8,137	-	10
		£. 28,727	17	1

Difference	-	£. 31,273	14	3

I am well aware with what jealousy my patentee rights are viewed, both here and in England; yet, Sir, it is a fact, that the public now pay considerably less than when the departments were supplied by distinct persons; and it is, I should think, immaterial to the public interests whether one individual, the appointee of the Crown, or more, at the nomination of the heads of departments, makes the supply. The revenue of Customs and Excise were supplied for nearly 30 years without competition by the same contractor, Mr. Woodmason, who in fact still continues to supply the Excise with watermark paper,; a very considerable part of the supply, under the appointment of that board, by virtue of the 48 Geo. 3, c. 82, and Alderman Exshaw had been stationer to the Post office for nearly a similar period, and up to this moment supplies all printing papers and some of the other stationery used; yet the attention of Parliament had never been called to the subject within that long period, though the magnitude of the charge for stationery for the revenue of Customs and Excise, in the year to 5th January 1804, viz. 17,418 *l.* 5 *s.* 2½ *d.* had been alluded to in the Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry into Fees in the year 1806; nor does the charge for printing work to those departments excite public attention, (which prior to the year 1816 had averaged from 8,000 *l.* to 10,000*l.* a year,) which would almost incline me to believe that it has been only against the patronage of the Crown, or the individuals in the office, that recent attacks have been directed. The grant from the Crown was made to me so far back as the year 1780. It is similar to prior grants in Ireland, commencing

commencing with the reign of William and Mary, and to those for the stamp office and other departments prior to the establishment of the stationery office in England; and though the office had been enjoyed by my family for a period of sixty years, until November 1818, there never had been a complaint against the patentee.

It is, be assured, Sir, my most anxious wish, that Government shall be fully satisfied that the prices charged for the several articles of stationery delivered by me for the use of the public departments, are just and reasonable; and I will most cheerfully concur in any measure that may be suggested to give perfect satisfaction on this point, but I submit, with the most profound respect, that the contract by virtue of my patent, as it has been heretofore interpreted by the Government, is to make the supplies upon the prices of fair and unexceptionable traders in Dublin; upon such terms, I humbly conceive that I have the right to the supply, and that the only question is now, with great submission, as to the mode in which it may be satisfactorily ascertained, that I shall not, by charging improper and excessive prices, abuse the trust reposed in me by the Crown. In the departments of Customs and Excise, schedules, with the prices of all articles in use, rated according to the quantity and quality of the goods supplied, have been made out, and approved of by most unexceptionable persons in the trade in Dublin; and I had hoped that this mode would have given perfect satisfaction, the schedules to be subject to periodical revision at the option of either party. I will, however, most willingly acquiesce in any other arrangement which may be pointed out, by which the Dublin prices, the only standard by which my dealings, I humbly submit, should be governed, may be known. If the schedules were referred to Commissioners who should be at liberty to examine upon oath, and to adjust the charges to be made by me generally to all the departments of the Irish Government, it might perhaps, be deemed a more effectual mode of control, and to this or any other check, I shall most unhesitatingly submit.

At present I shall only presume to say, that the expenditure of stationery has very considerably decreased. If the stationery supplied to the Excise by Mr. Woodmason, in the year to 5th January 1814, had been priced agreeably to the schedule framed by me, a saving of 4,127 *l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* would have accrued in that year, and the moderation of my schedule prices will be further illustrated by the fact, that for the books for 1815, (officers and grocer's stock) for which Mr. Woodmason charged 730 *l.* 4*s.* my charge by the schedule was only 70 *l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

I beg leave to refer to my letters addressed to the Commissioners of Excise upon this subject, and have the honour to be,

Sir, &c.

(signed) *Abraham Bradley King.*

N° 1.—LETTER from Sir A. B. King to the Commissioners of Excise.

Gentlemen, Dame-street, 28th April 1821.

IN reference to your secretary's letter of the 1st instant, wherein he states "that it appears to you that the present prices for the supply of the Excise stationery ought not to be continued, and desires that I will furnish you with a new proposal, and transmitting to me at the same time a copy of a report with the abstract laid before the Board by Mr. Rice from the stationery office in London," I beg leave with much respect to submit in reply, that the result of any comparison between the rates charged by the stationery office in London and the schedule prices under which your stationery is supplied; however, it may justify a revision of the schedule, with the view to ascertain whether the prices charged in it are conformable to the existing rates of the trade in Dublin, may yet be insufficient to authorize the conclusion, that these prices are now excessive.

You will be pleased to recollect that in my communications in April 1819, I expressed my willingness to meet any revision of the schedule prices; and I now beg leave to say, that I am ready to have every price in it examined with reference to the state of the market, the quantity and quality of the articles, and any and every other circumstance which should be referred to in the formation of any contract; and therefore, without admitting that the schedule prices, which have been duly certified as well as vouched on oath by respectable persons in the trade, to have been generally in conformity to the trade prices of this city, and in many instances under such prices, are excessive. I shall be most willing to attend at any time, and in conjunction with your officers give every possible assistance, so as to procure full information from the most unexceptionable dealers in every branch of the trade, as to the terms under which stationery ought to be supplied by any fair and respectable trader in Dublin; or give me leave to suggest, that two or more stationers to be mutually chosen, may be sworn to annex such prices to the denominations in the schedule, in reference to samples, as shall appear to them to be fair and reasonable, in consideration of the quantity supplied, and the general nature of the dealing.

Mr. Rice cannot, I presume, be as yet informed of the rates of the stationery trade in Dublin; and I submit, that it is by these alone that our dealings are to be governed. It may be unnecessary for me to observe, upon the rates charged by the stationery office in London, not being those by which my contract is to be regulated; it is a fact, however, as represented to me, that the prices charged at the stationery office are under the wholesale

Appendix, No. 19. Stationery. (A.) On supplying the Public Offices.

stationery prices of London, and therefore it is the less surprising, that with the expenses of freight, insurance, exchange, &c. they shall be greatly exceeded by the trade prices of Dublin.

In the article of rule-work, in which the price charged by the stationery office is reported to be so very inconsiderable, I have only to observe, that the schedule price, which has been as I understand uniformly charged for the last twenty years, and which on reference to the evidence on oath of Mr. Cutler, a most respectable master binder, you will find to be less than the trade prices of Dublin. It is observable by the documents received yesterday, that Mr. Rice is unable to judge of the actual value of this work, who in his report to the board stated, that the work done by me could be executed for 30 *l.*

Mr. Rice has, with a view to clearness and precision as he states, dissected the bills referred to him by your letter of the 10th instant, into three distinct heads; and as I discover by the accompanying abstract, giving the result of his comparison between them and the charges of the stationery office in London, that the bills so referred were those furnished by me for the four quarters to the 5th January last, the articles and work to which they refer not being in store, and consequently not subjected to his inspection, I may be permitted with great deference for his judgment to dissent from opinions formed under such circumstances, and I have to regret that an opportunity was not afforded me of giving that gentleman (of whose visit for the purpose of controlling and reporting on my charges I had no knowledge until the receipt of your secretary's letter covering his comparative statement) such explanation as might have been in my power to give upon the nature of our dealings, and of the contract prices under which they were to be regulated.

You will perceive that it would be wholly impracticable to observe in detail upon the comparative statement of prices, made out by Mr. Rice, affecting as they do almost every item to the most minute particular in the four quarterly and stock bills referred to him; but I have to request, that these statements may be submitted to the persons who may be appointed to revise the schedule of the prices, before whom Mr. Rice and I will have an opportunity of giving a full explanation.

In the event of this communication not being deemed sufficiently explicit or satisfactory, and that the Commissioners of Excise desire it, I shall have the honour of waiting on the board.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Abm. Bradley King.*

No. 2.—LETTER from Sir A. B. King to Edwd. Hardman Esq.;—(with a Schedule.)

Sir Dame-street, 27 September 1821.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to you for the Board of Excise, the Schedule filled up with the prices at which I am now willing to supply their department with stationery.

The schedule, as now completed to the best of my judgment, will, I hope, prove satisfactory; but if the Commissioners shall, on consideration, entertain any doubt of its propriety, I would with great respect suggest that it might be referred for the opinion of some respectable and unexceptionable houses in the trade in Dublin; and I shall acquiesce in any alteration in the schedule that they may satisfactorily prove to be now fair and reasonable, subject as it necessarily must be to revision, as circumstances may hereafter require.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Abm. Bradley King.*

Schedule

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

A SCHEDULE of Articles of Stationery.

DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	With Outsides.	All Insides.
	lb.		£. s. d.
Superfine imperial, English	72		10 – –
Ditto Wove	72		10 – –
Ditto Irish	72		9 6 –
Thin second imperial	60		5 6 8
Superfine super royal, English	54		7 7 –
Ditto Wove	54		7 7 –
Ditto Irish	54		6 10 –
Superfine royal, English	44		6 3 9
Ditto Wove	44		6 3 9
Ditto Irish	44		5 10 –
Second royal	40		3 13 –
Superfine medium, English	34		4 11 –
Ditto Wove	34		4 11 –
Ditto Irish	34		4 – –
Second medium	32		2 13 –
Thin ditto for printing	24		1 16 –
Superfine demy, English	24½		3 6 –
Ditto H. P. Wove	24½		3 10 –
Ditto Irish	24½		2 16 –
Second writing demy	23½		2 – –
Ditto for printing	18		1 4 –
Superfine thick post, English	19		2 12 6
Ditto H. P. Wove	19		2 16 6
Ditto Irish	19		2 8 –
Ditto thin post, English	14		2 3 4
Ditto Wove	14		2 5 –
Ditto Irish	14		1 17 –
Ditto foolscap, English	14½		2 – –
Ditto Wove	14½		2 2 –
Ditto Irish	14½		1 14 –
Second foolscap	14		1 6 –
Ditto for printing	12		– 18 –
Ditto horn	10		– 14 –
Extra imperial	–		15 – –
Foolscap	18		2 10 –
Blotting	17		1 – –
Blue demy	18		1 4 –
Broom or bag cap	48		1 6 –
Cartridge	42		2 13 –
Lapping or lumberhand	18		1 1 –

A reduction of five per cent on all reams of papers furnished with outsides.

	£. s. d.
PENS:	
Hudson Bay	1 12 6
Secretary's	– 10 6
Common	– 6 6
Quills	– 1 2
Board (Hamburgh)	1 2 9
INK:	
Black	– 1 6
Red	– 2 2

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

Schedule of Articles of Stationery—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Inkstands:			
Silver mounted depends on the value, according to pattern.			
Chest	–	8	8
Cabinet	–	8	8
Round	–	2	–
Common lead	–	–	10
Bottles, quarts and pints	–	–	2½
Knives:			
Double bladed, board	–	4	10½
Ditto officers	–	3	9½
Office, ivory handle	–	3	9½
Clasp	–	1	7½
Erasing	–	2	8½
Scissars	–	4	10½
Ditto long	–	6	6
Pencils:			
Common	–	5	5
Sliding	–	6	6
Small	–	3	3
Wax:			
Best	–	10	–
Taper	–	4	4
Ditto stands	–	4	4
Wafers, per lb.	–	5	–
Ditto boxes		—	
Cord:			
Twine	–	2	8
Packthread	–	1	4
Packing cord	–	–	10
Cards:			
Large wove gilt	–	4	4
Ditto plain	–	2	8½
Extra large wove gilt	–	5	5
Ditto plain	–	3	3
Small wove gilt	–	1	7½
Ditto plain	–	–	10
Rulers:			
Long round, 2 feet	–	3	–
Short ditto, 18 inches	–	2	3
Flat 2 feet	–	3	–
Ditto 18 inches	–	2	3
Parchment:			
Skins	–	2	6
Pieces	–	–	10
Pasteboards:			
Large	–	–	10
Small	–	–	5
Sundries:			
India rubbers, large	–	2	6
G. R. seals	–	6	8
Ivory folders	–	1	8

Schedule of Articles of Stationery—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
SUNDRIES—*continued.*			
Ivory folders with handles	–	2	2
Red tape, per dozen	–	8	6
Ruling pens	–	2	8½
Dotting ditto	–	2	8½
Compasses	–	2	8½
Bodkins	1/4,	2/2,	2/8
Brass files	–	–	6½
Large iron ditto	–	6	6
Pounce, per lb.	–	2	8½
Ivory pounce boxes	–	3	3
Lead pressers	–	2	2
ALMANACKS:			
Treble, in Turkey gilt	–	17	4
Almanack and registry, ditto	–	11	4½
Almanack and directory, ditto	–	12	–
Single ditto	–	8	8
Treble, in calf gilt	–	11	4½
Almanack and registry, ditto	–	12	–
Almanack and directory, ditto	–	12	–
Almanack ditto	–	6	6
Calendars, in Turkey	–	5	5
Ditto and memorandum, in case	–	7	7
Ditto ditto, with I.	–	7	7
Oxford Almanack		—	
London Calendar		—	
RULING:			
Imperial per quire	The ruling for the Excise Department, I find it impossible to estimate by the quire, as the nature of the forms are so intricate; 1*d.* per 100 lines, which has been the price heretofore charged, is the usual price of the trade, and in some instances is charged higher.		
Super royal ditto			
Royal ditto			
Medium ditto			
Demy ditto			
Propatria ditto			
CUTTING:			
Demy and post folio	–	–	3
Foolscap folio	–	–	2
Demy and post 4to.	–	1	–
Demy and post 8vo.	–	–	6
GILDING:			
Demy, folio	–	10	–
Post, folio	–	10	–
Foolscap, folio	–	8	–
Medium, 4to.	–	8	8
Demy, 4to.	–	7	7
Post, 4to.	–	6	6
Demy, 8vo.	–	3	4
Post, 8vo.	–	2	6
Cards, large	–	1	1
Ditto, small	–	–	6½
SUNDRIES IN BINDING:			
Alphabets	–	1	1
Interleaving, per quire	–	–	5
Letterings according to size.			
Alphabets, backed parchment	–	–	8
Hot-pressing, per quire	–	2	–
Covering permits	–	–	2
Ditto certificates	–	–	2
Ditto tickets	–	–	2
Ditto grocers stock	–	–	2

Schedule of Articles of Stationery—*continued*

BINDING:

	Calf.	Calf banded.	Calf, full breadth.	Green Vellum.	Vellum banded.	Vellum, full breadth.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
FOLIO:						
Imperial	1 – –	– – –	2 – –	1 2 9	– – –	2 5 6
Super royal	– 15 –	– – –	1 10 –	– 16 –	– – –	1 12 –
Royal	– 11 –	– – –	1 2 –	– 12 –	– – –	1 4 –
Medium	– 9 9	– – –	– 19 6	– 10 10	– – –	1 1 8
Demy	– 7 –	– – –	– 14 –	– 7 7	– – –	– 15 2
Foolscap	– 5 –	– – –	– 10 –	– 5 5	– – –	– 10 10
QUARTO:						
Imperial	– 10 –	– – –	1 – –	– 10 10	– – –	1 1 8
Super royal	– 8 –	– – –	– 16 –	– 8 1½	– – –	– 16 3
Royal	– 7 –	– – –	– 14 –	– 7 7	– – –	– 15 2
Medium	– 5 –	– – –	– 10 –	– 5 5	– – –	– 10 10
Demy	– 4 4	– – –	– 8 8	– 4 6	– – –	– 9 –
Foolscap	– 3 3	– – –	– 6 6	– 3 4	– – –	– 6 8
OCTAVO:						
Imperial	– 4 4	– – –	– 8 8	– 4 6	– – –	– 9 –
Super royal	– 3 3	– – –	– 6 6	– 3 4	– – –	– 6 8
Royal	– 3 –	– – –	– 6 –	– 3 1	– – –	– 6 2
Medium	– 2 –	– – –	– 4 –	– 2 1	– – –	– 4 2
Demy	– 1 8	– – –	– 3 4	– 1 9	– – –	– 3 6
Foolscap	– 1 3	– – –	– 2 6	– 1 4	– – –	– 2 8

Banding books, 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per band; Russia bands, 2 *s.* 8½ *d.* per band.

Schedule of Articles of Stationery—*continued.*

			STITCHING:					
Morocco.	Forrill.	Half-bound Calf.	Morocco.	Marble.	Forrill.	Blue.	Full breadth, Calf Back, M. P. Sides.	Ditto Folio.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 – –	– 13 4	– 12 6	1 10 –	– 1 3	– 5 6	– – 6	– 4 10	– 2 6
2 10 –	– 10 –	– 10 –	1 5 –	– 1 –	– 4 10	– – 5	– 4 –	– 2 –
1 18 –	– 8 8	– 8 –	1 – –	– – 10	– 3 6	– – 4	– 3 –	– 1 8
1 10 –	– 6 6	– 6 –	– 16 3	– – 8	– 2 6	– – 3	– 2 8	– 1 4
1 6 –	– 4 8	– 4 6	– 13 –	– – 6	– 1 8	– – 2	– 2 2	– 1 1
1 2 –	– 3 6	– 3 4	– 8 8	– – 5	– 1 4	– – 1½	– 2 –	– 1 –
2 – –	– 6 8	– 6 3	– 16 3	– – 10	– 3 –	– – 4	– 3 –	– 1 6
1 10 –	– 5 5	– 5 –	– 12 –	– – 8	– 2 6	– – 3	– 2 6	– 1 3
1 2 9	– 5 –	– 4 –	– 11 4	– – 7	– 2 2	– – 2½	– 2 –	– 1 –
1 – –	– 3 4	– 3 –	– 7 7	– – 6	– 1 6	– – 2	– 1 6	– – 9
– 16 3	– 2 6	– 2 3	– 5 5	– – 5	– – 11	– – 1½	– 1 3	– – 7
– 12 –	– 1 10	– 1 8	– 4 4	– – 3½	– – 8	– – 1	– 1 –	– – 6
– 16 –	– 2 6	– 2 6	– 8 8	– – 5	– 1 6	– – 2	– 1 8	– – 10
– 12 –	– 2 –	– 2 –	– 6 6	– – 4	– 1 3	– – 1½	– 1 4	– – 8
– 11 –	– 1 10	– 1 10	– 5 5	– – 3	– 1 1	– – 1½	– 1 1	– – 6½
– 10 –	– 1 4	– 1 4	– 4 –	– – 2½	– – 10	– – 1	– – 10	– – 5
– 8 6	– 1 2	– 1 2	– 3 –	– – 2	– – 6	– – 1	– 1 1	– – 5
– 6 6	– – 10	– – 10	– 2 –	– – 1½	– – 5	– – – ½	– – 11	– – 4

27 September 1821.

Abm Bradley King.

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

LETTER from Sir A. B. King to the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn; with Five Enclosures.

Sir, Dame-street, Dublin, 9th March 1822.

IN reference to my letter of the 22d January last, and in conformity to your wishes, expressed at the interview with which you were pleased to honour me, on the subject of the revision of my prices for stationery, I beg leave to transmit some more detailed information in further elucidation of that subject.

No. 1.—A statement of the present wholesale prices of English and Irish papers.

No. 2.—Expenses on importation of English paper.

No. 3.—Expenses of establishment, comprising warehouse rents, taxes, &c. and incidental expenses, with the salaries of the respective persons necessarily employed in the management of the business.

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of the actual cost of English and Irish papers, taking exchange at par, and estimating establishment at five per cent, with the prices now offered in the schedule submitted by Mr. Rice.

No. 5.—An account of the net sum received by the patentee for the supply of stationery to the different public offices for the year ending 5th January 1822.

These documents will, I hope, demonstrate how unreasonable is the calculation upon which the schedule submitted by the Excise Board was founded. The expenses of the importation of English papers amount to 13¾ per cent, as appears by the statement No. 2, given to me by a most respectable house; and you will perceive, by No. 1, that the first cost of Irish papers much exceeds the wholesale prices of the like denomination of English papers in the London market. Yet I am called upon to supply the former at 10 per cent, and the latter for 3½ per cent on the London wholesale prices. It is therefore, I submit, quite clear, taking exchange even at par, (and it is rarely so low,) and estimating for establishment, which, owing to the very troublesome and retail nature of the business of supply to the public offices, is not less than five per cent, that were I to accede to the terms proposed I should be a considerable loser.

With respect to rule work, I have only to observe, that the price at which I have proposed to furnish it is the trade price of Dublin for the last twenty years, and, to my knowledge, there are departments who pay more to others.

The scale which I have laid down to govern the prices for binding, I am ready to prove, by the testimony of the most respectable master binders in this city, is no more than what is charged by the master binders to the trader to sell again for profit.

These are the three principal heads in the schedule to which exceptions have been taken. The various other items have not been objected to by Mr. Rice; and I shall only now add, that I am most willing to submit to any mode by which my charges (which are under the trade prices of Dublin) may be controlled, or to give any other information which you may think proper to call for.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ab^m Bradley King.*

Enclosure, No. 1.

STATEMENT, showing the first Cost Price of English Papers, exclusive of the Expenses of Importation, which is 13¾ per cent, according to the Scale at the foot hereof; also showing the first Cost Prices of corresponding Papers of Irish Manufacture, as per Certificate of Manufacturer.

DESCRIPTION OF PAPER.	ENGLISH Wholesale Price per Ream.	IRISH Wholesale Price, as per Certificate of the Manufacturers.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Imperial	5 13 6	7 – –
Super royal	4 – 6	5 – –
Royal	3 6 6	4 4 –
Medium	2 10 6	3 – –
Demy	1 15 9	2 3 –
Large thick post	1 13 –	2 2 –
Large thin post	1 6 9	1 16 –
Thick post	1 7 6	1 16 –
Thin post	1 2 6	1 8 –
Foolscap	1 2 –	1 6 –

Enclosure, No. 1.—*continued.*

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

Imperial	140/
Super royal	108/
Royal	84/
Medium	60/
Demy	42/
La. thick post	42/
La. thin post	36/
Thick post	36/
Thin post	28/
Superfine foolscap	26/

It is to be observed that these are the prices charged to me by the manufacturer, as wholesale prices.

(signed) *A. B. K.*

The above are the present prices of our superfine papers.

March 7th, 1822. (signed) *Wm Pickering & Son.*

	Per Ream.
Imperial	£. 7 – –
Super royal	5 – –
Royal	4 4 –
Medium	3 – –
Demy	2 2 –
La. thick post	2 – –
La. thin post	1 16 –
Thick post	1 16 –
Thin post	1 8 –
Superfine foolscap	1 6 –

It is to be observed that these are the prices charged to me by the manufacturer, as wholesale prices.

(signed) *A. B. K.*

I certify the above prices are what I charge for my superfine papers.

(signed) *Christr M'Donnel.*

Enclosure, No. 2.

EXPENSES of Three Cases containing English Papers, the amount of the Invoice of which was £.93. 3. 6. British, imported within the current Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Three Cases	3	10	10
Expenses to Liverpool	5	16	7
Freight	–	16	8
Charges at Custom-house	–	13	4
Insurance	1	10	–
£.	12	7	5

being 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the pound British.

Enclosure, No. 3.

EXPENSE of Establishment, Warehouse Rents, Taxes, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
2 Book-keepers	350	–	–
3 Shopmen	200	–	–
2 Foremen and overseers	268	5	–
3 Porters	126	15	–
1 horse and cart	30	–	–
Rents, house, offices and warehouse	145	10	–
Taxes	60	–	–
Coals and candles	70	–	–
Insurance of concerns	30	–	–
Incidental repairs, on an average	100	–	–
	1,380	10	–
To which may be added interest on 10,000 *l.* capital, sunk in concerns	1,000	–	–
£.	2,380	10	–

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

Enclosure, No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the first Cost Prices of English and Irish Papers, contrasted with the Prices which are now offered by the Board of Excise to the Patentee, taking the rate of Exchange at par, and valuing Establishment at Five per Cent.

DENOMINATION of PAPER.	ENGLISH PAPERS.		IRISH PAPERS.	
	First Cost Price per Ream, to the Patentee.	Price that is offered by the Excise to the Patentee.	First Cost Price, per Ream, to the Patentee.	Price that is offered by the Excise to the Patentee.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Imperial	7 3 8	6 15 4	7 – –	6 7 4
Super royal	5 3 5	4 16 –	5 – –	4 10 3
Royal	4 4 10	3 19 4	4 4 –	3 14 7
Medium	3 5 –	3 – 3	3 – –	2 16 8
Demy	2 5 8	2 2 9	2 2 –	2 – 2
Large thick post	not in use in the Excise Department.			
Large thin post				
Thick post	1 15 5	1 13 8	1 16 –	1 11 8
Thin post	1 8 10	1 6 11	1 8 –	1 5 3
Foolscap	1 8 2	1 6 2	1 6 –	1 4 8

Enclosure, No. 5.

ACCOUNT of Net Sum received by the Patentee for the supply of Stationery to the Public Offices, for one year.

Amount received from the several departments for the year from 5th January 1821 to 5th January 1822 - - - - - - - - - - £. 30,688. 18. 10.

LETTER from W. Gregory, Esq. to Sir A. B. King, Bart.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 30th March 1822.

I HAVE laid before the Lord Lieutenant your letters of the 22d January and the 9th instant, stating the grounds on which you consider the offer already made to you on the subject of the supply of stationery, to be such as you should not be justified in accepting, and requesting that it may therefore be revised.

Upon consideration of the statement contained in your letter, and on a minute comparison of your prices with those at which other most respectable houses in the trade will engage to furnish paper for the use of the Irish Government, the Lord Lieutenant does not consider it compatible with the public interest to authorize the payment to you of any larger price for paper than that specified in Mr. Grant's letter of the 28th December.

His Excellency, however, is ready to admit that in making that calculation, the necessity of an establishment for the delivery of the paper as required from time to time by the several departments in Ireland was overlooked, he consequently deems it just, that in the event of your accepting the contract for paper on the terms already specified (viz. of receiving 10 per cent above the London price for English, and 3½ per cent above the London price for Irish paper), you should be further entitled to charge 6½ per cent on the amount of each bill delivered by you, to cover the fair expense of establishment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Gregory.*

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)
On supplying the Public Offices.

LETTER from W. Gregory, Esq. to the Commissioners of Excise.

Gentlemen, Dublin Castle, 30th March 1822.

I AM commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that Sir Abraham Bradley King having stated the grounds on which he considers the offer already made to him on the subject of the supply of stationery, to be such as he should not be justified in accepting, and requesting that it might therefore be revised, Sir Abraham Bradley King has been informed, that upon consideration of the statements he has made, and on a minute comparison of his prices with those at which other respectable houses in the trade would engage to furnish paper for the use of the Irish Government, the Lord Lieutenant does not consider it compatible with the public interests to authorise the payment to him of any larger price than that specified in Mr. Grant's letter of the 28th December to your Board.

Sir A. B. King has however been further informed, that his Excellency is ready to admit that on making that calculation, the necessity of an establishment for the delivery of the paper as required from time to time by the several departments in Ireland, was overlooked; and he consequently deems it just, in the event of his accepting the contract for paper on the terms already specified (viz. of receiving 10 per cent above the London price for English, and 3½ per cent above the London price for Irish paper), he should be further entitled to charge 6½ per cent on the amount of each bill delivered by him, to cover the expenses of establishment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Gregory.*

LETTER from Sir A. B. King to William Gregory, Esq.

Sir, Dame-street, 1st April 1822.

I HAD the honour this day to receive your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, in which you intimate that his Excellency has been pleased, in reference to my letters of the 22d January and 9th ultimo, to think it just, that in the event of my accepting the contract for paper on the terms theretofore specified, I should be further entitled to charge six and a half per cent on the amount of each bill delivered to cover the expense of establishment.

And in reply, I hope I may be pardoned for again most respectfully and earnestly soliciting his Excellency's further consideration of the communications which have taken place upon this subject; the expenses of importing paper, as per statement furnished me by a most respectable house in this city, who had but recently made the importation (not wishing to rely exclusively upon my own accounts, and a copy of which I transmitted in my letter of the 9th ultimo) exceeding twelve per cent, and the exchange in the currencies being generally at par, may be fairly averaged (though not unfrequently higher) at twelve per cent; when are added to these expenses, the remuneration necessarily expected for capital employed, and for the personal labour in superintending a most troublesome and responsible trade, I am wholly at a loss to account for the proposals stated to have been received from other houses to the effect mentioned, unless with a view of placing themselves, at any hazard, in a situation now enjoyed for nearly a century by my family and myself, and with the ultimate prospect of obtaining less disadvantageous terms.

I should hope that in the adjustment of this matter, it may not be deemed a consideration wholly personal, that I have now passed the entire of my life in the public service, to the exclusion of all other pursuits, and especially as it is the fact, that I have been deprived of a distributive share of the fortunes of my family, upon the idea entertained by them of the permanency of my office, and that I had been under the grant from the Crown theretofore most amply provided for.

With respect to the terms charged stationery wares heretofore delivered by me, I have to entreat his Excellency's permission to recall his recollection to the fact, that such charges have been made in reference to a schedule approved of by the most respectable persons in the trade in this city. And I have now further to submit, in order to ascertain beyond a doubt the strict propriety of these charges, which have been questioned by the Commissioners of Excise, that I may be permitted to institute a proceeding at law against that board for the balances now due to me, and the payment of which has been postponed; on which trial a full opportunity will be afforded to all parties for investigating the matter at issue, and the result of which will, I trust, prove to his Excellency the fairness of my dealings.

In suggesting this mode of ascertaining the correctness of my charges, I beg to disclaim any intentional disrespect, or being actuated by improper feeling towards that honourable board, and I have to entreat that his Excellency will believe that it only arises from the anxious but natural wish to satisfy his Excellency's government, and to disabuse the public mind, if labouring, as unhappily it may be expected to do, under impressions most industriously excited, and resulting from circumstances beyond the control of

Sir, &c.

(signed) *Abm. Bradley King.*

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(A.)

On supplying the Public Offices.

LETTER from William Gregory, Esq. to Sir A. B. King.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 20th April 1822.

I HAVE received and laid before the Lord Lieutenant your letter of the 1st instant, representing the injurious effect which a reduction in the price allowed for stationery supplied to the public departments in Ireland will have on your emoluments, and requesting a further consideration of the communication which has been made to you on the subject.

I have received his Excellency's commands to acquaint you, that however he may regret the diminution of profit which may result to you from the substitution of the prices now offered for stationery for those heretofore charged by you, he cannot permit this circumstance to interfere with the superior regard which his Excellency is bound to pay to the public interests, especially as the income which you may have derived from any prices charged exceeding the fair mercantile profit on the stationery furnished, cannot be considered as falling within the provisions of the patent which you hold as his Majesty's stationer.

You have already been made aware of the grounds upon which the prices offered are supposed to afford a liberal compensation to the person undertaking the supply, and I have therefore only to add, that if it should not appear to you consistent with your interests to continue the supply of stationery on those terms, his Excellency will have no alternative but that of advertising for tenders for the supply of stationery to the public departments in Ireland, and accepting that offer which may be made on terms most advantageous to the public, or of adopting any other course which may be considered most eligible for procuring the stationery at the prices now offered.

In reply to that part of your letter which requests permission to bring the prices charged for your stationery to the test by instituting a suit against the Commissioners of Excise, I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that it is undoubtedly open to you to adopt any course which you may consider most effectual for obtaining payment of what may be due to you, but that it is impossible for the Government to sanction a proceeding of this nature, leading, as it necessarily must, to considerable expense, and by no means requisite for establishing the only point at issue between the Government and yourself, viz. the price at which stationery can be furnished for the use of the several offices in Ireland.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Gregory.*

LETTER from the Right hon. H. Goulburn to Sir A. B. King, Bart.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 22d October 1822.

AS you expressed a wish to have distinctly stated in one letter the terms upon which the Government require you in future to furnish supplies of stationery for the public offices in Dublin, which have been already communicated to you in Mr. Grant's letter of the 28th December 1821, and in Mr. Gregory's of the 30th March last.

I have now to acquaint you, that the price which is agreed to be paid to you for English paper, is 10 per cent above the London wholesale price, and for Irish paper 3 ½ above the London wholesale price of corresponding paper; and you will be further allowed to charge 6 ½ per cent on the amount of each bill for paper delivered by you to any public department. The London prices are in all cases to be reduced into Irish currency, at the rate of exchange. The certificate of the London prices is to be quarterly furnished from the Treasury to you, and to the several departments.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Goulburn.*

LETTER from Sir Abraham Bradley King, Bart. to the Right hon. H. Goulburn.

Sir, Dame-street, 2d December 1822.

AS I find the price of ruling has not been mentioned in your letters of reference to the Boards of Customs and Excise, permit me most respectfully to solicit your attention thereto, and that you will be pleased to direct that the proper officers in those departments do make the strictest enquiry whether the prices stated by Mr. Rice will afford a fair and reasonable profit to the stationer.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Ab^m Bradley King.*

LETTER from the Right hon. Henry Goulburn to Sir A. B. King, Bart.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 9th December 1822.

I HAVE received your letter of the 2d instant, upon the subject of the price at which ruling is to be executed for the several departments, and I am to acquaint you that Mr. Rice's statement is to be adhered to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Goulburn.*

(B.)

REGULATIONS for checking Supplies of Stationery to Offices in Ireland.

LETTER from the Right Hon. Charles Grant to William Gregory, Esq.

Sir, Irish Office, London, 6 March 1821.

THE attention of Parliament having been so often directed to the subject of the supply of stationery to the different departments in Ireland, I have felt it my duty, in considering the estimates in which that article is introduced, and stated to be furnished for the use of my own offices, and the other public departments, (civil and military,) to make a very considerable reduction under that head, as well as under that of printing.

Ever since I held the office of Chief Secretary, I have been impressed with a conviction that, with common care, and an active superintendence, a considerable saving might be effected in both the one and the other. With this conviction, I request your attention to the necessity of establishing an efficient check over this expenditure; and in order to do so effectually, it occurs to me that you should select two of the clerks, one in the civil, the other in the military office, to keep an accurate account of all the stationery supplied to my two offices, as well as the other departments, (civil and military;) and also of the expenses that may be incurred for printing by each of them.

I would at the same time recommend that some one officer, in each of these departments, should be made responsible for every supply sent in, and that he should keep an accurate account of the distribution of all stationery articles *to each individual*, reporting the same at the end of each quarter to you; and that you should deliver such statement to the two clerks whom you may select in the civil and military offices, whose duty it must be understood will be to examine and check them, and communicate to you an abstract of the total supply furnished, of the article used, and of the quantity remaining in hand. In addition to these checks, I would also suggest that the King's stationer should be required to furnish the two clerks in question with bills of parcels, filled up with the prices, to be delivered when the supplies to each department are sent in. With such materials in our possession, I hope it will be practicable to prevent waste and profusion, and to keep the expenditure within moderate bounds.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *C. Grant.*

LETTER from Sir Charles Flint to William Gregory, Esq.

My dear Sir, Irish Office, London, 20 March 1821.

I AM directed by Mr. Grant to acknowledge the receipt of your * letter of the 13th instant, upon the subject of the regulation for checking the expenditure and delivery of stationery to the several public departments in Ireland; and in reply to the postscript of your letter, I beg leave to explain to you the intention of that part of Mr. Grant's letter of the 6th instant therein alluded to; it is, that some one officer in each of the departments, civil and military, to whom stationery is supplied, should be made responsible for every supply sent in, keeping an account of all articles supplied to each individual in his department, and who is to report at the end of each quarter to you, in order that the clerks in the Chief Secretary's office (whom you have appointed,) may compare the several accounts so reported to you, with the bills of parcels delivered by the King's stationer, which will enable you to form a judgment whether the supplies have been reasonable or not; Mr. Grant will therefore thank you to write to each of the departments accordingly.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *C. W. Flint.*

AGREEMENT with Sir A. B. King respecting the Supply of Stationery.

ON reference to the final arrangement made by Mr. Goulburn, I find the terms specified were, 10 per cent on the London prices for papers of English manufacture, and 3½ per cent upon that of Irish manufacture; and that Alderman King should be further entitled to add to each bill 6½ per cent, to cover the expense of establishment, making 16½ per cent, and 10 per cent.

The arrangement entered into with Alderman King, I contend, is to the advantage of the Government, inasmuch as a public establishment would, at the very lowest estimate, cost 4,000*l.* a year; and 16 per cent upon the whole supply, viz. 25,000*l.*, only amounts to that sum; and much of the paper supplied to the revenue departments is of Irish manufacture, consequently, reducing the per centage, besides which there would be the expense of purchasing Alderman King's patent.

* This letter was sent to Ireland amongst some other papers relating to stationery, and was lost.

(C.)

ABSTRACT of His Majesty's Stationer's Accounts for One Year, to 5th January 1829.

	Quarter ended 5th April.	Quarter ended 5th July.	Quarter ended 5th October.	Quarter ended 5th January.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lord Lieutenant's household	557 – 6	221 10 10	180 4 3	392 3 11 1/4	1,350 19 6
Chief Secretary's Office, Civil Department	211 12 6	137 6 7 1/4	249 19 8 3/4	219 3 4 1/2	818 2 2 1/2
Ditto War ditto	69 6 10 1/2	56 1 10 1/2	79 17 6 1/4	48 12 1 1/4	253 18 4 1/2
Treasury, Vice-Treasurer's Office	150 17 6 1/2	222 9 6 1/4	213 7 – 1/4	156 5 8 1/4	742 19 9 3/4
— Teller's Office	61 9 1	82 4 2 1/4	80 11 7 3/4	61 13 – 1/2	285 17 11 1/2
— Chancellor of the Exchequer	4 15 8 1/2	- - -	13 16 3 1/4	- - -	18 11 11 5/8
Sinking Fund	7 10 – 3/4	6 14 8	5 – 10	22 7 –	51 12 6 3/4
Life Annuity clerk	3 1 5	3 5 9 5/8	3 1 5	4 – 11 1/2	13 9 7 1/4
Commander of the Forces	21 9 6 3/4	26 – 5 1/4	26 14 5 3/4	22 13 8 1/2	96 18 2 1/4
Adjutant-General's Office	34 19 10	58 – 11 1/2	45 9 8 1/2	39 16 3 1/4	178 6 9 1/4
Quartermaster-General's Office	24 7 8 1/2	16 1 8	18 19 2 1/4	25 18 10 1/2	85 7 5 1/4
Yeomanry Office	8 8 9 3/4	5 17 9 3/4	4 1 7 1/4	8 16 8	27 4 10 1/4
Office of Arms	13 11 2 1/2	15 11 9 1/2	8 13 7	14 9 9 3/4	52 6 4 3/4
Medical Board	13 2 – 1/4	14 4 5	10 9 2 1/2	6 7 11 1/4	44 3 8
Total Amount of His Majesty's Stationers Accounts for the Year ended 5th January 1829				£.	4,019 19 4
Deduct paid out of Grant of Sessions 1829					884 12 11
TOTAL paid out of Grant 1828				£.	3,135 6 5

(D.)

ANNUAL Allowances of Stationery to the Lord Lieutenant's Household.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
The chamberlain	26 11 5	The butler	9 14 5
The comptroller	26 11 5	The cook	10 13 9
The steward	26 11 5	His Excellency's own man	5 12 8
The master of the ceremonies	26 11 5	The confectioner	4 9 11
The master of the horse	26 11 5	The state porter	16 8 1
The house steward, for family use	12 12 1	Ditto for Castle Chapel	8 4 7
Ditto his own use	9 1 6	The gentleman porter	14 6 7 1/2
Ditto board green cloth	8 12 3	The gardener	12 – 2
His Excellency's first chaplain	11 14 –	The state coachman	4 19 10
Her Excellency's principal female attendant	6 10 9	The head groom	6 2 3
The housekeeper	6 12 10	The grooms of the chamber	3 5 –

(E.)

Appendix, No. 19.
Stationery.
(E.)
Lord Lieutenant's Household.

AN ACCOUNT of Stationary furnished for the use of the Lord Lieutenant's Household, Quarter ending the 5th April 1828, by A. B: King, His Majesty's Stationer.

1828:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January - 9	200 Hudson's Bay pens - - - -	2 16 –	
– –	24 extra pencils - - - - -	– 16 –	
– –	Two lbs. taper - - - - - -	– 8 –	
– –	Two lbs. sealing wax - - - - -	– 13 –	
– –	Two packs cards - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	One plated taper stand - - - -	– 18 –	
– 10	Half lb. taper - - - - - -	– 2 –	
– –	Treble almanack, kd. - - - - -	– 19 6	
– –	Patent ink glass - - - - -	– 7 6	
– –	Two almanacks - - - - - -	– 7 –	
– 16	Half ream demy 4to. gilt - - - -	- - -	– 13 7
– –	Half ream note ditto - - - - -	- - -	– 6 10
– –	One lb. sealing wax - - - - -	– 6 6	
– –	Half hundred Hamburgh pens - - -	– 10 6	
– –	Ream demy 4to. gilt - - - -	- - -	1 7 2
– –	Ream note ditto - - - - -	- - -	– 13 7
– –	Half ream demy folio - - - -	- - -	1 2 –
– –	Half ream cartridge - - - - -	1 16 11	
– –	100 Hudson's Bay pens - - - -	1 8 –	
– –	Bottle ink - - - - - -	– 1 7	
– –	One lb. sealing wax - - - - -	– 6 6	
– –	One penknife - - - - - -	– 4 6	
– –	One dispatch box, covered Morocco - -	3 – –	
– –	One pair scissars - - - - -	– 4 6	
– –	Five quires blotting - - - - -	– 5 –	
– –	Ebony ink stand and bottles - - -	3 3 –	
– –	One dozen red tape - - - - -	– 8 –	
– –	One dozen pencils - - - - -	– 5 –	
– –	Patent ink bottle - - - - -	– 10 –	
– –	Box wafers, one lb. taper - - - -	– 8 –	
– –	100 Hamburgh pens, two Indian rubbers -	1 3 –	
– 23	Treble almanack, Ka. - - - - -	– 19 6	
– –	Half hundred Hamburgh pens - - -	– 10 6	
– –	Three treble almanacks, Ka. - - -	2 18 6	
– –	One book, printed, ruled and bound calf, "Inquiry Book" - - - - -	1 4 1½	
– –	One ditto, printed, ruled and bound calf, "Numerical Book" - - - - -	1 2 3¾	– 12 –
– –	One ditto, "Alphabetical Book" - -	– 10 7½	– 4 11½
– 29	Amount of John Reade's account for cutlery, Lord Wellesley - - - - -	2 12 –	
February - 2	Ream medium 4to. black edge - - -	- - -	1 16 –
– –	Ream note ditto - - - - -	- - -	– 18 –
– –	One lb. sealing wax - - - - -	– 6 6	
– –	100 Hamburgh pens - - - - -	1 1 –	
– –	12 pieces tape - - - - - -	– 8 –	
– –	Six pencils - - - - - -	– 2 6	
– –	One lb. taper - - - - - -	– 4 –	
– –	One penknife - - - - - -	– 4 6	
– –	One pair scissars - - - - -	– 4 6	
– –	Taper stand - - - - - -	– 5 –	
– –	Two packs large cards, gilt - - -	– 8 –	
– –	Three army lists - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	Two scrap books, imperial Morocco - -	- - -	10 10 –
– 4	100 Hudson's Bay pens - - - -	1 8 –	
– –	Half ream 4to. gilt - - - - -	- - -	– 13 7
– –	Half ream note ditto - - - - -	- - -	– 6 10
– –	Small box wafers - - - - -	– 2 –	
– 6	Box floats - - - - - - -	– 4 –	
– 12	The head cook's allowance, stationery for one year - - - - - - -	10 13 9	
– –	The groom of the chambers - - -	3 5 –	
– 15	Half ream demy 4to. gilt - - - -	- - -	– 13 7
– –	Half ream note ditto - - - - -	- - -	– 6 10

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(E.)

Lord Lieutenant's Household.

1828:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
February - 15	100 Hamburgh pens	1 1 –	
– –	Half ream propatria gilt	– – –	– 17 11
– –	Patent ink bottle	– 7 6	
– –	Six quires blotting	– 6 –	
– –	Half ream tissue paper	1 10 –	
– –	Six portfolios	2 13 –	
– 16	Patent ink stand	– 7 6	
– 21	Half ream extra propatria gilt	– – –	1 3 3
– –	Half ream medium 4to. ditto	– – –	– 18 –
– –	Half ream ditto black edge	– – –	– 18 –
– –	Half ream note gilt	– – –	– 9 –
– –	Half ream ditto black edge	– – –	– 9 –
– –	Two lb. sealing wax	– 13 –	
– –	One plated candlestick	– 14 –	
– –	Two lb. candles	– 8 –	
– –	One box wafers	– 3 –	
– –	One dozen tape	– 8 –	
– –	Six pencils	– 2 6	
– –	Penknife and scissars	– 7 9	
– –	Bottle ink	– 1 7	
– –	Jar red ink	– 1 6	
– –	One account book	– 15 –	
– –	Two sheets pins	– 3 –	
– –	Six memorandum books	1 7 6	
– –	One paper folder	– 2 6	
– –	Pounce box and pounce	– 4 6	
– –	One wafer seal	– 2 6	
– –	Treble almanack, Ka.	1 – 6	Lettered.
– –	One large dispatch box, lettered	4 4 –	
– –	One Indian rubber	– 1 6	
– 22	Half lb. taper	– 2 –	
– –	Half hundred pens	– 10 6	
– –	One lb. sealing wax	– 6 6	
– –	Half ream demy 4to.	– – –	– 11 10
– –	Half ream note ditto	– – –	– 6 1¼
– –	Two treble almanacks, Ka. chapel	1 19 –	
– 23	One book propatria aph^{t}	– 13 8½	
– –	Half ream extra propatria	– – –	– 19 5
– –	Half ream medium 4to. gilt	– – –	– 18 –
– –	Half ream note ditto	– – –	– 9 –
– –	One lb. sealing wax	– 6 6	
– –	One plated candlestick	– 14 –	
– –	Two lb. candles	– 8 –	
– –	One dozen tape, box wafers	– 11 –	
– –	Six pencils	– 2 6	
– –	Penknife and scissars	– 15 6	
– –	Treble almanack, Ka.	– 19 6	
– –	Two sheets pins	– 3 –	
– –	Paper folder	– 2 6	
– –	Six memorandum books	– 18 10	
– –	Ivory pounce box	– 4 6	
– –	Piece of Indian rubber	– 1 6	
– –	One G. R. seal	– 7 6	
– –	Bottle ink	– 1 7	
– –	Jar red ink	– 1 6	
– –	Large dispatch box	4 10 –	
– –	Two shades	– 5 –	
– –	One lb. sealing wax	– 6 6	
– –	One dozen pencils	– 5 –	
– –	One book demy 4to. half bound	– 6 6	
– 26	10 quires propatria	– – –	– 14 11½
– –	10 quires demy 4to.	– – –	– 11 10
– –	Half hundred pens	– 6 –	
– –	Four ink glasses	– 8 –	
– –	Two reams lapping	3 – –	
– –	Four balls cord	– 3 4	
– –	Four ditto	– 3 4	
– –	Bottle ink	– 1 7	
– –	Treble almanack, lettered	– 11 6	
– –	Ream demy 8vo. gilt	– – –	– 13 7
– –	One lb. sealing wax	– 6 6	
– –	100 Hudson's Bay pens	1 8 –	
– –	Ream demy 4to. gilt	– – –	1 6 2
– 27	Half ream demy folio	– – –	1 2 –
– –	Ream extra propatria	– – –	1 18 10
– –	Ream post 4to.	– – –	– 18 10
– –	Ream ditto gilt	– – –	1 1 2½
– –	Ream note gilt	– – –	– 11 1

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(E.)

Lord Lieutenant's Household.

1828:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
February - 27	Ream hot pressed demy 4to. gilt - - -	- - -	1 7 2
– –	Ream note gilt - - - - - -	- - -	– 13 7
– –	Half ream blotting - - - - -	- - -	– 9 7½
– –	Half ream cartridge - - - - -	1 16 11	
– –	Ream lapping - - - - - -	1 – –	
– –	Ream fine lapping - - - -	1 10 –	
– –	Half ream brown paper - - - -	1 1 –	
– –	100 Hudson's Bay pens - - -	1 3 –	
– –	100 Hamburgh pens - - - - -	1 1 –	
– –	24 pencils - - - - - - -	1 –	
– –	Four lbs. sealing wax - - - -	1 6 –	
– –	Four lbs. taper - - - - -	– 16 –	
– –	Four plated candlesticks - - -	2 2 –	
– –	Two boxes wafers - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	Four dozen tape - - - - -	1 12 –	
– –	Six paper folders - - - - -	– 18 –	
– –	Four penknives - - - - -	2 3 –	
– –	Four pair scissars - - - - -	1 4 –	
– –	Two bad kinds, ivory handles - - -	– 15 –	
– –	Ream tissue paper - - - - -	3 – –	
– –	Four jars red ink - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	Six jars black ink - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	Two ditto blue - - - - -	– 3 –	
– –	Three large plated inkstands - - -	13 13 –	
– –	Six large cut glass ink bottles - - -	– 12 –	
– –	Two rulers - - - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	Six memorandum books - - - -	– 10 –	
– –	Six ditto - - - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	12 ditto - - - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	12 sheets pins - - - - -	– 14 –	
– –	One pound and a half pins - - - -	– 7 6	
– –	Six cards green ribbon - - - -	– 18 –	
– –	Six bobbins silk - - - - -	1 1 –	
– –	Vellum slips - - - - - -	– 3 –	
– –	Six slates and cutters - - - -	– 5 –	
– –	12 Indian rubbers - - - - -	– 12 –	
– –	Three erasing knives - - - - -	– 7 6	
– –	Six portfolios - - - - - -	3 11 –	
– –	Three bronze inkstands - - - -	5 4 6	
– 28	Six pieces tape - - - - - -	– 4 –	
– 29	One concordatum book, 1828 - - -	- - -	2 4 –
– –	One book demy, "Prisoners" - - -	- - -	1 19 9½
– –	12 pencils - - - - - -	– 5 –	
– –	One lb. sealing wax - - - - -	– 6 6	
– –	Half ream note gilt - - - - -	- - -	– 6 10
– –	Repairing ink bottle - - - - -	– 1 6	
– –	Four boards and slats for files - - -	– 8 –	
– –	One dinner book - - - - -	– 17 10½	
– –	Six taper stands - - - - -	1 10 –	
– –	Three lb. taper - - - - - -	– 12 –	
– –	Two ivory pounce boxes - - - -	– 5 –	
– –	12 boxes cut quills - - - - -	2 8 –	
– –	12 pencils in cedar - - - - -	– 2 –	
– –	Treble almanack, Ka. - - - -	1 – 6	Lettered.
March - - 3	Printing 50 dinner cards - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	One leger, house steward - - - -	1 9 4½	
– –	Ream demy 4to. gilt - - - - -	- - -	1 6 2
– –	Ream ditto gilt, all bound - - - -	- - -	1 10 –
– –	Ream extra I. K. 8vo. gilt - - - -	- - -	– 18 –
– –	Ream extra propatria gilt - - - -	- - -	2 6 6
– –	Ream ditto gilt, all bound - - - -	- - -	2 12 –
– –	One folio blotter - - - - -	– 10 6	
– –	One 4to. blotter - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	Pack gilt cards - - - - - -	– 4 –	
– –	Three army lists - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	One lb. sealing wax - - - - -	– 6 6	
– –	Two packs cards - - - - -	– 6 –	
– –	One taper stand - - - - -	– 5 –	
– –	Half lb. taper - - - - - -	– 2 –	
– –	Two penknives - - - - - -	1 4 –	
– –	Quart ink - - - - - -	– 1 7	
– –	Two wafer seals, ivory handles - - -	– 12 –	
– –	One ditto, box handle - - - -	– 6 –	
– 6	Ream note gilt - - - - - -	- - -	– 11 1½
– –	Printing 400 cards - - - - -	2 – –	
– –	Ditto 200 cards - - - - - -	– 12 –	
– –	Six sticks of wax - - - - -	– 4 –	

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(E.)

Lord Lieutenant's Household.

1828:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
March - - 6	Half quire letter laid - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7
- -	Half quire gilt - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8
- -	Half quire hot-pressed gilt 8vo. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5
- -	Half ditto plain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4
- -	Printing 50 cards - - - - -	-	4	-			
- -	Ream of extra I. K. note - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	-
- -	Secretary's Guide - - - - -	-	5	-			
- -	Ecclesiastical Register - - - -	-	16	-			
- -	Beaufort's Map of Ireland - - - -	1	10	-			
- -	Half lb. sealing wax - - - - -	-	3	3			
- -	Three sticks wax - - - - -	-	2	-			
- -	100 Hudson's Bay pens - - - -	1	8	-			
- -	One box wafers - - - - - -	-	3	-			
- -	Ebony inkstand, cut bottles - - -	2	2	-			
- -	Two printed memorandum books - -	1	11	-			
- -	One taper stand - - - - -	-	5	-			
- -	Half lb. taper - - - - - -	-	2	-			
- 7	One 4to. book, half-bound - - - -	-	4	6			
- -	Pack large cards - - - - -	-	3	-			
- -	One letter book - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10	10½
- -	Six quires medium 4to. - - - -	-	-	-	-	10	-
- -	Six quires note - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	-
- -	Two quires demy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	6
- -	Engraving a plate - - - - -	-	15	-			
- -	Printing 200 cards - - - - -	1	-	-			
- -	Ditto 200, Chamberlain's box - - -	-	16	-			
- -	Ditto 100, his Excellency's box - -	-	8	-			
- -	Half ream demy - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	11	9¾
- -	Carlile's Dictionary, Ireland - - -	2	2	-			
- -	Treble Almanack, Aid-de-camp - - -	1	-	6			
- 8	24 pass books - - - - - -	6	18	-			
- -	Five books receipts, printed - - -	-	15	-			
- -	50 stamps, 1½ *d.* - - - - -	-	7	3½			
- -	50 ditto 3¾ *d.* - - - - -	-	15	7½			
- -	50 ditto 7½ *d.* - - - - -	1	11	3			
- -	25 ditto 1 *s.* - - - - - -	1	5	-			
- -	25 ditto 2 *s.* - - - - - -	2	10	-			
- -	One book demy 4to. in Morocco - - -	-	12	6			
- -	One propatria - - ditto - - - -	-	19	2¼			
- -	12 pass books - - ditto - - - -	1	10	-			
- -	Two application books, printed, ruled and bound - - - - - - -	2	8	-			
- -	Two levee books - - - - -	-	10	-			
- -	Printing 100 cards - - - - -	-	10	-			
- -	One book, printed, ruled and bound, for tradesmen's bills - - - - -	-	19	3¾			
- -	Four reams lapping - - - - -	6	-	-			
- -	Four balls twine - - - - -	-	3	-			
- -	Pair large scissars - - - - -	-	5	-			
- -	Office knife - - - - - -	-	4	6			
- -	Two large ebony inkstands - - - -	3	-	-			
- -	Two bronze inkstands - - - -	4	2	-			
- -	Six packs cards - - - - -	-	6	-			
- -	Half ream extra letter gilt - - - -	-	-	-	-	18	-
- -	Half ream note gilt - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9	-
- -	Five quires envelopes gilt - - - -	-	-	-	-	6	3
- -	One cellar book - - - - -	1	4	10¾			
- -	Printing 100 cards - - - - -	-	8	-			
- -	One stock book - - - - -	1	6	-			
- -	Two books for drawing-room - - -	-	12	-			
- -	100 Hudson's Bay pens - - - -	1	8	-			
- -	100 Hamburgh pens - - - - -	1	1	-			
- -	Book medium, half bound - - - -	-	15	3¾			
- -	Quarter pens, Hudson's Bay - - -	-	7	-			
- -	Ream demy 4to. - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	7½
- -	Two portfolios, lettered - - - -	1	5	-			
- -	Dispatch box - - - - - -	3	3	-			
- -	Printing 500 cards - - - - -	2	10	-			
- -	Quarter pens - - - - - -	-	3	-			
- -	One pound sealing-wax - - - -	-	6	6			
- -	Pack cards - - - - - -	-	1	-			
- -	Printing 100 cards - - - - -	-	8	-			
- -	50 cards medium 4to. ruled and bound Morocco, lettered, "Miscellaneous and Ecclesiastical" - - - - - -	1	10	-			
- -	Four blotters - - - - - -	1	10	-			
- 19	One book propatria, printed, ruled and bound, lettered "Presents" - - - - -	-	11	6			

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(E.)

Lord Lieutenant's Household.

1828:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
March - - 20	One book demy 4to. printed, and lettered "Charities" - - - - - - -		- 17	6			
- -	Half ream medium 4to. gilt - - - -	-	-	-		- 18	-
- -	Printing 100 cards - - - - -		- 10	-			
- 21	One pound sealing wax - - - -		- 6	6			
- -	One dozen pencils - - - - -		- 5	-			
- -	Three pieces tape - - - - -		- 2	-			
- -	Two Indian rubbers - - - - -		- 5	-			
- -	Map Dublin, varnished - - - -		1 10	-			
- -	Engraving a plate - - - - -		- 6	-			
- -	Printing 500 cards - - - - -		1 10	-			
- -	One ticket case - - - - - -		- 5	6			
- -	12 balls twine - - - - - -		- 10	-			
- -	12 ditto - - - - - - -		- 10	-			
- -	Ream large lapping - - - - -		1 10	-			
- -	Two large portfolios, lettered - - -		1 10	-			
- -	One taper stand - - - - -		- 5	-			
- -	Quarter pound taper - - - -		- 1	-			
- 24	Six printed order books - - - -		2 2	-			
- -	Ream demy 4to. gilt - - - - -	-	-	-		1 6	2
- -	Treble almanack, K. A. - - - -		- 19	6			
- -	Printing 78 cards, list his Excellency's household - - - - - - - -		- 13	6			
- -	One letter-book - - - - - -		- 12	-			
- -	Three packs tickets - - - - -		- 2	-			
- -	Ream lapping - - - - - -		1 10	-			
- -	Two memorandum books, purple Morocco -		1 5	-			
- -	Printing 500 8vo. notes - - - -		1 5	-			
- -	30 dozen wine labels - - - - -		5 5	-			
- 28	Jar red ink - - - - - -		- 1	6			
- -	Round ruler - - - - - -		- 2	6			
- -	200 Bramah's pens - - - - -		- 6	-			
- -	One penholder - - - - - -		- 10	6			
- 29	Box Bramah's pens - - - - -		- 6	-			
- -	One penholder - - - - - -		- 10	6			
- -	Half ream note gilt - - - - -	-	-	-		- 6	10
- -	Half ream plain ditto - - - -	-	-	-		- 6	-
- -	Half ream envelopes - - - -	-	-	-		- 12	-
- -	Dispatch box, patent lock - - - -		2 10	-			
- 31	One book propatria printed, ruled and bound Morocco - - - - - - -		1 17	4			
- -	Two Russia leather dispatch boxes, patent locks, &c. - - - - - -		6 6	-			
- -	Printing 100 appointments - - - -		1 -	8			
April - - 1	One levee book - - - - - -		- 7	6			
- 2	Three army lists - - - - -		- 6	-			
- -	Three navy lists - - - - -		- 7	6			
- -	Two quires blotting - - - - -		- 2	-			
- -	Two visiting books - - - - -		- 15	-			
- -	One year's allowance for the butler to the Board Green Cloth - - - - -		8 12	3			
- -	Half pound taper - - - - -		- 2	-			
- -	One book demy, ruled and bound, calf extra, with best Album lock - - - -		1 17	3			
- -	Six pieces tape - - - - - -		- 4	-			
- 5	Half ream demy 4to. gilt - - - -	-	-	-		- 13	1
- -	Half ream ex. propatria gilt - - -	-	-	-		1 3	3
- -	Half ream demy 8vo. ditto - - -	-	-	-		- 6	10
- -	100 Hamburgh pens - - - - -		1 1	-			
- -	One pound sealing wax - - - -		- 6	6			
- -	One penholder - - - - - -		- 10	6			
- -	Three ruled account books - - -		- 11	-			
- -	One book propatria - - - - -		- 6	6			
- -	Three memorandum books - - - -		- 9	6			
- -	Two packs cards - - - - -		- 4	-			
- -	Beaufort's map Ireland, on a roller - -		1 11	6			
- -	Two remembrancers, in Morocco - -		1 11	-			
- -	To amount of Joseph M'Neill's account for binding work executed for the Marquess Wellesley, as per account - - - -	-	-	-		17 5	-
- -	Printing 1,000 8vo. notes for state porter -		1 10	-			
- -	Ditto 1,000 receipts - - - - -		1 5	-			
- -	One year's allowance to the comptroller of his Excellency's household - - -		26 11	5			
- -	Ditto state steward - - - - -		26 11	5			
- -	Ditto house steward for the family's use -		12 12	1			
- -	Ditto his own use - - - - -		9 1	6			

(continued)

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(E.)

Lord Lieutenant's Household.

1828:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
April - - 5	One year's allowance to the principal female attendant - - - - - -	6	10	9			
– –	Ditto the housekeeper - - - -	6	12	10			
– –	Ditto the butler - - - - -	9	14	5			
– –	Ditto the cook - - - - - -	10	13	9			
– –	Ditto his Excellency's own man - - -	5	12	8			
– –	Ditto the confectioners - - - -	4	9	11			
– –	Ditto the state porter - - - -	16	8	1			
– –	Ditto castle chapel - - - - -	8	4	7			
– –	Ditto the gardener - - - - -	12	–	2			
– –	Ditto state coachman - - - -	4	19	10			
– –	Ditto the head groom - - - -	6	2	3			
– –	Ditto grooms of the chamber - - -	3	5	–			
– –	Ditto his Excellency's 1st chaplain - -	11	14	–			
– –	6½ per cent allowed by the Government to cover the expense of the patentee's establishment - - - - - -	-	-	-	5	6	9½
– –	Amount first column - - - - -	-	-	-	469	10	7
– –	£.	469	10	7	557	–	6

I certify only to such parts of this bill as relate to the period of the Marquis of Anglesey's Government of Ireland.

W. Gosset.

17th May 1828.

I certify, that I produced vouchers in support of that part of this account which relates to the Marquis Wellesley (and the Lord Primate's as a Lord Justice) Government, and lodged same in Colonel Gosset's office with Mr. Franklin, his clerk.

For A. B. King,

William Stoker.

(A true copy.) *W. Stoker.*

17th May 1828. Book-Keeper.

(F.)

(F.)
Affidavit of A. Bradley King.

Abraham Bradley King, His Majesty's Stationer, maketh oath and saith, that the prices charged for stationery in the annexed accounts, for quarter ending 5th April 1828, and amounting to the sum of 1,191 *l.* 12 *s.* 10½ *d.* are not at any higher rate than what has been agreed upon between him and the Government for stationery of the like description, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief.

(signed) *Abm. Bradley King.*

Sworn before me, this 17th day of May 1828.

(signed) *James Blacker.*

(G.)

AN ACCOUNT of the sums paid for Stationery out of the gross receipts of the Excise in Ireland, specifying the charges of the different articles, during the year 1828.

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(G.)

Sums paid out of the Excise.

	£.	s.	d.
Quarter ended 5th April 1828	2,172	1	1
— 5th July 1828	1,487	18	6
— 10th October 1828	1,496	– 11	½
— 5th January 1829	1,704	5	10
£.	6,860	6	4 ½

Excise Office, London, 28th May 1829.

J. Ewbank,
Gen[l] Acc[t].

Scale of Prices of Stationery, supplied by Sir A. B. King, His Majesty's Stationer.

Pens as per sample	21/ 9/9 6/
Ink per quart	1/4 ½
Chest inkstands	8/
Round ditto	2/4
Penknives	4/6 and 3/6
Pencils per dozen	5/
Sealing wax per lb.	6/6
Wax taper per lb.	4/
Wafers per lb.	4/7 ½
Cards, large gilt	4/
– plain	2/6
– extra	5/ and 3/
Parchment, per skin	2/6
Ruling, per quire: imperial, 11 *d.*; super royal, 9 ¼ *d.*; royal, 7 ½ *d.*; medium, 5 ½ *d.*; demy, 3 ¾ *d.*; foolscap, 2 ¾ *d.*	

A quarterly return of the London wholesale prices of stationery is transmitted to this Board from the castle, by which the stationer's bills are examined and paid; to which is added, by the order of the chief secretary of the Lord Lieutenant,

10 per cent on English paper,
3 ½ per cent on Irish paper,
6 ½ on the total amount of paper and binding.

The wholesale prices of stationery for the quarter ending 5th July 1828 is annexed, also the scale by which the binding is checked.

(signed) *C. Fitzgerald,*
Storekeeper.

(H.)

Appendix, No. 19. Stationery. (H.) Customs.

CUSTOMS, IRELAND:—An Account of the Sums paid for Stationery out of the gross Receipt of Customs in Ireland, during the Year 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Account, No. 1.			
Amount of paper	777	4	3½
Ditto of wares, &c.	595	11	6¼
£.	1,372	15	9¾
6½ per cent allowed by Government on stationery (exclusive of stationery wares) to cover the expense of the patentee's establishment	70	2	5¼
£.	1,442	18	3
Account, No. 2.			
Annual allowance to the check officers of Dublin, and the collectors and comptrollers of the several ports for providing stationery and stationery wares	525	7	7
£.	1,968	5	10

Custom-House, Dublin, 30th May 1829.

Williams Kelly,
Account[t] and Compt. Gen[l].

(I.)

(I.) Stamps.

STAMPS, IRELAND:—An Account of the Sums paid for Stationery out of the gross Receipt of the Stamp Revenue in Ireland, during the Year 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Sum paid for paper and parchment supplied to the warehouse	2,357	1	11½
6½ per cent allowed to cover the expense of the patentee's establishment, on paper	112	11	5
Total paid for paper and parchment £.	2,469	13	4½
Sum paid for stationery supplied to the department of printing	561	15	7
6½ per cent allowed to cover the expense of the patentee's establishment, on paper	18	17	5
Total paid for stationery £.	580	13	–
Total paid for paper and parchment	2,469	13	4½
General Total £.	3,050	6	4½

Comptroller's Office, Stamps, Ireland, 3d June 1829.

Geo. Harrison,
Compt[r] of Acc[ts].

(K.)

A STATEMENT of the Prices charged by Mr. Rice to the Irish Office in London, for certain articles of Stationery, and of the Prices which would be charged for similar articles by the Stationery Office.

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(K.)

Prices charged by Mr. Rice, and the Stationery Office.

		PRICES charged by Mr. Rice.	PRICES charged by the Stationery Office.
1829:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
January - 6	12 pasteboards for putting up papers - -	– 7 –	– 4 –
– –	1 Royal Calendar and Almanack, bound -	– 7 3	– 6 9
– –	Binding 8 vol. pamphlets - - - -	– 10 –	description not known.
– 21	London sheet almanack - - - -	– 2 6	not known.
– –	6 packs large blank cards - - - -	– 7 –	– 5 6
– 24	500 extra pens - - - - - -	4 – –	3 10 –
– –	2 reams extra thick 4to. demy plain - -	2 16 –	1 12 4
– –	1 ream superfine blotting - - - -	1 4 –	– 14 4
– –	3 ream thin royal hand - - - -	1 19 –	not known.
– 31	4 quart bottles ink - - - - -	– 6 –	– 5 –
February - 3	Annual Peerage - - - - -	1 8 –	1 2 –
– –	A 4to. roan blotting book - - - -	– 5 –	size not described.
– 4	A 4to. super royal book with guards, half-bound, Russia, three letterings on back and on one side " Proceedings of Catholic Association" - - - - - -	1 5 –	not described.
– –	Lettering books - - - - -	– 9 6	- ditto.
– 5	9 lbs. extra wax - - - - -	2 2 –	1 7 –
– –	1 ream 8vo. extra thick demy plain - -	– 14 –	– 8 1
– –	2 ditto 8vo. - ditto - gilt - - -	1 12 –	– 19 2
– –	2 ditto 4to. - ditto - d° - - -	3 – –	1 16 10
– –	1 ditto 4to. yellow wove hot pressed, gilt -	1 10 –	1 1 3
– –	1 ditto 4to. - - - ditto - - - -	– 15 –	– 11 –
– 9	3 steel pens - - - - - -	– 2 –	not described.
– 12	2 boxes Bramah's pens and holders - -	1 1 –	- ditto.
– 13	2 purple morocco portfolios, 1 pocket brass turn buckle stitched all round and large lettering on side, " Chief Secretary" -	3 – –	not supplied.
– –	1 ditto - ditto - large size - - -	1 15 –	- ditto.
– –	A 4to. super royal guard book, half bound, russia, three letterings on back and on one side, " Proceedings of Catholic Association" - - - - - - - -	1 5 –	size not known.
– 14	500 extra pens - - - - - -	4 – –	3 10 –
– –	9 lbs. extra wax - - - - -	2 2 –	1 7 –
– –	4 bottles red ink - - - - -	– 4 –	size not known.
– 18	200 super extra Hudson's Bay pens, picked -	3 – –	2 2 –
– 19	Imperial Calendar complete, roan - -	1 8 6	1 – 3
– –	1 Court Guide - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 3 9
– –	3 reams extra thick foolscap, gilt and black	5 2 –	3 19 6
– –	2 ditto 4to. thick demy plain - - -	2 6 –	1 12 4
– 20	100 extra pens - - - - - -	– 16 –	– 14 –
– –	An 8vo. post book, half bound roan, ruled, &c.	– 3 6	size
– –	– 8vo. ditto - covered roan - -	– 1 6	not known.
– 26	12 green laces, tagged at both ends - -	– 6 –	– 3 6
– 27	Rebacking Russia and four letterings, one superfine royal 4to vol. - - - -	– 12 –	not sufficiently described.
– 28	6 books to pattern, one quire each, bound -	– 18 –	
– –	An 8vo. demy book, covered roan - -	– 2 –	- ditto.

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(K.)

Prices Charged by Mr. Rice, and the Stationery Office.

1829:		PRICES charged by Mr. Rice. £. s. d.	PRICES charged by the Stationery Office. £. s. d.
March - 3	2 reams 4to. extra thick yellow wove demy milled gilt	3 – –	2 2 6
– –	2 reams 8vo. - ditto - - ditto - -	1 12 –	1 2 –
– –	2 ditto 4to. - ditto - demy, black edge	3 2 –	1 16 10
– –	2 ditto 8vo. - ditto - - ditto - -	1 12 –	– 19 6
– –	1 ditto 4to. - ditto - all round - -	1 12 –	– 19 6
– –	1 ditto extra thick foolscap, covers - -	1 16 –	1 9 9
– –	2 ditto 4to. thick demy plain - - -	2 6 –	1 12 4
– –	1 ditto 4to thick yellow wove demy, hot-pressed, black edge - - - -	1 10 –	1 2 5
– –	1 ditto 8vo. - ditto - - ditto - -	– 16 –	– 17 7
– 4	Robson's Directory - - - - -	– 10 6	– 8 –
– –	1 large size black ebony inkstand, plated edging, three cut glasses, plated tops, &c.	2 2 –	not supplied.
– 7	8 dozen prepared pencils, H. - - -	2 2 –	1 12 –
– 9	1 ream 4to. post plain - - - -	– 16 –	– 11 9
– –	1 ditto 8vo. - ditto - - - - -	– 8 6	– 5 10
– –	An 8vo. demy book, covered roan - -	– 2 –	size not described.
– 15	A large size black ebony instand, plated edging, three large diamond cut glasses, &c.	3 3 –	not supplied.
– 19	2 reams thin royal hand - - - - -	1 6 –	
– –	A four quire 4to. medium book, ruled alphabet at beginning, bound in blue Cape roan, lettered "Miscellaneous Correspondence," &c. - - - - - - - -	1 5 –	- ditto.
– 27	6 packs small whole cards - - - -	– 6 –	– 4 –
– –	2 penknives and cases - - - -	– 10 6	– 6 8
– –	Repairing penknives and scissars, &c. - -	– 4 5	number not known.

Stationery Office, 3d June 1829.

J. Church,
Comptroller.

(L.)

(L.)

Mr. Rice's Bill.

STATIONERY furnished for the use of the Office of the Right Honourable the Chief Secretary for Ireland in London; by T. H. Rice, Stationer, 14, Charles-street, St. James's.

1829:		£. s. d.
January - 6	12 pasteboards for putting up papers - - - - -	– 7 –
– –	1 Royal Kalender and almanack, bound - - - -	– 7 3
– –	Binding eight volumes pamphlets - - - - -	– 10 –
– 21	London sheet almanack - - - - - - -	– 2 6
– –	6 packs large blank cards - - - - - 1/2	– 7 –
– 24	500 extra pens - - - - - - - 16/	4 – –
– –	2 reams extra thick 4to. demy plain - - - - 28/	2 16 –
– –	1 ditto fine blotting - - - - - - - -	1 4 –
– –	3 ditto thin royal hand - - - - - - 13/	1 19 –
– 31	4 quart bottles ink - - - - - - - -	– 6 –
February 3	Annual peerage - - - - - - - -	1 8 –
– –	A 4to. roan blotting book - - - - - - -	– 5 –
– 4	A 4to. super royal book, with guards, half-bound Russia, three letterings on back and one on side, "Proceedings of Catholic Association" - - - - - - - -	1 5 – – 6 –
– –	Lettering books - - - - - - - - - - ditto -	– 9 6
– 5	9 lbs. extra wax - - - - - - - -	2 2 –
– –	1 ream 8vo. extra thick demy, plain - - - - -	– 14 –
– –	2 reams 8vo. - - ditto - gilt - - - - 16/	1 12 –
– –	2 ditto 4to. - - ditto - gilt - - - - -	3 – –
– –	1 ream 4to. extra thick yellow wove demy, hot pressed, gilt -	1 10 –
– –	1 ditto 8vo - - - - - - ditto - - - - -	– 15 –

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(L.)

Mr. Rice's Bill.

1829:			£.	s.	d.
February	9	3 steel pens	–	2	–
–	12	2 boxes Bramah's pens and holders, private secretary	1	1	–
–	13	2 purple Morocco portfolios, one pocket brass turn-buckle, stitched all round, and large lettering on side, "Chief Secretary"	3	–	–
–	–	1 - ditto - - ditto - large size - - ditto	1	15	–
–	–	A 4to. super royal guard book, half-bound Russia, three letterings on back, and one on side, "Proceedings of Catholic Association"	1	5	–
–	14	500 extra pens - 16/	4	–	–
–	–	9 lbs. extra wax	2	2	–
–	–	4 bottles red ink	–	4	–
–	18	200 super extra Hudson's Bay pens, picked, chief secretary	3	–	–
–	19	Imperial Calendar, complete, roan - - - ditto	1	8	6
–	–	1 Court Guide - - - - - - - - - ditto	–	5	–
–	–	3 reams extra thick foolscap, gilt and black - 34/	5	2	–
–	–	2 ditto 4to. thick demy, plain	2	6	–
–	20	100 extra pens -	–	16	–
–	–	An 8vo. post-book, half-bound roan, ruled, &c.	–	3	6
–	–	An 8vo. - - ditto - covered roan	–	1	6
–	26	12 green laces, tagged at both ends	–	6	–
–	27	Rebacking Russia, and four letterings, one super royal 4to. vol. "Catholic Association"	–	12	–
–	28	6 books to pattern, one quire each, bound, chief secretary	–	18	–
–	–	An 8vo. demy book, covered roan	–	2	–
March	3	2 reams 4to. extra thick yellow wove demy, milled, gilt 30/	3	–	–
–	–	2 ditto 8vo. - - - - - ditto - - - - 16/	1	12	–
–	–	2 ditto 4to. extra thick demy, black edged - - 31/	3	2	–
–	–	2 ditto 8vo. - - - ditto - - - - - 16/	1	12	–
–	–	1 ream 4to. - - - ditto - - all round, covers	1	12	–
–	–	1 ditto extra thick foolscap, covers, black edged	1	16	–
–	–	2 reams 4to. thick demy, plain	2	6	–
–	–	1 ream 4to. thick yellow wove demy, hot pressed, black edged	1	10	–
–	–	1 ditto 8vo. - - - - - ditto	–	16	–
–	4	Robson's Directory	–	10	6
–	–	A large size black ebony inkstand, plated edging, three cut glasses, plated tops, &c. private secretary	2	2	–
–	7	8 dozen prepared pencils, H. - - - - - 5/3	2	2	–
–	9	1 ream 4to. post, plain	–	16	–
–	–	1 ditto 8vo. - ditto	–	8	6
–	–	An 8vo. demy book, covered roan	–	2	–
–	15	A large size black ebony inkstand, plated edging, three large diamond cut glasses, &c. chief secretary	3	3	–
–	19	2 reams thin royal hand	1	6	–
–	–	A four quire 4to. memorandum book, ruled, alphabet at beginning, bound in blue Cape roan, lettered "Miscellaneous Correspondence," private secretary	1	5	–
–	27	6 packs small whole cards	–	6	–
–	–	2 penknives and cases	–	10	6
–	–	Repairing penknives, scissars, &c.	–	4	5
			83	10	8
		* Annual allowance of stationery furnished according to chief secretary's regulations to Sir T. E. Tomlins	15	10	9
		Part of - - ditto - to Samuel Gunnell, esq.	3	16	6
		£.	102	17	11

(A true copy.)

C. W. Flint.

* Sir Thomas Tomlins is entitled to an annual supply of stationery to the amount of 15*l.* Mr. Gunnell to 10*l.*, and they give their orders accordingly.

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(M.)
Establishment of Irish Office.

(M.)

LETTER from the Marquis of Cornwallis to the Duke of Portland.

My Lord, Dublin Castle, 10th November 1800.

Lord Castlereagh having, by my direction, conferred with your Grace and Mr. Pitt upon the most eligible mode of conducting the Parliamentary business of this Government in London, so that his Lordship, as my chief secretary, may be at all times in possession of such documents as may be necessary for the information of Ministry and Parliament; and his Lordship having in consequence represented to me, that it was considered a desirable measure that one of the under secretaries in the office of my chief secretary should be there established, with a sufficient number of assistants, for this duty. I beg leave to acquaint your Grace, that I entirely approve of this arrangement, as likely to be most convenient and satisfactory.

With this view, therefore, I submit that William Elliot, esq., who has at present the department of the War office, should be the under secretary resident in London, keeping his present appointments and salary as they stand described in His Majesty's Civil List, in order that this situation may be compatible with a seat in Parliament. I would next recommend that George Watson, esq., who was private secretary to Earl Camden whilst his Lordship was Lord Lieutenant, and of whose capacity and knowledge of the business of this kingdom I have the strongest assurances, should be appointed as assistant to Mr. Elliot in the execution of his office, and that a convenient office should be procured in London, and three clerks be provided for the dispatch of business.

There will be a regular correspondence established between this office and the different offices of this kingdom; daily or weekly minutes, according to the nature of business, will be transmitted from all the departments here; and originals or duplicates of such papers, correspondence and accounts as may be of an important nature, and necessary for the information of His Majesty's Ministers, or of the Parliament, will be regularly dispatched, so that every occurrence which shall arise here, will be there registered with as little delay as possible.

The residence of Mr. Elliot in London will make it necessary that an additional under secretary should be appointed for the regulation and management of the War office, which in the present state of the kingdom and from the extent of the military establishment which it is probable must be kept up in Ireland, is of much consequence to be conducted with care and ability. It at first occurred to me that this duty might be performed by the military secretary to the commander-in-chief for the time being, but exclusive of the details of the two offices being much too extensive to be superintended by the same person with advantage to His Majesty's service, upon further consideration there appeared much objection in principle to the incorporation of the War office, which acts as a control upon the military expenditure, with that of the commander-in-chief, which is purely military, and which in the event of the army being called into the field would be necessarily at head-quarters.

Considering, for the reasons above stated, that an additional under secretary will be expedient to the due dispatch of business, and having had much experience of the abilities, the discretion, the regularity and attention of my military secretary Lieutenant Colonel Edward Baker Littlehales, I think it would conduce to the advantage of His Majesty's service that he should be appointed an additional under secretary for conducting the business of the military department, in consequence of Mr. Elliot's residence in London; and as there is a sum of 1,600 *l.* upon the civil list establishment of this kingdom, which has not been disposed of by His Majesty, I shall submit, if the arrangement be approved, that a salary should be placed upon the civil establishment of 1,600 *l.* for an additional under secretary in the office of the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

I should further propose, that the office of solicitor in England for the dispatch of public affairs relating to this kingdom, which is at present held jointly by Messrs. Jenkinson and Freemantle, should be suppressed, and that compensation should be made to them in such manner as shall be determined by the Commissioners appointed here by an Act of last session, for compensating those officers whose situations may be affected by the Union.

N.B.—The office of assistant under secretary was abolished in 1803.

The additional expense that will be created by this arrangement will consist of such salary as His Majesty shall be pleased to grant to Mr. Watson, as Mr. Elliot's assistant, of the salaries of the three clerks, and of the expenses of the rent of a house, with other contingencies.

These

These charges, I would submit, should be at present advanced out of the vote of credit, and may afterwards be placed by Parliament as charges on the consolidated fund, till there shall be vacancies on the civil establishment, which, from the number of superannuated officers will probably soon arise.

I have the honour,

&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Cornwallis.*

(A true copy.)

C. W. Flint.

Irish Office, June 1st, 1829.

MEMORANDUM respecting the Duties of the Irish Office, London.

THE Irish Office, in London, was established at the Union, in order to afford every facility to the chief secretary in the transaction of his Parliamentary and other duties during his residence in England; and to carry on that branch of the public service which had been executed by the resident secretary to the Lord Lieutenant in Great Britain, prior to that measure.

A regular correspondence was in consequence established between the Irish Office and the different offices in Ireland; and daily or weekly minutes, according to the nature of business, were transmitted, in order that every occurrence which arose in Ireland might be known and registered here.

The duties of the office are:

1. To assist in the transaction of Irish Parliamentary business during the session, to register all minutes made by the chief secretary, and to prepare answers accordingly.

2. To register all official correspondence between the chief secretary's office in Dublin and the public offices in London, as well during the session as the recess.

3. To correspond during the recess with the chief secretary and under secretary in Ireland, on all official and private matters connected with Ireland.

4. To register and index the minutes of the daily correspondence of the chief secretary's offices in Dublin, as well as copies of the correspondence between the Irish Government and the magistrates of Ireland, respecting the general state of the country.

5. The orders of the two Houses of Parliament calling for accounts and papers from Ireland are transmitted to this office; and when the returns are received, they are registered, carefully examined, arranged and presented by an officer belonging to the department.

6. To furnish information to His Majesty's Ministers on all matters relating to Ireland, during the session of Parliament as well as the recess.

The duties of the resident secretary form another branch of the business; they consist in expediting the public official business of Ireland, with the several departments here, such as the Home department, Treasury, Signet office and War office.

All instruments which require the Royal signature, for appointing to vacancies in the church, law or civil departments in Ireland; appointing privy councillors, or granting pensions and letters patent for inventions, &c. &c. pass through this office and are registered.

And all military commissioners of officers serving in Ireland also pass through this office, and are likewise registered.

C. W. Flint.

Irish Office, May 30th, 1829.

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

Disbursements of Office Keeper.

(N.)

A Detail of the Disbursements of the Chief and Under Secretary's Offices and Apartments in Dublin Castle, &c., by Office Keeper.

	£.	s.	d.
British newspapers, periodical journals, &c. supplied, the Lord Lieutenant, Chief and Under Secretary, Civil and Military Departments -	245	13	8
Irish newspapers - - - d° - - - d° - - - - -	366	5	7
Amount paid to Mr. Gunnell, Parliamentary agent in London, of expenses for copying bills, clauses, amendments, &c. &c. on Irish affairs - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	119	–	–
Ditto for extra clerks in Chief Secretary's office, for services during Parliament, police investigations, &c. - - - - - - - -	193	1	5
Ditto - - paid to Irish office in London, for votes and minutes of House of Lords and Commons, Parliamentary Reports, Bills, &c. &c.	59	3	–
Ditto - - d° - - for dispatch boxes for conveyance of official papers from Whitehall to Dublin Castle, &c., private boxes and office seals, Chief Secretaries, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	72	12	9
Ditto - - office seals, Chief Secretary's office, Dublin Castle - -	11	–	–
Fees to the offices of state in London on the change of Lord Lieutenants, delivery of the sword of state, &c. &c. - - - - - - - -	31	16	4
Ditto - - for services by lithographic press, paper, ink, &c. - -	13	8	–
Ditto - - for various pamphlets, small publications, fees on English remittances, stamps, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	14	7	4
Annual allowance to office keeper - - - - - - - - -	20	–	–
Superannuation, d° - - to a late office porter (blind) - - - -	36	–	–
Annual allowance to the widow of W. Martin, many years office messenger - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	18	4	–
Extra messengers, office porters and assistants - - - - - -	144	15	9
Messengers annual clothing - - - - - - - - - -	41	5	11½
Postage, porterage, carriage, &c. - - - - - - - - -	150	15	6
Post office expresses on dispatches of moment - - - - - -	37	7	9
Housekeepers expences, servants, washing, &c. &c. - - - - -	38	13	1
Office towels, repairs, &c. to copying machines, grinding office penknives, and small necessaries - - - - - - - - - -	6	16	5
Salary to housekeeper in charge of Chief Secretary's house, at the Phœnix Park - - - - - - - - - - - -	20	–	–
Sundry small incidental expenses, viz. packing-cases, messengers bags, small repairs, &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	30	4	–
Treasury fees on warrants, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	3	13	–
Salary and lodging allowance to messenger and office keeper in attendance on the Chief Secretary and his private secretary - - -	113	12	–
His travelling expenses to and from London; expenses on carriage of boxes with official papers, &c. - - - - - - - - -	133	8	–
Small office disbursements by him, during the residence of the Chief Secretary in Dublin, viz. postage, porterage, carriage, &c. - -	35	6	9
Fuel:—Coals, charcoal, turf, chips, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,338	14	6½
Wax:—Including all sealing wax, candles, tapers, &c. - - - -	236	1	6
Candles:—Tallow - - - - - - - - - - - - -	249	6	11½
Lamps:—Outside, and all inside in offices, all the reception rooms, halls, passages, staircases, &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - -	552	16	3½
Brushes, &c.:—Including all house brushes, mats, matting, small wooden wares, &c. &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	113	18	3½
Ironmongery, &c.:—Lamps and repairs, locks and keys, bell-hanging, office fireirons, candlesticks, &c. - - - - - - - - -	95	18	2
£.	4,543	6	–

Dublin Castle,
2d May 1829.

Thos. Keck,
Office Keeper.

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

(O.)
Disbursements of Irish Office, London.

(O.)

IRISH OFFICE, LONDON.

A RETURN of a detailed Account of the Sum of 3,046 *l.* 3 *s.* forming a part of 6,599 *l.* charged in the Irish Estimates as Disbursements by the Office Keeper in the Chief Secretary's Office in London.

			£.	s.	d.
Amount voted by Parliament 1829			3,046	3	–
Deductions:					
At Exchequer Office in Dublin	£. 46	3 –			
Treasury charges	–	11 2			
Stamp on promissory note	1	5 –			
			47	19	2
Net amount		£.	2,998	3	10

	Disbursements, 1829:					
1.*	To defray salaries of different officers of the establishment, sanctioned by the Treasury in 1822				781	7 6
2.	One year's house rent to 5th January 1830				254	10 –
3.	One year's taxes to 5th January 1830				132	19 5
4.	Expense of coals, candles and oil incurred in 1828				344	2 9
5.	Messenger's bills to 5th January 1830				100	– –
6.	Office keeper's disbursements, including postage of letters, servants wages, porters, coaches for messengers, &c. to 5th January 1830				150	– –
7.	Stationery to 5th January 1830				300	– –
8.	Tradesmen's bills incurred in 1827 and 1828, viz.					
	Mr. Louch, for carpenter's work in 1827	£. 68	14 5			
	Wilford, stone-mason ditto	55	15 6			
	Stutely, bricklayer, for repairing roofs of the two houses	205	15 3			
	Fairbone, for grates and other articles	82	1 –			
	Gillow, upholsterer	37	14 3			
	Watson, for carpets	29	15 10			
	Whittaker, for binding books	10	10 6			
	Tarte, plumber	3	3 9			
	Hardwicke, for linen for the office	12	1 6			
	Robson, for whitewashing attics	4	19 4			
	———, for carpenter's work in 1828	33	15 5			
	Budd & Co. for Parliamentary Debates	5	2 6			
	Vulliamy, for winding up and repairing clocks	6	14 –			
	Butterworth, for two sets of 4to Acts of Parliament of 1828	2	8 –			
					558	11 3
9.	Unforeseen contingencies, and to be enabled to make advances on account of the Irish government				376	12 11
	Total			£.	2,998	3 10

* *N. B.*—The principal part of the salaries of the officers of the establishment is paid out of His Majesty's Civil List of Ireland.

Irish Office, London,
4th May 1829.

C. W. Flint.

(P.)

Appendix, No. 19.

Stationery.

AN ACCOUNT of the Expenditure of the Sum of £.3,046. 0 *s.* 3 *d.* voted by Parliament in the Year 1828, for the Chief Secretary's Office in London, under separate Heads.

Expenditure of Chief Secretary's Office, London.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount voted by Parliament in Session 1828	3,046	–	3
Deductions at Exchequer offices in Dublin, &c.	46	–	–
Net Amount received £.	3,000	–	3

	Expenditure, 1828:	£.	s.	d.
1.*	To defray salaries of different officers of the establishment, sanctioned by the Treasury in 1822	771	7	6
2.	One year's house-rent and taxes, to 5th January 1829	331	4	6
3.	Expense of coals, candles and oil, incurred in 1827	461	14	11
4.	Messengers bills, to 5th January 1829	42	9	–
5.	Office-keeper's disbursements, including postage of letters, servants wages, porters, &c. to 5th January 1829	137	15	8
6.	Stationery, from 5th January 1828 to 5th January 1829	289	7	6
	Tradesmen's Bills incurred in 1827:			
	Expense of repairing the office upon renewal of lease, including carpenters work, plumbers work, painting and papering	906	11	5
	Mr. Triphook, for Burn's Institutes	3	17	–
	Mirror of Parliament	5	5	–
	Minutes of the House of Lords	2	5	–
	Quarto set of Acts of Parliament	2	4	–
	Messrs. Dare and Slack, for tin boxes	2	7	–
	Messrs. Vulliamy, for repairing and winding up clocks	5	6	–
	Parliamentary Debates	3	11	–
	Parliamentary Papers, Votes, &c.	8	3	–
	Mr. Fraser, for binding books	27	11	6
	Total Expenditure £.	3,001	–	–

* The principal part of the salaries of the officers of the establishment is paid out of His Majesty's Civil List of Ireland.

Irish Office, London, 24th May 1829.

C. W. Flint.

(Q.)

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of His Majesty's Messengers for One Year, to 5th January 1829.

—	James Dawes.	William Hodges.	John Lee.	Thomas Jackson.	J. T. Down.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d
Quarter to 5th April 1828	114 10 7½	210 1 2	132 12 6⅓	88 14 4½	79 6 3½	625 5 –
Ditto July —	129 4 –	110 16 2½	117 18 10½	108 17 9¼	78 12 2½	545 9 1
Ditto Oct. —	132 1 9	132 19 4	290 13 1	188 14 7	87 15 1	832 3 10
Ditto Jan. 1829	140 12 11	134 7 –	141 2 7	133 7 9½	85 5 8	634 15 11

Amount of His Majesty's Messengers Accounts, one year, to 5th January 1829	£.	2,637	13 10
Deduct Paid out of Grant 1827		625	5 –
Total paid out of Grant 1828	£.	2,012	8 10

Dublin Castle, May 1829.

W. Gregory.

Appendix, No. 20.

PRINTING PROCLAMATIONS.

Appendix No. 20.

Printing Proclamations.

Account of Sums paid to Sundry Newspapers.

ACCOUNT of Sums paid to sundry Newspapers, from the 5th day of April 1828, to the 5th day of January 1829.

	April 1828.	July 1828.	October 1828.	January 1829.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sligo Journal	35 14 –	30 10 –	38 15 –	40 18 –
Clare Journal	25 12 –	25 7 –	25 4 –	27 18 –
Westmeath Journal	30 12 8	32 9 4	30 4 8	32 4 8
Kerry Western Herald	25 2 6	25 11 6	25 8 6	26 11 –
Kerry Evening Post	28 8 6	28 7 –	26 11 –	28 11 6
Belfast Commercial Chronicle	30 7 –	28 12 –	28 2 1	29 17 –
Enniskillen Chronicle	29 10 –	27 13 –	27 6 –	29 18 –
Southern Reporter	36 2 –	30 5 6	35 4 –	30 12 –
Connaught Journal	28 10 –	29 10 –	28 – –	31 – –
Ennis Chronicle	29 13 6	30 12 6	30 15 –	31 4 –
Cork Constitution	29 4 –	27 1 8	30 14 2	28 – –
Wexford Herald	28 19 –	28 19 –	28 12 –	31 6 –
Mayo Constitution	31 11 6	28 14 –	30 6 6	31 10 –
Belfast Newsletter	28 7 6	29 9 6	29 10 –	31 5 6
Correspondent or Evening Packet	89 2 6	90 19 8	91 – –	91 4 –
Limerick Chronicle	32 3 6	42 2 2	44 11 6	101 5 –
Kilkenny Moderator	29 8 –	26 18 6	28 5 6	28 8 6
Drogheda Journal	32 16 10	33 7 4	33 18 6	49 – 8
Saunders	33 10 –	25 5 –	11 16 –	30 10 –
Patriot	184 7 –	184 6 –	183 16 –	187 14 –
Clonmell Advertizer	25 19 6	26 10 –	24 8 11	25 18 6
Clonmell Herald	30 17 1	- - -	58 10 2	44 14 5
Newry Telegraph	30 15 –	31 – 6	29 10 –	29 2 –
Waterford Mail	42 18 –	26 5 –	31 19 6	46 4 –
Evening Mail	14 15 –	15 4 –	9 – –	31 6 –
Warder	20 13 –	20 – –	21 10 –	33 13 –
Freemans Journal	2 5 –	- - -	4 2 8	3 12 –
Dublin Evening Post	10 16 –	- - -	7 16 –	60 12 10
Dublin Morning Post	2 15 1½	- - -	- - -	4 6 4
Londonderry Journal	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 7 8
Ballina Impartial	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 – –
Morning and Weekly Register	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 16 –
Dublin Gazette	333 1 8	396 3 4	354 2 4	329 10 –
£.	1,333 7 4	1,321 3 6	1,349 – –	1,600 – 7

Amount of Parliamentary Grant for the year 1828	£. 5,800 – –
Amount paid for printing Proclamations, &c. &c.	5,603 11 5
Saving on the above Grant	£. 196 8 7

George & John Grierson,
His Majesty's Printers for Ireland.

Appendix, No. 21.

KING'S PRINTER.

Appendix, No. 21.

King's Printer.

(A.)

(A.)
Appointment of King's Printer.

LETTERS PATENT to be passed under the Great Seal of Ireland for appointing *George Grierson*, Esq. to be Printer General in Ireland.

GEORGE P. R.

RIGHT trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, We greet you well.

WHEREAS by Our Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our Kingdom of Ireland, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March in the sixth year of Our reign, and which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, We did give and grant unto Boulton Grierson the office of Printer-general within Our said Kingdom of Ireland, to hold the said office unto the said Boulton Grierson, his executors, administrators and assigns, for and during the term of forty years, to commence from the surrender of several other letters patent therein mentioned, and which were surrendered on the said twenty-seventh day of March in the said sixth year of Our reign: And whereas the said Boulton Grierson is since dead, and George Grierson, of the city of Dublin, esquire, son of the said Boulton Grierson, became upon his death entitled to the said office for the remainder of the said term of forty years: And whereas the said term of forty years is since expired: And whereas the said George Grierson hath humbly besought Us to grant unto him, the said George Grierson, by Our Royal letters patent, the said office of *Printer General* within that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, for the term, time and space of forty years, to commence from the expiration of the said letters patent so granted to the said Boulton Grierson: And We being graciously pleased to condescend to his request, Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby authorize and direct you, that you do forthwith cause good and effectual letters patent to be passed under Our Great Seal of that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, by and with the advice of Our Counsel learned in the law, or some or one of them, containing a grant from Us, Our heirs and successors, of the said office of *Printer General* within that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, unto the said George Grierson, his executors, administrators and assigns, for and during the term of forty years, to commence from the twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, with full power and authority for the imprinting in that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, Bibles, in all sizes and volumes; books of Common Prayer and singing Psalms, in all sizes or volumes; Psalters, books of the New Testament, in all sizes or volumes; Primers, having the Catechism therein; the Statutes of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well entire as abridged; the Statutes of the Parliament of Ireland, made while a Parliament sat in that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland; Proclamations, with all such other printing as shall be published by authority of Us, Our heirs and successors, with all profits, commodities, advantages, pre-eminences and privileges thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, reserving nevertheless unto the Provost, fellows and scholars of the College of the Holy and undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, a concurrent right of imprinting in Ireland Bibles in all sizes or volumes; books of Common Prayer and singing Psalms in all sizes or volumes; Psalters, books of the New Testament in all sizes or volumes; Primers, having the Catechism therein, and all other books which are or may be commanded by lawful authority to be used in Divine Service: And you are to cause to be inserted in said letters patent a clause, forbidding and prohibiting all and every our subjects, and all persons whatsoever besides the said George Grierson, his deputy, his executors, administrators and assigns, (except as hereinbefore is reserved) from and after the date of the said letters patent, to imprint within that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, any of the said books, volumes, statutes, proclamations, or any other such printing as shall be published as aforesaid, with a proviso that nothing in the said letters patent contained shall prevent the sale or publication within that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, of Bibles in all sizes or volumes, which shall have been printed by either of the Universities in that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England: The said George Grierson, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to have an annuity or yearly pension of eight pounds for the exercise of the said office for and during the term of forty years, payable by half-yearly payments at the two usual feasts in the year, that is to say, the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and Easter, by even and equal portions, to be paid out of the rents and revenues of that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, at the receipt of Our Exchequer

Appendix, No. 21.

King's Printer.

(A.)
Appointment of King's Printer.

Exchequer in Ireland by the hands of our vice-treasurer or receiver-general for the time being: And you are also to cause to be inserted in the said letters patent a clause giving and granting to the same George Grierson, his executors, administrators and assigns, and his and their deputy and deputies, during the continuance of the said term of forty years, full license and authority that he and they may within that part of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, as often as occasion shall require, take up such and so many skilful workmen in the trade, art or mystery of printing, as he or they in his or their discretion shall think fit, to work in the said trade, art or mystery of printing, for such reasonable wages as he the said George Grierson, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall appoint, and for so long a time as he or they shall want the said workmen; and also a clause, thereby strictly charging and commanding all and singular mayors, sheriffs, constables, and all others Our officers, ministers and loving subjects, that they and every of them be aiding and assisting to the said George Grierson, his executors, administrators and assigns, and his and their deputy and deputies, in the execution of the said office and all other matters and things whatsoever contained in the said letters patent; and likewise a proviso, declaring that such Our grant, or anything therein contained, shall not in anywise be repugnant or contrary to any grant already made by Us, or any like grant to be made by Us, Our heirs or successors, to any of our printers within that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, or to any of their deputies or assigns, or any of them: And, lastly, a proviso requiring that the said letters patent should be enrolled in the Rolls of Our High Court of Chancery in Our said United Kingdom of Ireland within the space of six months next ensuing the date thereof, although no express mention be made of the yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any other gifts or grants heretofore made by Us, or any of Our progenitors, to the said George Grierson of the premises; and for so doing this shall be, as well unto you as unto all other officers and ministers there whom it may concern, a good and sufficient warrant. And so We bid you very heartily farewell.

Given at Our Court at Carlton House, the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

By His Majesty's Command,

(signed) *R. Ryder.*

Entered at the Signet Office, the 30th day of April, 1811.

(signed) *W. Pollock*, Depy.

(B.)

ABSTRACT of His Majesty's Printer's Accounts for Printing and Stationery for One Year, ended 5th January 1829.

	Quarter ended 5th April 1828.			Quarter ended 5th July 1828.			Quarter ended 10th Oct. 1828.			Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1829.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Chief Secretary's Office, Civil department	178	7	9	57	18	–	361	2	10½	95	17	–	693	5	7½
- - Ditto - - War ditto -	-	-	-	60	1	6½	3	–	2	-	-	-	63	1	8½
Treasury: Vice Treasurer's Office -	30	8	11	12	6	2	13	8	9	24	5	2	80	9	–
- - - Teller's Office - - -	50	3	3½	-	-	-	20	5	7½	-	-	-	70	8	11
Life Annuity Clerk - - - -	-	-	-	164	–	3	-	-	-	15	8	–	179	8	3
Adjutant-General - - - -	69	9	–	12	18	9	14	–	9	89	8	6	185	17	–
Quarter-Master-General - - -	-	-	-	8	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	7
Yeomanry Office - - - -	–	–	9	–	11	9	–	2	9	–	3	–	–	17	10
Office of Arms - - - - -	18	6	9½	5	13	1	–	9	–	-	-	-	24	8	10½
Council Office - - - - -	114	3	11	29	2	8½	–	–	9	14	2	–	157	9	4½
B. Major Office - - - -	6	15	3	11	7	2	-	-	-	6	9	10	24	12	3
Receiver General of Customs Office -	76	10	1	27	17	6	24	2	11	-	-	-	128	19	6
Inspectors General of Prisons - -	93	9	5	57	6	8	22	10	5	25	13	11	199	–	5

Total amount of His Majesty's Printer's Account for Printing and Stationery for the year ended 5th January 1829 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,815	14	4
Deduct paid out of grant of Session 1829 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	592	14	7
Paid His Majesty's Printer on account of Printing and Stationery for year ending 5th January 1829, out of Grant 1828	1,222	19	9
Ditto - - - - - half-year, to 5th January 1828 - - - ditto -	418	10	6
Total paid out of Grant 1828 - - - - - - £.	1,641	10	3

(C.)

Appendix, No. 21. King's Printer.

ACCOUNT for Printing and Stationery, delivered at the different Offices herein named, from the 5th day of January to the 5th of April 1828.

(C.) Printing and Stationery delivered at the different Offices.

1828:		£.	s.	d.
	Council Office:			
February 2	Eighty treble almanacks, gilt, K.A. 80 *l.*; three almanacks, gilt, 3 *l.* 5 *s.*; four sheet almanacks, 10 *s.*	83	15	–
	To four Lunatic Acts, 6 Geo. IV.	–	1	6
— 6	Binding and lettering London Gazettes, 3 vols. 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*; ditto, Dublin Gazettes, 2 vols. 1 *l.* 1 *s.*	2	12	6
— 23	Parliamentary Proceedings, session 1826 & 1827	10	4	3
— 25	Printing 150 copies Index to Church Acts, on best propatria	3	19	4
— –	Binding, interlining and inlaying ditto, with superfine propatria, 4 vols.	4	1	–
— –	Twelve copies 6 Geo. IV. c. 54, 4½ *d.* per	–	4	6
March 6	Four Acts, relating to church matters in Ireland	6	4	10
— 10	Twelve copies 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 43, 1 *s.* 8 *d.*	–	18	–
— 27	Ecclesiastical Acts	2	3	–
	£.	114	3	11
	Adjutant-General's Office:			
January 30	To printing and binding 250 folio books, monthly return of the army serving in Ireland, on best English wove post	53	16	3
March 25	Printing 3,000 envelopes, A. G., on His Majesty's service, on super-royal	15	12	9
	£.	69	9	–
	Brigade Major's Office:			
March 6	To printing 250 detail guards mounted in the garrison of Dublin, ruled form, on best royal	6	15	3
	Teller of the Exchequer Office:			
February 2	To printing 100 copies abstracts, receipts and payments in the Exchequer in Ireland, a ruled form, on best laid imperial, with index, &c.	20	5	7½
March 31	To printing 200 copies abstract, receipt and payment in Exchequer in Ireland, a ruled form, on best laid imperial, with indorsement, &c.	29	17	8
	£.	50	3	3½
	Secretary's Office:			
January 9	To printing forty copies Alien Certificates, on best laid post	1	19	3
— 15	One copy 7 Geo. IV. c. 62	–	2	–
— 18	One treble almanack, gilt, (Mr. Lamb)	1	–	–
— 19	200 despatch box labels, their Excellencies the Lords Justices, Wm. Gregory, Esq. &c. on best propatria	–	18	–
— –	One treble almanack, gilt	1	–	–
— 22	Four copies Petty Session Act, 3 *s.*; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 68, 4 *s.* 3 *d.*	–	7	3

Appendix, No. 21.

King's Printer.

(C.) Printing and Stationery delivered at the different Offices.

1828:		£.	s.	d.
	SECRETARY'S OFFICE—*continued.*			
January 22	7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 18, 4½*d.*; ditto c. 32, 4½*d.*; ditto c. 49, 9*d.*; ditto c. 67, 9*d.*	–	2	3
February 2	One Clergy Residence Act	–	3	1
— 14	Half ream crown lapping paper, 1*l.* 5*s.*; six pencil, 6*s.*	1	11	–
	Binding one set Irish Statutes, 21 vols. Morocco gilt, super extra, for the use of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with Supplementary Index to ditto	88	4	–
	Binding one set Irish Statutes, for the use of the Lord Bishop of Killaloe	12	4	7½
— 19	Ditto, ditto, 21 vols. folio, gilt, with Ball's Supplementary Index, &c.	12	4	7½
21	One Inland Fishery Collection, 7*s.* 8*d.*; one Planting Act, 3*s.* 1*d.*; one collection Road, 6*s.* 2*d.*	–	16	11½
— –	One Game, 2*s.* 4*d.*; one Riot, 2*s.* 8½*d.*; one Police, 3*s.* 10½*d.*; one Common Riot, 2*s.* 4*d.*; 43 Geo. 3, Magistrates, 9*d.*	–	12	–
— –	7 William 3, Sabbath, 4½*d.*; one Sheep, 28 Geo. 3, 4½*d.*; one Trespass, 37 Geo. 3, 1*s.* 1½*d.*; ditto 7 Geo. IV. 9*d.*	–	2	7½
— –	7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 53, 6*s.* 6*d.*; ditto c. 69, 9*d.*; ditto c. 67, 9*d.*; 50 Geo. 3, c. 102, 4½*d.*	–	8	4½
— –	4 Geo. IV. c. 87, 9*d.*; ditto c. 23, 4½*d.*; 55 Geo. 3, c. 19, 4*s.* 3*d.*; 6 Geo. IV. c. 81, 2*s.* 8½*d.*	–	8	1
— –	6 Geo. IV. c. 43, 9*d.*; 7 Geo. 3, c. 60, 9*d.*; 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 32, 4½*d.*; 7 Geo. IV. c. 69, 9*d.*	–	2	7½
— –	To one Burning Collection	–	2	4
— –	To Printing 250 copies Return of Criminals, pursuant to 56 Geo. 3, on imperial broadside, with indorsement, &c.	18	4	9
— 23	To one Insolvent Act	–	3	11
— 27	To printing 250 copies Circuits Lent Assizes 1828, on best medium	2	4	1½
— 28	To binding one Programme in Morocco, elt. for the Marquess of Anglesea	2	5	–
March 3	To 7 & 8 Geo IV. c. 12	–	–	4½
— 9	To one collection Tithe Acts	–	5	9½
— 14	To printing 500 copies notice of surveys, on best medium	1	1	3
— –	To printing 500 copies of a proclamation, reward Captain Cox, on best medium	6	6	1½
— 15	To printing 100 copies Sheriff's Lists, on best royal 8vo.	1	–	3
— 16	To repairing and lining a portfolio	–	6	9
— 18	To two collection Tithe Acts	–	11	7
— 20	To cash paid scrivener for furnishing manuscript copies of magistrates of Ireland	11	13	8
— 29	To printing fifty letters of Mr. Goulburn, respecting Vestry Act	–	15	1
— –	To error in tot. in January account	10	–	–
	£.	178	7	9

	RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE:			
January 5	To twelve pencils, 6*s.*; five quire tinted letter, 12*s.* 6*d.*: seven quire tinted note, 10*s.* 6*d.*; three quire gilt note, 4*s.*	1	13	–
— –	To ten sticks wax, 10*s.*; fifteen pencils 9*s.*	–	19	–
— 6	To four sheet almanacks on boards, 10*s.*; two sheet ditto, 2*s.* 6*d.*; five treble plain almanacks, 3*l.* 15*s*	4	7	6
— 8	To half ream note paper, 12*s.* 6*d.*; a Watson's Calendar, tuck, 4*s.*; one ditto sewed, 2*s.*	–	18	6
— –	To one miniature almanack	–	3	–
— –	To two ream best laid letter, 4*l.*; one ditto wove ditto, 2*l.*; one ditto best propatria, 2*l.* 12*s.*	8	12	–
— –	To 2 lbs. wax, 1*l.*; four sheet almanacks, 5*s.*	1	5	–
— –	To printing 500 custom acquittances on best parchment, bound	7	8	10
— –	To two books, containing three quire best super royal, ruled faint line, and bound in green vellum	4	–	6

Appendix, No. 21.

King's Printer.

(C.)
Printing and Stationery delivered at the different Offices.

1828:		Receiver General's Office—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
January	8	To six books containing fourteen quires and a half, best royal, ruled faint line, and bound in green vellum - - -	11	7	9
—	–	To rebinding two books in green vellum - - -	2	3	8
—	–	To two books, containing two quires post, ruled faint line, and bound in green vellum - - - - - -	1	13	8
—	–	To printing sixty copies Statement of the Cash Account	1	8	6
—	–	To binding, lettering and ruling, &c. faint lines - -	–	19	5
—	18	To printing 200 copies Ireland Excise Department, on best propatria - - - - - - - - -	2	3	–
—	19	To one penknife, 10 *s.*; one pair scissors, 6 *s.* - - -	–	16	–
—	28	To six memorandum books, at 8 *d.*; four ditto at 1 *s.* 8 *d.*; four ditto at 2 *s.*; three ditto at 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; one ditto at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - - - - - - - -	1	7	8
—	–	To six sticks wax, coloured, 6 *s.*; 100 Palmer's pens, 5 *s.*; fifty cards, 2 *s.* - - - - - - - -	–	13	–
February	16	To printing 1,000 circulars "I have received," &c., on best thick post 4to. - - - - - - - -	4	10	4
—	27	To twelve pencils - - - - - - - -	–	6	–
March	6	To printing 100 copies Ireland Custom Department, on best propatria - - - - - - - - -	1	6	1
—	–	To Ditto 2,000 ditto, Excise ditto, ditto - - -	2	7	8
—	–	To six sticks wax, 6 *s.*; 100 pens, 13 *s.* 6 *d.*; one dozen pencils, 6 *s.*; one box, Merden's pens, 5 *s.*; 1 lb. wax, 10 *s.* - - - - - - - - - -	2	–	6
March	7	To one ream gum paper, 6 *l.* 10 *s.*; six bottles of red ink, 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d.* - - - - - - - -	7	17	9
—	–	To six bottles black ink, 14 *s.*; one ream of blotting-paper, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* - - - - - - - -	1	16	6
—	19	To three quires letter paper, 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; three quires note, 3 *s.* 9 *d.*; twelve pencils, 6 *s.*; 100 pens, 7 *s.*; six account books, 1 *l.* - - - - - - - - -	2	5	3
—	28	To one ream best letter - - - - - -	2	–	–
		£.	76	10	1

		Vice Treasurer's Office:			
January	19	To printing 125 copies, Irish Establishment War Office, on best propatria, and binding ditto - - -	2	7	4
—	–	Printing 1,000 Ireland Civil List, on best demy, copper-plate - - - - - - - - - -	9	4	8
—	28	Ditto 200 copies, "Mr. Hume, pay," &c. on best demy wove	1	9	11
—	30	Two copies, 48 Geo. 3, c. 136, 8 *s.*; two ditto, 30 Geo. 3, c. 31, 11 *s.* 5 *d.* - - - - - - - -	–	19	5
February	2	Printing 500 copies, "Order is taken," on best wove demy	3	–	9
—	–	Ditto 500, ditto Civil Bill ditto, copper-plate - -	4	12	4
—	4	Lettering Statutes on red piece - - - - -	–	2	6
March	27	Printing 100 copies, Ireland Statement of the Civil List, on best laid demy - - - - - - - -	8	12	–
		£.	30	8	11

		Office of Arms:			
February	6	To binding and lettering Dublin Gazettes, with two quire propatria, for Index - - - - - - - -	1	1	–
—	19	Printing 300 copies, Form of Ceremonial to be observed at the reception and swearing in of the Most Noble the Marquess of Anglesea, &c. &c. bound in Cobb's, and wrapper - - - - - - - - - -	17	15	9½
		£.	18	6	9½

		Yeomanry Office:			
March	6	To two copies, 4 Geo. IV. c. 19. - - - - -	–	–	9

Appendix, No. 21.

King's Printer.

(C.)
Printing and Stationery delivered at the different Offices.

1828:		Inspectors General of Prisons:	£.	s.	d.
October	17	To printing 250 copies, Form of Annual Return to Chief Secretary, a ruled form on best laid medium	10	10	4
—	—	Ditto 250 Envelopes on Prison business, on best wove post	1	6	3
—	—	Ditto 250 copies, Report of the Inspector General made on his inspection of the gaols prior to February, agreeable to 7 Geo. IV. c. 74, on best laid medium	15	9	11
—	30	To printing 100 copies, Rules and Regulations of Richmond Penitentiary, on best propatria	—	16	3
December	3	One ream Ir. laid propatria, 1 *l.* 17 *s.* five quires Ir. laid medium, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.*	2	19	11
—	11	To printing fifty Envelopes, on Prison business, on best post	—	13	3
—	—	Ditto fifty copies of a Circular to fill up, "Return for the last seven years," &c. on best propatria	—	13	9
—	—	Ditto 100 copies Summary Statement of the number of criminal offenders committed to the several gaols in Ireland, during the last seven years, on best wove royal, bound in Cobb's paper	23	1	5
—	20	To printing 1,000 copies Quarterly Return of Prisoners in Bridewell, a ruled form, on best extra thick post	16	16	—
January	2	To 11 & 12 Geo. 3. c. 30, 2 *s.* 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 26, 9 *d.*	—	2	9
—	—	To printing 100 Envelopes on Prison business, on best propatria	—	18	—
—	4	To two treble almanacks, gilt	2	—	—
March	7	Binding Prison Return, blue paper, leather back, &c.	—	5	3
—	19	Printing 150 copies, Rules and Regulations for a county gaol, on best wove medium £.	17	16	4
		£.	93	9	5

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Account, 5th April 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Council Office	114	3	11
Adjutant General	69	9	—
Brigade Major	6	15	3
Teller of Exchequer	50	3	3½
Secretary's Office, Civil	178	7	9
Receiver General	76	10	1
Vice Treasurer	30	8	11
Office of Arms	18	6	9½
Yeomanry Office	—	—	9
Inspectors General of Prisons	93	9	5
£.	637	15	2

George & John Grierson,
His Majesty's Printers for Ireland.

Appendix, No. 21.

King's Printer.

(D.)
Distribution of Statutes.

(D.)

DISTRIBUTION of 325 Copies of a Folio Edition of the Public General Acts, printed annually by His Majesty's Printers for Ireland.

1. Archbishops and bishops	22
2. Their registers	22
3. Government officers and privy councillors	44
4. Judges and law officers	34
5. Courts of law	11
6. Crown solicitors	8
7. Assistant barristers	33
8. Clerks of the peace	32
9. Clerks of the Crown	32
10. Secretaries to grand juries	34
11. Police and other public offices	19
12. Town clerks	33
	324
Remaining to supply future demands	1
Number printed annually	325

George & John Grierson,
King's Printers for Ireland.

(E.)
Promulgation of the Statutes in Ireland.

(E.)

PROMULGATION OF THE STATUTES IN IRELAND.

Mr. Grierson, feeling most sincerely desirous to give the fullest effect to the wishes of the Committee, begs to suggest the following plan for promulgating the Statutes.

In a paper annexed, and marked N° 1, a *limited* number of copies of the quarto Statutes, are divided amongst the several counties, in proportion with the number of magistrates appearing by the paper N° 2. to belong to each county; and according to the practical information acquired by him in the course of his office business. By the mode to be proposed, the number of copies would be not only 200 less, but be much more effectively distributed than by the present method. These copies Mr. Grierson proposes should be still supplied to the magistrates, but to prevent the possibility of abuse, he would recommend that he be authorized to send annually to the July or April quarter sessions in each county, printed lists, containing the names of the magistrates appearing on the King's printer's books, and that these lists be returned, approved or corrected by the assistant barrister or peace clerk.

The *petty sessions* could be supplied *without delay* with the small octavo editions of the most important Acts, selected under the direction of the law officers of Ireland, and printed in a form similar to the specimens now presented to the Committee, at a most trifling expense.

It is very respectfully suggested that by such an arrangement, there would be a *considerable saving* * to the public; the petty sessions would be supplied instanter, and the magistrates, though supplied with a less number of copies, would be supplied more effectively, and under an effectual control by the quarter sessions.

London, May 27th, 1829.

It would be a convenience to Mr. Grierson, that the quarto Statutes should be printed in the type that has been used for the folio edition.

* Including the folio edition, the saving would be £. 1,500. on an average.

Appendix, No. 21.

King's Printer.

(E.)
Promulgation of the Statutes in Ireland.

Paper, No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the Distribution of the Statutes proposed to be Printed, at the Expense of £.3,500.

COUNTIES.	Magistrates in the Commission.	
	At present.	Proposed Copies.
Antrim	94	40
Armagh	77	30
Carlow	64	25
Cavan	85	35
Clare	116	50
Cork	332	80
Donegal	89	40
Down	130	40
Dublin	120	60
Fermanagh	60	25
Galway	183	40
Kerry	136	40
Kildare	107	45
Kilkenny	104	45
King's County	124	40
Leitrim	62	25
Limerick	214	60
Londonderry	77	30
Longford	51	25
Louth	43	25
Mayo	132	55
Meath	120	50
Monaghan	56	25
Queen's County	98	40
Roscommon	162	50
Sligo	77	30
Tipperary	229	60
Tyrone	115	50
Waterford	99	40
Westmeath	112	50
Wexford	96	40
Wicklow	62	25
TOTAL	3,632	1,315

Paper, No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the Distribution of the Statutes proposed to be Printed, at the Expense of £.3,500.

COUNTIES.	Magistrates receiving the Statutes.
Antrim	40
Armagh	50
Carlow	20
Cavan	40
Clare	70
Cork	80
Donegal	60
Down	40
Fermanagh	20
Galway	40
Kerry	20
Kildare	60
Kilkenny	70
King's County	20
Leitrim	30
Limerick	50
Londonderry	50
Longford	60
Louth	30
Mayo	50
Meath	40
Monaghan	20
Queen's County	70
Roscommon	40
Sligo	30
Tipperary	40
Tyrone	40
Waterford	50
Westmeath	20
Wexford	40
Wicklow	20
	1,290
Dublin County and City	210
TOTAL	1,500

George & John Grierson,
King's Printers for Ireland.

Appendix, No. 22.

Criminal Prosecutions.

(A.) Account of W. Kemmis, Esq.

Appendix, No. 22.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

(A.)

Detailed ACCOUNT of William Kemmis, Esq. Crown Solicitor, commencing the 5th January 1828, and ending the 5th January 1829.

		£.	s.	d.
1828:	Paid James Trail Hall, esq. and William Deane Freeman, esq. barristers, appointed by Government to investigate abuses in the Paving Board, which occupied a considerable time; and framing a bill for amending the Act relative to that Board, 447*l.* 15*s.* each - -	895	10	–
February -	Paid Martin Lanigan, pursuant to order of Government for prosecutions, Nenagh Sessions - - - -	27	6	–
	Paid Rowan Cashel, esq. pursuant to order of Government, for prosecutions, Nenagh Sessions - - -	24	3	–
April - -	Paid G. M. Drought, esq. chief magistrate of police, pursuant to order of Government on account of Mary Kelly, a crown witness - - - - -	103	13	–
	Paid Frederick Darley, esq. chief magistrate of police, pursuant to order of Government, to defray his and constable Cox's expenses, attending at the assizes of Clonmel - - - - - - - - -	30	–	–
	N° 2. Amount of taxed costs for prosecutions on the Leinster Circuit, for spring assizes 1828, sent £. 4,173 6 –			
	N° 3. Ditto for summer assizes 1828, sent - 2,579 3 6	6,752	9	6
	Note. The above sum of 6,752*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* is composed of the following items, viz.:			
	Fees to counsel - - - £. 2,259 12 –			
	Expenses of witnesses - - 2,414 9 5			
	Clerk of Crown's fees - - 446 8 –			
	Postage and other disbursements exclusive of the Crown solicitor and his assistants expenses on circuit - - - - 384 18 10			
	Crown solicitor - - - 1,247 1 2			
	To the usual travelling allowance of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per day, from the 9th March to 19th April, inclusive while on circuit - - - - - - - - -	91	17	6
	Ditto for summer assizes, 1828 - - - - -	76	2	6
	Paid D. O'Donohue, esq. chief magistrate of police, per order of Government, on account of subsistence to a Crown witness - - - - - - -	27	12	6
June - -	Paid R. W. Greene, esq. law adviser to the Crown, per order of Government, half a year's salary ending 1st June - - - - - - - - - -	230	15	4
	Paid Sir W. Betham, Ulster king at arms, per order of Government, on account of expenses incurred investigating certain extinctions in the Irish peerage - -	311	8	7
	Paid Daniel White, pursuant to order of Government, expenses incurred going to Galway in pursuit of a person charged with murder - - - - - -	4	9	–
	Paid G. Fitzpatrick, chief constable, per order of Government, being the amount of damages and costs incurred by him in an action brought against him by Matthew Byrne - - - - - - - - - -	87	3	6
	Paid chief constable Martin, per order of Government, expenses incurred relative to prosecution at Wicklow	7	17	10
	Paid the solicitor-general, pursuant to order of Government, for his attendance at Clonmel spring assizes 1828	525	–	–

		£.	s.	d.
1828:	Paid R. W. Greene, esq. law adviser of Government, for his attendance at Clonmel spring assizes 1828 - -	250	–	–
	N° 4. Amount of taxed costs for prosecutions directed by the attorney-general at the commissions of Oyer and Terminer, for the county and city of Dublin, for half year ending 5th July 1828, sent herewith, comprised of the following items, viz. Lawyers fees - - - £. 126 – – Office fees - - - - 98 9 6 Expenses of witnesses - - 61 15 10 Other expenses - - - 29 11 2 Crown solicitor - - - 198 6 –	514	2	6
	N° 5. The like for trials at the sessions for the above period, comprised of the following items, viz. sent, Lawyer's fees - - - £. 160 13 – Office fees - - - - 24 16 1 Expenses of witnesses - - 22 3 1 Other expenses - - - 16 18 2 Crown solicitor - - - 154 9 –	378	19	4
	N° 6. The like in the King's Bench for half a year ended 5th July, per bill duly taxed sent herewith, and comprised of the following items, viz. Lawyers fees - - - - £. 101 17 – Office fees, stamp duty, and other disbursements - - 97 17 1½ Crown solicitor - - - 167 18 10½	367	13	–
	N° 7. The like in the Exchequer for half year ended 5th July, per bill duly taxed, sent herewith, and comprised of the following items, viz. Lawyers fees - - - - £. 55 13 – Office fees, stamp duty, and other disbursements - - 50 12 9 Crown solicitor - - - 109 12 9	215	18	6
	N° 8. The like in Chancery for half year ended 5th July, per bill duly taxed sent herewith, and comprised of the following items, viz. Lawyer's fees - - - - £. 278 5 – Office fees, stamps, and other disbursements - - - 47 9 1 Crown solicitor - - - 220 9 3¾	546	3	5
July 10 -	Paid Henry Staines, esq. solicitor to householders of Dublin, against the corporation relative to the metal main, per order of Government - - - -	100	–	–
	Paid the attorney-general per order of Government, for his attendance on law business for one year - -	922	1	6
	Paid the solicitor-general per order of Government, for his attendance on law business for one year - -	738	9	4
	Paid the city wall tax for the Government coal yard, due 24th June last - - - - - - - -	3	1	1½
	Paid Surgeon James Dempster, per order of Government, for his expenses returning from Gibraltar, to attend as a witness for the crown at Clonmel assizes - -	42	–	–
	Paid Major Carter, chief magistrate of police, per order of Government, expenses witnesses - - - -	501	15	–
	Paid Julia Stapleton, a crown witness, per order of Government, 10s. per week from 31st March to 8th September 1828 - - - - - -	11	10	–
September -	Paid William Stapleton, a witness for the crown, pursuant to order of Government to enable him to quit the country - - - - - - - - -	20	–	–

(continued)

Appendix, No. 22.

Criminal Prosecutions.

(A.)

Account of W. Kemmis, Esq.

		£.	s.	d.
1828:	Paid Richard Ryan and Bridget Glenan, witnesses for the crown, pursuant to order of Government, to enable them to leave the neighbourhood of Kilkenny, 20*l.* each	40	–	–
	Paid Denis Moran, pursuant to order of Government, for the apprehension of persons charged with the outrage on the teachers of the Bible Society - - -	25	–	–
	N° 9.			
	To amount of expenses of commissions of the peace, directed to be taken out by Government, per bill herewith sent - - - - - - - -	125	16	6
October -	Paid Sir William Betham, Ulster king at arms, per order of Government, fees and expenses ascertaining the extinction of the title of Viscount Netterville - -	37	3	–
	Paid Thomas Ryan, per order of Government, expenses of maintaining crown witnesses - - - -	6	10	6
	N° 10.			
	Amount of taxed costs for prosecutions, directed by the attorney-general at the commissions of Oyer and Terminer for the county and city of Dublin, for the half year ended 5th January 1829, herewith sent, comprised of the following items, viz.			
	Lawyers fees - - - - £. 294 – –			
	Office fees - - - - 136 4 9			
	Expenses of witnesses - - 159 11 6			
	Other expenses - - - 61 2 8½			
	Crown solicitor - - - 341 14 3½	992	13	3
	N° 11.			
	The like for prosecutions at the sessions for the above period, per bill duly taxed herewith sent, comprised as follows, viz.			
	Lawyers fees - - - - £. 226 16 –			
	Office fees - - - - 28 12 5			
	Expenses of witnesses - - 33 1 –½			
	Other expenses - - - 37 16 11½			
	Crown solicitor - - - 228 – 10½	554	7	3
	N° 12.			
	The like in the King's Bench, for half year ended the 5th January 1829, per bill duly taxed herewith sent, comprised of the following items, viz.			
	Lawyers fees - - - - £. 144 18 –			
	Fees to officers, stamps, and other disbursements - - 92 12 8½			
	Crown solicitor - - - 186 19 9½	424	10	6
	N° 13.			
	The like in the Exchequer for half year, ended 5th January 1829, per bill duly taxed herewith sent, comprised as follows, viz.			
	Lawyers fees - - - - £. 39 18 –			
	Fees to officers, stamps, and other disbursements - - 74 4 8			
	Crown solicitor - - - 118 19 1	233	1	9
	N° 14.			
	The like in Chancery, for half year ended 5th January 1829, per bill herewith sent, comprised as follows, viz.			
	Lawyers fees - - - - £. 481 13 11			
	Fees to officers, stamps, and other disbursements - - 153 4 3			
	Crown solicitor - - - 340 5 6	975	3	8

Appendix No. 22.

Criminal Prosecutions.

(A.)
Account of W. Kemmis, Esq.

1828:		£.	s.	d.
	Paid the solicitor-general per order of Government for attending at Summer assizes, Clonmel, 1828	300	–	–
	Paid Thomas Taylor, esq. pursuant to order of Government, on account expenses to Crown witnesses	1,033	17	2
	Paid R. W. Greene, esq. law adviser of the Crown, per order of Government, for half-year's salary ended 1st December 1828	230	15	4
	Paid deputy commissary general Haynes, pursuant to order of Government, being so much advanced by him on account of criminal prosecutions	1,500	–	–
	Paid T. Watt, esq. the attorney-general's clerk, his fees on the investigation of the titles of Netterville and Galmoy	157	10	–
	Paid for fees on secretary's letters, and stamps on receipts for money paid pursuant to orders of Government	20	4	–
	£.	20,463	14	10½

William Kemmis,
Crown Solicitor.

Dublin, 2d May 1829.

(B.)

DETAILED Account of the Expenditure for Criminal Prosecutions on the Home Circuit in Ireland for the year 1828; furnished to William Gregory, Esq. in pursuance of an order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 18th April 1829.

(B.)
Crown Solicitor's Account; Home Circuit.

Spring Assizes, 1828:	£.	s.	d.
Amount of costs, as taxed and certified by Walter Bourne, esq. for the several prosecutions at this assizes on the Home circuit	1,299	14	9½
Amount of fees paid to the Crown counsel at said assizes on the several prosecutions	764	8	–
Amount of fees paid to the attorney-general for directing and certifying cases prosecuted, and on cases submitted to him for his opinion in pursuance of the order of Government	26	5	–
Amount paid witnesses their expenses, and sums paid by order of Government	168	7	–½
Amount of allowance for travelling expenses for Crown solicitor and clerks at said assizes	65	12	6
£.	2,324	7	4

Summer Assizes, 1828:	£.	s.	d.
Amount of costs, as taxed and certified by Walter Bourne, esq. for the several prosecutions at this assizes on the home circuit	962	9	11½
Amount of fees paid to the Crown counsel at said assizes on the several prosecutions	559	13	–
Amount of fees paid the attorney-general for directing and certifying the cases prosecuted at this assizes	21	–	–
Amount paid witnesses their expenses, and sums paid by order of Government	147	13	11
Amount of allowance for travelling expenses for Crown solicitor and clerks at said assizes	49	17	6
Total of Summer assizes, 1828	1,740	14	4½
Total of Lent assizes, 1828	2,324	7	4
Total for the year 1828 £.	4,065	1	8½

Appendix No. 22.

Criminal Prosecutions.

(C.)
Crown Solicitor's Account; Munster Circuit.

(C.)

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

AN ACCOUNT of so much of the Expenditure of the sum voted in 1828 for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland, and of the sum of £.26,000 now proposed to be voted as a deficiency of the former Grant, as relates to this Circuit.

		£.	s.	d.
1828: Spring Assizes, and half-year ending the 5th of July.	To amount of the taxed costs of the several cases prosecuted by the Crown in the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry and Cork, and of the cities of Limerick and Cork; and of cases investigated by the Crown; and of miscellaneous proceedings, including payments to the several clerks of the crown on the circuit, and to the taxing officers, and fees to attorney-general	1,641	8	7½
	To amount paid by crown solicitor to the several witnesses for the crown on the circuit, and for the support of approvers and witnesses after they had given evidence, until sent out of the country by order of Government £. 1,197 18 5½			
	Paid the Judges criers their fee on the circuit 6 10 –			
	Paid postage of letters to and from magistrates and others 5 2 10			
	To amount fees paid the crown counsel 992 5 –			
		2,201	16	3½
	To the usual daily allowance for Crown solicitor and clerks round the circuit	118	2	6
Summer Assizes and half-year ending 31st December.	To amount of taxed costs of the several cases prosecuted by the Crown in the said several counties and cities aforesaid; and of cases investigated, and of miscellaneous proceedings, including payments to the several clerks of the crown on the circuit, and to the taxing officers, and fees to the attorney-general	951	7	5
	To amount paid by Crown solicitor to the several witnesses for the Crown on the circuit, and for the support of approvers and witnesses after they had given evidence, until sent out of the country by order of Government £. 582 1 9			
	Paid the Judges criers their fees on the circuit 6 – –			
	Paid postage of letters to and from magistrates and other persons 6 5 10			
	Paid Alexander Mangin, esq. amount his account for official letters 127 17 10½			
	To amount paid Thomas Taylor, esq. being so much advanced by him to Thomas Philip Voakes, esq. chief magistrate of police, to pay the expenses of several witnesses and their families from Limerick to America, and to give them the sums ordered by Government, as they could not remain in the country with safety after having prosecuted; said sum accounted for by Mr. Voakes 1,000 – –			
	Paid amount fees to the Crown counsel 605 17 –			
		2,328	2	5½
	To the usual daily allowance for Crown solicitor and clerks round the circuit	99	15	–
	£.	7,340	12	3½

Mat. Barrington,
Crown Solicitor.

(D.)

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

A detailed ACCOUNT of the Expenditure of the Sum voted in 1828 for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland, and of the Sum of £. 26,000 deficiency, mentioned in the Order of the House of Commons of the 15th April 1829, so far forth as the same relates to the Expenditure for Criminal Prosecutions on the Connaught Circuit in the Year 1828.

LENT ASSIZES.

NET COSTS.	Clerk of the Crown's Fees.	Taxing Officer's Fees.	Incidental Expenses, viz. Postage, Stationery, Clerks Lodgings on Circuit.	Attorney General's Fees.	Crown Counsel's Fees.	Witnesses Expenses.	Sums paid by order of Government.	Allowance to Solicitor for Travelling Charges.	Total Amount of Costs and Disbursements.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
877 16 9½	225 2 9	21 12 7	251 5 5	21 – –	949 4 –	240 3 2	69 13 2	91 17 6	2,747 15 4½

			Amount of Taxed Costs furnished - - - -			- - -	- - -	1,375 17 6½	
			Net Costs, as above - - - - -			877 16 9½			
			Clerk of the Crown's fees - - - -			225 2 9			
			Taxing officer's fees - - - - -			21 12 7			
			Incidental expenses - - - - -			251 5 5			
							1,375 17 6½		
			Amount of Disbursement Account - - - -			- - -	- - -	1,371 17 10	2,747 15 4½
			Attorney-general's fees - - - -			21 – –			
			Crown counsel's fees - - - -			949 4 –			
			Witnesses expenses - - - - -			240 3 2			
			Sums paid by order of Government - -			69 13 2			
			Allowance to Solicitor for travelling charges -			91 17 6			
							1,371 17 10		

(D.)—CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT—*continued.*

ACCOUNT of the Sum Voted in 1828 for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland, &c.—*continued.*

SUMMER ASSIZES.

NET COSTS.	Clerk of the Crown's Fees.	Taxing Officer's Fees.	Incidental Expenses, viz. Postage, Stationery, Clerks Lodgings on Circuit.	Attorney General's Fees.	Crown Counsel's Fees.	Witnesses Expenses.	Sums paid by Order of Government.	Allowance to Solicitor for Travelling Charges.	Total Amount of Costs and Disbursements.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
803 7 7½	187 11 8	21 13 8	230 6 –	19 19 –	743 8 –	209 19 –	17 – –	133 17 6	2,367 2 5½
			Amount of Taxed Costs furnished - - - -			- - -	- - -	1,242 18 11½	
			Net Costs, as above - - - - -			803 7 7½			
			Clerk of the Crown's fees - - - -			187 11 8			
			Taxing officer's fees - - - -			21 13 8			
			Incidental expenses - - - -			230 6 –			
							1,242 18 11½		
			Amount of Disbursement Account - - - -			- - -	- - -	1,124 3 6	2,367 2 5½
			Attorney General's Fees - - - -			19 19 –			
			Crown Counsel's Fees - - - -			743 8 –			
			Witnesses Expenses - - - -			209 19 –			
			Sums paid by order of Government - -			17 – –			
			Allowance to Solicitor for Travelling Charges			133 17 6			
							1,124 3 6		

Total Amount of Costs and Disbursements for the Year 1828 - - - £. 5,114 17 10

23d April 1829.

Edward Shadwell Hickman,
Crown Solicitor for the Province of Connaught.

Appendix, No. 22.

Criminal Prosecutions.

(E.)

Letter and Return from Crown Solicitors for North-East Circuit."

(E.)

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Sir, 21st April 1829.

IN compliance with your official letter of the 18th instant, and the order of the House of Commons, dated 15th instant, therein enclosed, we beg leave to state that, we did not receive any part of the sum voted in 1828 for criminal prosecutions in Ireland; but we have a claim for the services of that year, amounting to £. 3,957. 8 *s.* 1 *d.* as particularized below.

We have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Gordon & *Hamilton*,
Crown Solicitors, N. E. Circuit.

W. Gregory, Esq.

		£	s.	d.
1828.	Amount costs of criminal prosecutions on the North-east Circuit, during the spring and summer assizes of that year, including the fees paid to the clerk of the crown, which are interspersed through such costs, but amount in the aggregate to £. 355. 4 *s.*	2,310	11	7
	Counsels fees on said services	1,375	3	8
	Travelling charges of circuit establishment	153	11	3
	Witnesses, expenses on ditto	325	6	6
	Judges criers	4	11	–
	Miscellaneous costs for that year	117	19	9
	£. 3,957. 8 *s.* 1 *d.* British, being, Irish £.	4,287	3	9

21st April 1829. *Gordon* & *Hamilton.*

(F.)

Edward Tierney's Accounts.

(F.)

PARTICULARS of the Bills and Accounts of Edward Tierney, from 1st of January to June 1828.

				£.	s.	d.
Amount various taxed bills of costs, including the Spring Circuit 1828 to June 1828				1,270	12	5½
Allowance for travelling				78	15	–
				1,349	7	5½
Fees paid the attorney-general	£.	35	14	–		
Fees paid to the solicitor-general		3	3	–		
Fees paid Crown counsel on circuit		869	8	–		
Fees paid clerks of the crown on circuit		172	19	10		
Fees paid Walter Bourne, Esq. for taxing costs and fees in his office		35	18	6		
Paid expenses, witnesses, and services, crown summonses on circuit		193	7	–		
Paid several sums after circuit, ordered by Government on account of witnesses and prosecutors, and other charges		152	17	4½		
Paid postages		5	5	7		
Judges criers		2	2	–		
				1,470	15	3½
				2,820	2	9
Deduct error in tot. of account				–	13	4
				2,819	9	5
Add error in tot. of accounts				2	–	1
			£.	2,821	9	6

Appendix, N° 22.

Criminal Prosecutions.

(F.)
Edward Tierney's Accounts.

PARTICULARS of the Bills and Accounts of Edward Tierney, from June 1828 to 1st January 1829.

		£. s. d.
Amount various taxed bills of costs, including the Summer Circuit 1828, to January 1829		1,131 18 2½
Allowance for travelling		78 15 –
Amount of taxed costs of defending, by order of Government, an action brought against a chief constable of police, acting in the discharge of his duty		24 18 7
		1,235 11 9½
Fees to the attorney-general	£. 21 – –	
Fees to Crown counsel on circuit	615 6 –	
Fees to clerks of the crown on circuit	135 12 8	
Fees paid Walter Bourne, Esq. for taxing costs and fees in his office	34 15 9	
Paid expenses of witnesses and services crown summonses on circuit	117 15 3	
Paid several sums after circuit, by orders of Government on account of witnesses and prosecutors, &c. &c.	181 8 2	
Paid postages	1 9 1	
Judges criers	2 2 –	
		1,109 8 11
	£.	2,345 – 8½

Appendix, N° 23.

(A.)

NON-CONFORMING MINISTERS.

Appendix, No. 23.

Non-conforming Ministers.

(A.)
Synod of Munster.

AN ACCOUNT of the distribution of £. 14,360. 6*s*. in the year 1828, for Non-conforming Ministers, Seceders, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers, stating by whom distributed, and how much paid to each class, and to each person, and at what places.

THE Southern Association, or Synod of Munster, receive from Government, annually, through their agent, the sum of 391*l*. 14*s*. net, being part of 14,360*l*. 6*s*. which, together with two other sums received from Government, by their agent, is distributed to the ministers of ten congregations, four of which are in the first class, three in the second, and three in the third, in the following proportions; viz.

In the first class in which there are three copastoral charges:	£. s. d.
To each of two ministers in Eustace-street, Dublin	92 6 2
To each of two ministers in Strand-street, Dublin	92 6 2
To each of two ministers in Prince's-street Cork	92 6 2
To the minister in Waterford	92 6 2
Second Class:	
To the minister in Limerick	69 4 7½
To the minister in Clonmell	69 4 7½
To the minister in Bandon	69 4 7½
Third Class:	
To the minister in Feathard, Tipperary	53 10 9
To the minister in Summer-hill, Meath	53 10 9
To Fermoy, vacant, but divided by permission between the assistant ministers of Limerick and Bandon	53 10 9
To agent's salary	23 1 6
To clerk's salary	13 16 11

The other two sums alluded to are, the one, a grant from the Irish Parliament, and on the civil list; the other, one half of a sum formerly from the King's privy purse, but now voted annually for Protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland, the remaining half of which is paid over to the Rev. Geo. Hay of Derry, agent for the Synod of Ulster, for the benefit of their Widows' Fund.

May, 5, 1829

Rev. J. Hutton,
Agent.

A RETURN of the Distribution of His Majesty's Royal Bounty to the Ministers of the General Synod of Ulster and Presbytery of Antrim, for the Year ending 5th January 1829.

NAMES OF MINISTERS.	Congregations.	POST TOWNS.	Period paid for.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Settlements in the FIRST Class, at £. 92 6 *s.* 2 *d.* per annum.									
Robert Adams	Clare	Tanderagee	1 year				92	6	2
John Mitchel	Newry	Newry	—				92	6	2
James Davis	Bantridge	Bantridge	—				92	6	2
Samuel C. Nelson	Dromore	Dromore	—				92	6	2
Pooly S. Henry	Armagh	Armagh	—				92	6	2
Hugh Brooke	Burt	Londonderry	—				92	6	2
William Cunningham	St. John's Town	Ditto	—				92	6	2
James Allison	Cumber	Ditto	—				92	6	2
William Monteith	Glendermot	Ditto	—				92	6	2
George Hay	Londonderry	Ditto	—				92	6	2
William M. Clure	Ditto	Ditto	—				92	6	2
Richard Dill, jun.	Bally-Kelly	N. L. Vady	—				92	6	2
John Bankhead	B. Carry	Carrickfergus	—				92	6	2
Robert Orr	Killead	Antrim	—				92	6	2
James S. Reid	Carrickfergus	Carrickfergus	—				92	6	2
William Raphael	B. Easton	B. Clare	—				92	6	2
John Doherty	Donegore	Antrim	—				92	6	2
John Sherrard	Tullylish	Bantridge	—				92	6	2
John M'Cance	Comber	Comber	—				92	6	2
William Wright	Anahilt	Hillsborough	—				92	6	2
Moses Finlay	Donoughmore	Newry	—				92	6	2
Henry Cooke	Killihagh	Killihagh	—				92	6	2
James M'Clellands	Ballynahinch	Ballynahinch	—				92	6	2
John White	Rathfryland	Rathfryland	—				92	6	2
James Collins	Dromore	Dromore	—				92	6	2
William Craig	Dromara	Ditto	—				92	6	2
Alexander Heron	Ballyroney	Rathfrylands	—				92	6	2
Robert Little	Loughhirkland	Loughhirkland	—				92	6	2
John Dill	Cairmony	Belfast	—				92	6	2
Samuel Hanna, D.D.	Belfast	Ditto	—				92	6	2
Samuel Watson	Killinchy	Killinchy	—				92	6	2
Henry Simpson	Saintfield	Saintfield	—				92	6	2
James M'Cullough	Newtownards	Newtownards	—				92	6	2
Andrew Craig	Lisburn	Lisburn	—				92	6	2
Hugh Woods	Banger	Banger	—				92	6	2
Fletcher Blakely	Moneyna	Belfast	—				92	6	2
John Orr	Portaferry	Portaferry	—				92	6	2
Campbell Blakely	Drumlo	Belfast	—				92	6	2
James Horner	Mary's Abbey	Dublin	—				92	6	2
James Carlile	Ditto	Ditto	—				92	6	2
Thomas Henry	Randalstown	Randalstown	—				92	6	2
Henry Henry	Conner	Ballymena	—				92	6	2
John Hall	Clough	Ditto	—				92	6	2
Robert Stewart	Broughshane	Broughshane	—				92	6	2
William Wauchope	Ballymena	Ballymena	—				92	6	2
Robert Park	Ballymoney	Ballymoney	—				92	6	2
Samuel Dill	Donoughmore	Castlefin	—				92	6	2
Edward Reid	Ramelton	Ramelton	—				92	6	2
Joseph Lyth	Letterkenny	Letterkenny	—				92	6	2
Samuel Cuthbertson	Omagh	Omagh	—				92	6	2
John Whiteside	Colerain	Colerain	—				92	6	2
James Morell	Ballibay	Ballibay	—				92	6	2
William Moore	Moneymore	Moneymore	—				92	6	2
John Davison	Cookstown	Cookstown	—				92	6	2
James Wilson	Magherafelt	Magherafelt	—				92	6	2
James Denham	Brigh	Stewartstown	—				92	6	2
William Bruce, D. D.	Belfast	Belfast	—				92	6	2
William Bruce, jun.	Ditto	Ditto	—				92	6	2
James Nelson D. D.	Downpatrick	Downpatrick	—				92	6	2
James C. Ledlie, D. D.	Larne	Larne	—				92	6	2
William L. H. M'Ewen	Belfast	Belfast	$\frac{3}{4}$ year	69	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	92	6	2
Treasurer of Widow's Fund, (G. Hay).	Belfast (vacant)	Londonderry	$\frac{1}{4}$ —	23	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$			
Ditto	ditto.	Strabane (vacant)	Ditto —	23	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$			
William Mulligan	Strabane	Strabane	$\frac{3}{4}$ —	69	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	92	6	2
Treasurer of Widow's Fund	Raphoe (vacant)	Londonderry	1 —				92	6	2
						£.	5,815	8	6

Appendix, No. 23.—(A.) Nonconforming Ministers—*continued.*

NAMES OF MINISTERS.	Congregations.	POST TOWNS.	Period paid for.	—— £.	s.	d.	—— £.	s.	d.
Settlements in the Second Class at £.69. 4*s.* 7½*d.* per annum.									
Paul Benland	Market-hill	Market-hill	1 year	-	-	-	69	4	7½
William Maclaines	Creggan & N. T. Hamilton	N. T. Hamilton	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Arthur Neilson	Kilmore	Ballynahinch	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Charles Hemphill	Badony	N. T. Stewart	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
William Porter	N. L. Vady	N. L. Vady	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
William M'Crea	Donahedy	Dunnemana	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Matthew Clarke	Ardstraw	Strabane	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Richard Dill, sen.	Knowhead	Londonderry	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Andrew M'Caldine	Coleraine	Coleraine	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Henry Kyd	Boreva	Dungiven	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Marshall Moore	Faughamah	Londonderry	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James W. M'Kay	Ballynene	Ballyclare	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Thomas Alexander	Carncastle	Larne	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Robert Campbell	Templepatrick	Templepatrick	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Nathaniel Alexander	Crumlin	Crumlin	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Joseph Shaw	Larne	Larne	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Alexander Patterson	Magherally	Banbridge	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John M'Ilwaine	Mourn	Kilkeel	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Hamilton Dobbin	Lurgan	Lurgan	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Samuel Crory	Drumlaugh	Dromore	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Henry Haslett	Castlereagh	Belfast	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Alexander M'Ewen	Kircubbin	Kircubbin	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Henry Wallace	Holywood	Holywood	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Sinclair	Grastree	Kircublin	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
William Finlay	Dundonald	Belfast	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
David White	Ballee	Downpatrick	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
William Campbell	Clough	Clough	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Templeton	Ballywalter	Newtownards	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John M'Auley	Donaghadee	Donaghadee	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
George Belis	Belfast	Belfast	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Alexander Gibson	Mullingar	Mullingar	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Edward Alexander	Carlow	Carlow	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Robert Magill	Antrim	Antrim	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Taylor	Conroy	Raphoe	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John Holmes	Donahedy	Strabane	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Huston	Ballindrait	Ditto	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Purss	Urney	Ditto	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Andrew Millar	Carntaul	Clogher	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John Anderson	Aughnacloy	Aughnacloy	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Elder	Finroy	Ballymoney	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Alexander Martin	Derrick	Derrick	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Brown	Garra	Garra	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Charles Kennedy	Maghera	Maghera	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Boyle	Dunluce	Bushmills	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Solomon Brown	Castledawson	Castledawson	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Hucy	Ballywillan	Colerain	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John Brown	Ahadory	Garra	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
William Lyle	Dunboe	Colerain	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John M'Laughlin	Drumachose	N. L. Vady	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Joseph Denham	Killisandra	Killisandra	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Gibson	Liskerry	Tynan	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
James Harpur	Castleblayny	Castleblayny	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Thomas Kennedy	Corloy	Longford	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Andrew Breaky	Keady	Keady	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John Bleakly	Monaghan	Monaghan	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John Cowan	Ceagh	Moneymore	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
David Bennett	Dungannon	Dungannon	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
William Brown	Tobermore	Tobermore	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Robert Allen	Stewartstown	Stewartstown	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Joshua Willis	Benhute	Mayo	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
John Hogg	Carlow	Dungannon	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Joseph Osborne	Newtownards	Newtownards	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
William Heron	Ballyclare	Ballyclare	—	-	-	-	69	4	7½
Robert Cunningham	Mintertown	Caledon	½ year	34	12	4	69	4	7½
Treasurer of the Widows' Fund	Ditto (vacant)	Londonderry	½ —	34	12	3½			
Treasurer of Widows' Fund	Kilraughts (vacant)	Londonderry	1 —	-	-	-	69	4	7½
						£.	4,500	-	7½

Appendix, No. 23.—(A.) Nonconforming Ministers—*continued.*

NAMES OF MINISTERS.	Congregations.	POST TOWNS.	Periods paid for.	— £. s. d.	— £. s. d.
Settlements in the THIRD Class, at £.46. 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum.					
Samuel Arnold	Narrow-water	Warren-point	1 year		46 3 1
Joseph Jenkins	Keady	Keady	—		46 3 1
James Lunn	Carlingford	Carlingford	—		46 3 1
William Cunningham	Dundalk	Dundalk	—		46 3 1
Alexander Orr	Anaghlone	Bantridge	—		46 3 1
David Giltry	Omagh	Omagh	—		46 3 1
Samuel Arman	Drumquin and Pettigo	Ditto	—		46 3 1
James Adams	Dug and Killitur	Strabane	—		46 3 1
James Canning	Malin	Malin	—		46 3 1
David Hamilton	Fahan and Buncrana	Buncrana	—		46 3 1
Matthew Heron	Monreagh	Londonderry	—		46 3 1
Reuben Rodgers	Carn-donagh	Carn	—		46 3 1
Robert Gray	Dungiven	Dungiven	—		46 3 1
Thomas Ellison	Banagher	Ditto	—		46 3 1
Hugh Mills	Moville	Moville	—		46 3 1
John Murphy	Island Magee	Larne	—		46 3 1
Alexander Montgomery	Glenarm	Glenarm	—		46 3 1
William Magowan	Mount Norris	Newry	—		46 3 1
James Black	Drumlanagher	Ditto	—		46 3 1
William Dowlin	Portadown	Portadown	—		46 3 1
William Whitler	Ballinderry	Newtownards	—		46 3 1
John Hanna	Millisle	Donaghadee	—		46 3 1
John Watson	Gray Abby	Gray Abby, Newtownards	—		46 3 1
John Mulligan	Moira	Moira	—		46 3 1
Henry Montgomery	Dunmany	Belfast	—		46 3 1
Samuel Simpson	Usher's Quay	Dublin	—		46 3 1
Treasurer of the Widow's Fund	Ditto (2d charge vacant)	Londonderry	—		46 3 1
Joseph Scott	Stratford	Baltinglass	—		46 3 1
Alexander Speer	Portglenone	Portglenone	—		46 3 1
George M'Clelland	Aboghil	Ballymena	—		46 3 1
William M'C. Wray	Buckna	Broughshane	—		46 3 1
William Cuthbertson	Cullylacky	Ballymena	—		46 3 1
Archibald Hutchison	Dunean	Toome Bridge	—		46 3 1
Robert Rush	Grange	Ditto	—		46 3 1
Hugh W. Rodgers	Kilrea	Kilrea	—		46 3 1
William Houston	Donegal & Ballyshannon	Donegal	—		46 3 1
James M'Clintock	Cross-Roads	Omagh	—		46 3 1
Francis Dill	Ray	Londonderry	—		46 3 1
Thomas Kernahan	Clady and Douglas Bridge	Strabane	—		46 3 1
John Allen	Dunfanaghy	Dunfanaghy	—		46 3 1
Henry Carson	Glendermot	Londonderry	—		46 3 1
James Steele	Stranorlar	Stranorlar	—		46 3 1
James Budd	Fanet	Ramelton	—		46 3 1
Ephraim Stevenson	Enniskillen	Enniskillen	—		46 3 1
John Sampson	Fintona and Dromore	Fintona	—		46 3 1
James Philips	Caranalick	Five-Mile Town	—		46 3 1
James M'Williams	Maguire's Bridge	Lisnaskea	—		46 3 1
Archibald Armstrong	Clogherny	Omagh	—		46 3 1
David Rodgers	Killala	Ballina	—		46 3 1
Robert Creighton	Westport	Westport	—		46 3 1
James Heron	Sligo	Sligo	—		46 3 1
John Hamilton	Turlough	Castlebar	—		46 3 1
John Simms	Ramoan	Ballycastle	—		46 3 1
James Dunlop	Ballyreshane	Coleraine	—		46 3 1
Jackson Graham	Armoys	Ballymony	—		46 3 1

Appendix, No. 23.—(A.)—Nonconforming Ministers.—*continued.*

NAMES OF MINISTERS.	Congregations.	POST TOWNS.	Periods paid for.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Settlements in the THIRD Class.—*continued*					
Samuel Butler	Magilligan	N. L. Vady	1 year	- - -	46 3 1
Hugh Hamill	Billy	Bushmills	—	- - -	46 3 1
Clarke Huston	Macesquin	Coleraine	—	- - -	46 3 1
Samuel Kennedy	Bally-James-Duff	Bally-James-Duff	—	- - -	46 3 1
Patrick White	Bailieborough	Bailieborough	—	- - -	46 3 1
Robert Winning	Errig and Carrickmaclin	King's Court	—	- - -	46 3 1
William Smyth	Glenare	Glaslough	—	- - -	46 3 1
William White	Stone-Bridge	Clanes	—	- - -	46 3 1
Matthew Adams	Ballytrain	Ballibay	—	- - -	46 3 1
William M'Ewen	Drum	Cootehill	—	- - -	46 3 1
Alexander Pattison	Glentubret	Monaghan	—	- - -	46 3 1
Robert Campbell	Cootehill	Cootehill	—	- - -	46 3 1
Robert Hogg	Loughgall	Armagh	—	- - -	46 3 1
Thomas Dougal	Vinecash	Portadown	—	- - -	46 3 1
John M'Farland	Newtownstewart	Newtownstewart	—	- - -	46 3 1
James Carly	Antrim	Antrim	—	- - -	46 3 1
James A. Johnston	Holywood	Holywood	—	- - -	46 3 1
Jacob Scott	Ballymote	Sligo	¼ year	11 10 9	46 3 1
Treasurer of the Widows' Fund	Ditto (vacant)	Londonderry	¾ —	34 12 4	
				£.	3,369 5 1

63 Settlements in the First Class, at £. 92. 6 *s.* 2 *d.* per annum		5,815 8 6
65 - Ditto - in the Second Class, at £. 69. 4 *s.* 7½ *d.* per annum		4,500 - 7½
73 - Ditto - in the Third Class, at £. 46. 3 *s.* 1 *d.* per annum		3,369 5 1
The Rev. Robert Carlile, a superannuated minister, according to arrangement by Government		29 10 9
Salary to Agent for distribution of Royal Bounty		369 4 7
Salary to Clerk of the General Synod		46 3 1
Postages		15 - -
		14,144 12 7½

1828:		£. s. d.	
January 10	Cash received from the Treasury	3,532 8 -	
June 21	Ditto - ditto	3,532 10 7	
July 25	Ditto - ditto	3,532 8 1	
October 26	Ditto - ditto	3,527 7 5	
			14,124 14 1
	Balance charged to the Treasurer of the Widows' Fund	£.	19 18 6½

Note :—By a very early arrangement between the Government, the General Synod of Ulster, and the Presbytery of Antrim, the Government were pleased to allow, that when a Congregation became vacant from the death of its Minister, or otherwise, the portion of His Majesty's Royal Bounty which had been allotted to that Congregation should be appropriated to the Widows' Fund, till a Minister should be appointed in his place.

George Hay,

Agent for the Distribution of His Majesty's Royal Bounty to the Ministers of the General Synod of Ulster and Presbytery of Antrim.

Londonderry, May 11th 1829.

(A.)—*continued.*

AN ACCOUNT of the distribution of that part of a Sum of £. 14,360. 6 *s.* granted by Parliament and appropriated for the Ministers of the Presbyterians of Ireland, distinguished by the name, "Seceders," for the Year ending 11th October 1828; also, an Account of the Distribution of His Majesty's Royal Bounty to said Ministers, for the same year, showing how much of each paid to each Class, to each Person, and what Places.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Part of grant of £. 14,360. 6 *s.* appropriated to Seceding Ministers	4,376	6	1			
Fees deducted at Treasury	4	7	–			
				4,371	19	1
Royal Bounty to said ministers	1,317	12	5			
Fees, poundage and pells, &c. &c. deducted at Treasury	43	14	10			
				1,273	17	7

DISTRIBUTION of the above Sums of £. 4,371. 19 *s.* 1 *d.* part of said Parliamentary Grant, and £. 1,273. 17 *s.* 7 *d.* Royal Bounty, pursuant to Agent's instructions.

MINISTERS NAMES.	PLACES.	Parliamentary Grant. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Royal Bounty. £.	*s.*	*d.*	TOTAL. £.	*s.*	*d.*
First Class:										
Rev. Andrew Maxwell	Ardstraw	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– James Mayne	Balroshane	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Thomas Herron	Ballygonny	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– John Sturgeon	Board-Mills	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– John Lowry	Clonaneese	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Thomas Millar	Cookstown	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– James Hunter	Colerain	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– George Hay	Donacloney	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– David Stuart	Dublin	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– John Rogers	Glascar	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– W. Moorehead	Loughachry	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– James Rankin	Monaghan	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– James Rentoul	Ray	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Thomas Walker	Saintfield	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– William Harkness	Sandholes	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Lewis Brown	Six-Mile Cross	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Robert L. Porter	Tullyallen	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Doctor Gamble	Ramelton	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– John West	Newtonhamilton	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– S. Malcomson	Tassa	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– William Bell	Balyeborrough	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– John Rutherford	Ballydown	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– William Carr	Belfast	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– John Bridge	Castlecaulfield	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– David Longmore	Castleblayney	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Robt. M'Clean	Drumbanagher	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Joseph Martin	Ballybay	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Isaac Allen	Garvaghey	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– John Kerr	Newry	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– James Crawford	Derry	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
– Robert Hawthorne	Clan	50	–	8½	14	11	7	64	12	3½
Ministers deceased	Mass-lane	—			—			—		
	Ballynahinch	—			—			—		
	Cahans	—			—			—		
	TOTAL, 1st Class	1,551	1	11½	451	19	1	2,003	1	–½

Appendix, No. 23.

Non-conforming Ministers.

(A.)

Distribution of Grant and Bounty to Presbyterian Ministers.

MINISTERS NAMES.	PLACES.	Parliamentary Grant.	Royal Bounty.	TOTAL.
	Second Class:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rev. Adam Boyle	Bovedy	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– John Marr	Ahoghill	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– David M'Kee	Anaghlone	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– William Dickie	Carnone	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– James M'Culloch	Castlereagh	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Robert Lewers	Clontibert	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– William Wallace	Donagore	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Thomas M. Reed	Drumgooland	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– James Porter	Drumlee	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– James Thompson	Drum	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Robert Reed	Donemena	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Hugh Stokes	Glenhoy	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Robert Morrison	Markethill	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Thomas Bell	Moss-side	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Thomas Reed	Randalstown	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– James Harvey	Red Rock	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– W. Munnis	Rose-yards	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Josias Wilson	Drogheda	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– John Wright	Ballyeaston	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– James Wilson	Lecumpher	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Joseph Thomas	Dunbo	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– James B. Rentoul	Garva	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– James Bridge	Ballymagrane	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– John Watson	Ballynahatty	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Alex. Mulligan	Culnady	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Hugh Bell	Eglish	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– James Moore	Kilraughts	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– William Beattie	Kingsmill	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Francis Wilson	Killymurries	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– David Maxwell	Newtonards	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– William Reed	Scarva	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– Robert M'Mahon	Tyrone's Ditches	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
– John Edgar	Belfast	35 14 10	10 8 3	46 3 1
	TOTAL, 2d Class - - - £.	1,179 9 6	343 12 3	1,523 1 9
	Third Class:			
Rev. Joseph Lowry	Lisarra	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– John Eliott	Smythborrough	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– T. Carmichael	Ahoghill	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Thomas M'Kee	Castlewellan	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Joseph Kelso	Maragell	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– William Moffatt	Moira	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– A. Johnston	Newbliss	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– S. Crookshanks	Corryneary	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– William Wilson	Crossgar	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– G. M'Caughey	Larne	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Thomas Tate	Rathfryland	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Alexander Clarke	Lysle Hill	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Samuel Craig	Cross-roads	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Samuel Moore	Rockcurry	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– W. Campbell	Ballymena	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– A. M'Culloch	Caledon	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– A. Spratt	Letterkenny	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– John Coulter	Gilnahirk	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– William Lyttle	Coothill	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Samuel Dunlop	Hill Hall	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– W. M'Alister	Clark's Bridge	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– James Shaw	Tartaraghan	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Samuel Dunlop	Garmoney's Grove	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Samuel O'Edgar	Armagh	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– R. Longhead	Ballymoney	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– James Kinneir	Clonaneese	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Joseph Crawford	Crewmore	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Martin M'Dowell	Crieve	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Edward Jardine	Drumhillary	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– A. Bryson	Four-towns	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– Richard Ross	Drumkerr	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– W. Wilson	N. T. L. Vady	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
– David Evans	Pomeroy	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6

Appendix, No. 23.

Non-conforming Ministers.

(A.)

Distribution of Grant and Bounty to Presbyterian Ministers.

MINISTERS NAMES.	PLACES.	Parliamentary Grant.	Royal Bounty.	TOTAL.
Third Class—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Rev. Samuel Beattie -	Ahory - - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— David Fulton -	Stranorlar - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— A. M'Ilwain -	Ballyblack - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— Samuel M'Curdy	Stewartstown - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— James Gamble -	Strabane - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— William Agnew -	New Mills - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— Isaiah Steen -	Donaghader - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— James Green -	Lisbellaw - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— James Knox -	Portglenone - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
— Andrew Wilson -	Dungannon - -	28 11 10	8 6 8	36 18 6
Ministers deceased -	Back-lane - -	—	—	—
	Aughadonie - -	—	—	—
	TOTAL 3d Class - - £.	1,229 8 10	358 6 8	1,587 15 6

Dr. - - Parliamentary Grant - - | - - - - Contra - - - Cr.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Paid 31 Ministers 1st Class -	1,551 1 11½	By Amount of Grant - -	4,371 19 1
— 33 ditto 2d Class -	1,179 9 6		
— 43 ditto 3d Class -	1,229 8 10		
— Agent's Salary - -	184 12 4		
— Clerk's ditto - -	46 3 1		
— Postages and stamps -	15 6 7		
Balance to use of Widows Fund	* 165 16 9½		
£.	4,371 19 1	£.	4,371 19 1
		* Balance to credit of Fund for Widows and Orphans of deceased Ministers £.	165 16 9½

Dr. - - Royal Bounty - - - | - - - - Contra - - - Cr.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Paid 31 Ministers 1st Class -	451 19 1	By Amount of Royal Bounty	1,273 17 7
— 33 ditto 2d Class -	343 12 3		
— 43 ditto 3d Class -	358 6 8		
Balance to use of Widows Fund	* 119 19 7		
£.	1,273 17 7	£.	1,273 17 7
		* Balance to Credit of Fund for Widows and Orphans of deceased Ministers £.	119 19 7

OBSERVATIONS:

When all the congregations are supplied with ministers, the balance on both grants to credit of Widows Fund will only be £. 18. 2*s.* 6*d.* annually.

Ministers are paid half-yearly.

Postages fluctuate.

These Accounts are correct,

Tandragee, May 7, 1829. *David Hutcheson*, Agent to Seceders.

Appendix, No. 23.

Non-conforming Ministers.

(B.)

Evidence of the Rev. H. Cooke, A. M.

(B.)

EXTRACT from the Third Report on the State of Ireland; 29th March 1825.

The Reverend *Henry Cooke*, A. M. called in; and Examined.

YOU are Moderator of the Synod of Ulster in Ireland?—I am.

Where do you reside?—In the county of Down, parish of Killileagh.

Are you the minister of that parish?—I am.

What is the nature of the office of moderator of the synod of Ulster?—As perhaps a great number of the Members of this Committee may be unacquainted with our discipline, I may state, that the office I hold is merely that of chairman for a year; and that I have no more influence, no more power than any individual of the whole body; I am only chairman for one year, and according to our discipline, can never be chairman again; and the sole authority that I possess is that of calling a council of our body appointed for the purpose, in case of any emergency, and that of being the official organ in communicating with the government.

Is there more than one moderator of the synod?—But one, there are moderators of presbyteries.

Are the meetings of the synod frequent?—Generally only annual; we sometimes have occasional meetings; but my power is so far limited that I cannot call an occasional meeting without either the advice of the council, that I have mentioned, called our Fixed Committee, or the requisition of three of our presbyteries; that is, the advice of three presbyteries out of fourteen, into which our synod is divided.

Is the regulation of the Presbyterian church managed entirely by the synod of Ulster?—Not of the entire of the Presbyterian church of Ireland; the Presbyterian church of Ireland is divided into four parts; there is the original Presbyterian church of Ireland, that is the synod of Ulster; then there is a body of Seceders which is considerable; this body originated in Ireland shortly after the secession began in Scotland; there is a third body of Presbyterians called Covenanters or Cameronians; the fourth is the synod of Munster.

Is the synod of Ulster in connection or not, with the Established church of Scotland?—Our body was originally in connection with the Established church of Scotland; our first ministers were ministers of the Established church of Scotland, who came over with their flocks, in the reign of James the First of England; there was a time afterwards, when owing to the troubles in Ireland, there were 10,000 Scottish troops sent over to preserve the peace of the country, and there were chaplains sent with all the regiments; those chaplains, after the removal of the army, were generally settled in parishes, through the country, and with the other ministers formed the first presbytery that met in Ireland at Carrickfergus; previous to that time, the ministers had not assumed the aggregate form of presbytery or of synod; but when their numbers increased so much in consequence of this accession, they then adopted the aggregate form, and settled the basis of that church which is now called The Synod of Ulster.

What was their connection with the Scottish church; and is any communication kept up now?—When in consequence of certain troubles in Ireland, the country was almost altogether deprived of Protestant ministers to preach, the Presbyterians of Ulster, with the few ministers that were left, supplicated the general assembly of the church of Scotland for ministers to be sent as missionaries to Ireland. The general assembly had not many ministers to spare, but they did send some, who appear from the accounts we have of them, to have been men of a most apostolic spirit, for they so managed, that they were preaching every day in various places through the country, and three or four of them kept up the preaching of the gospel through the entire province. This union between the churches seems to have arisen at the moment of the settlement of Ulster; the church in Ulster was a spiritual child of the church of Scotland. That there was a union established is obvious, because when Scotch ministers came, they were inducted into livings in the Presbyterian church in Ireland, which were then the established livings of the country; and when those ministers again went back to Scotland, they were re-inducted into livings there, and persons who received their orders in the Presbyterian church in Ireland, were inducted into livings in Scotland; and there were those communications to the general assembly which I have mentioned, on which that assembly acted, as to a kindred church. At what time this ceased, I cannot distinctly say; there has latterly been some attempt at re-union between the synod of Ulster and the general assembly of the church of Scotland; we had communications during, I think, three years, on the subject. In the last communication with the general assembly, they said that they conceived it was expedient to take into consideration the subject of a ministerial communion betwen the synod of Ulster and the church of Scotland, especially upon this ground, that our church in Ireland was now placed on a respectable footing, being recognized by the government of the country, and had assumed an established and determinate form, owing to circumstances which it is unnecessary

sary to state to the Committee; this intercourse was unfortunately broken off; the subject may, however, at any time be resumed.

Is the synod of Ulster in connection with the associated synod of Scotland, or with the seceders of Scotland?—No.

Is the synod of Ulster in connection with the ministers that are called the Southern Association?—No.

That is another description of Presbyterians?—It is quite a different body.

They are Presbyterians, are they not?—They are; they are called the Southern Association, or The Synod of Munster; but the word synod there must convey a very different idea from what it does with us, for I believe that synod consists of only seven congregations.

Have you any communication with some of the Dublin congregations; with the congregation of Mary's Abbey?—The congregations of Mary's Abbey and Usher's Quay are in communion with us.

Are the Southern Associations independent?—I think they were in some sense independents, in church government, till Mr. Armstrong went among them. He having been educated in the north, had all his feelings alive to the importance of presbyterian discipline; and, I think, has effected something like the establishment of presbyterian form among them; but I imagine, before that, they might with greater justice have been called Independents than Presbyterians.

How is the synod of Ulster composed; what is the nature of the assembly?—The assembly consists of two parts; the ministers of each congregation and a number of laymen, who are called Ruling Elders. A ruling elder for each congregation; and sometimes, where there are colleagues, as is the case in three congregations in the synod, there are two ministers and two ruling elders from one congregation; all those ministers and elders have equal influence and votes.

Do they regulate the discipline of the Presbyterian church entirely?—They entirely regulate the discipline of the Presbyterian church called The Synod of Ulster. They are not like the general assembly of the church of Scotland, a part of the ministers and elders delegated by the rest, but the general council of all the ministers and ruling elders of the whole church.

How are the ruling elders chosen?—When new ruling elders are to be chosen, the nomination lies with the ministers and the existing ruling elders; they nominate those persons in the congregation that have, perhaps, most influence and most knowledge, and they should certainly choose those that have most piety; when those persons are selected, their names are read to the congregation generally three or four Lord's days before the benediction. If any person disapproves of any of them, he has it in his power to come before the minister and the elders, and object to the appointment. If no person object, the persons nominated are appointed thus:—After a sermon explaining the nature and duties of the elder's office, they are set apart to that office by prayer; their names are then returned to the presbytery, and registered in the presbytery books; and those persons, after six months being in the presbytery books, are qualified to sit as members of the synod of Ulster.

For what period do they act as ruling elders?—During all their life, *ad vitam aut culpam.*

Upon a vacancy occurring, how is it filled up?—The same is done again; there is no specific number for a congregation; the number is proportionate to the extent of the congregation; those men are expected to give assistance in ministerial duties. Our congregations are generally very large, and our duties very heavy; and those men, though they get no fee or reward, do a great deal of Christian duties among the people; they visit the sick, attend to the concerns of the poor, assist the minister with their counsel in the exercise of discipline, and manage the various religious concerns of the congregation.

Of what matters relating to the discipline of the church, does the Synod of Ulster take cognizance?—In the first place, they take cognizance of the education of ministers, to see that the presbyteries have examined the candidates properly; they have the names of persons examined, or that have been licensed to preach the Gospel, returned to them every year; farther, they take cognizance of ordinations, to see that they have been regular. They take cognizance of any immoral conduct that may arise among the ministers or church members. When any complaint is brought before them, they take cognizance of the presbyteries, to see that they do their duty; they inspect annually the presbytery books, to see that the ministers and elders have attended to their duty; and regulate all other matters that may arise in the church.

Do they confirm the election of ministers to the different congregations?—The confirmation of an election to a congregation lies first with the presbytery; there may, however, be a protest entered, or a complaint made to the synod, in case of irregularity; their decision is final.

Will you have the goodness to mention how the election of a minister to any congregation takes place?—Previous to the election, two ministers are sent by the presbytery to the vacant congregation; they make out, from the congregation's books, a regular list of all the people in the congregation who pay stipend; that is, who contribute to the minister's support; they attach to the name of each individual the sum of money that he annually pays: this list is publicly read in the congregation, that every man may have an opportu-

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Non-conforming Ministers.

(B.)

Evidence of the Rev. H. Cooke, A. M.

nity of objecting, if a name has been omitted, or if a name has been improperly put in; this list is handed to the minister, who is appointed to preside in the election, ten clear days before the time appointed for the election. When the day of election comes, the minister or ministers (for there are mostly two appointed) ask the people, if any one wishes to have a poll of the congregation taken; if the people are perfectly unanimous in choosing the minister, the matter goes no further; the presiding minister certifies that it was unanimous. If there be any division of sentiment among the people, the minister requires the two parts into which the congregation may be divided, the one for the candidate, the other against him, to appoint tellers of the votes, each side appointing a teller for itself; he calls over the list of the congregation, beginning at seat N° 1; he causes the clerks upon both sides to set down the votes, and the sum of stipend annexed to each name: he himself, also sets them down, to keep check on them both; in this way he passes through the whole list, examining any objections that may arise, or reserving them for the presbytery; at the end, he adds up the names, and sums up the money paid by each individual. If the candidate have two-thirds of the voters and two-thirds of the money, he is declared duly elected; if he have not two-thirds of the voters and two-thirds of the money, he is not elected.

Supposing he has two-thirds of the voters, and not two-thirds of the money?—He is not elected; or if he has two-thirds of the money, and not two-thirds of the voters, he is not elected.

For what reason does the proportion of money enter into the circumstance of the election of a minister?—I think it originated from a desire to balance the influence of the rich arising from their contributions, with that of the poor arising from their numbers. The natural influence of each was thus consulted; a guard was thus provided against injurious division, and an incitement to unanimity provided, by the impossibility of one party forcing a minister upon the other.

Has it ever happened, in cases of contested elections for the office of minister, that the poorer party have increased their subscription, so as to be able to contend against the aristocratic party?—That is quite impossible with us: in order to a man's voting, he must have been twelve months upon the list of contributors; so that suppose any party were to conceive such a plan for bringing in a minister, they would have to wait twelve months before it could be attempted; but in addition to this, the nature of our congregational committees and seat-lettings, render it quite impossible.

Can any one become a candidate, without the previous nomination of the synod?—The nomination rests in any member of the congregation, subject to the approbation of the elders or presbytery; but no one can be nominated but persons previously approved by the synod.

You have no such thing as patronage in your synod?—None.

In case of disputes, as to numbers, or as to the right of election, is there an appeal to the synod?—There is; and the general practice of the synod, in such cases, is to appoint a number of the ministers that are most conversant with those matters, to go to the congregation, to examine, report, or decide.

How many congregations are there in the North of Ireland, dependent upon the synod of Ulster?—In the year 1803, there were sixty-two congregations in each class; they have increased since that, and I think they are now two hundred; and for the instruction of the people they require to be much further increased.

You have mentioned the classes; how many classes are there?—Three clases.

Are those classes divided according to the number composing the congregation, or according to the stipend which they pay to the minister?—At the original settlement of the classification, I believe it was determined upon, computing together the sum of stipend paid to the ministers, aud the number of people in the congregation.

With respect to the stipend; is the stipend paid by each individual composing the congregation, or by each family?—It is paid always by each family.

By the head of the family?—Always; perhaps there may be a few exceptions, but they must be so few, I might say, always by the head of the family.

Does the amount depend upon voluntary contribution, or is it regulated according to any settled rule?—It is regulated by seat rents; there is generally in each congregation a committee of the principal persons, who put a particular rent upon the seats; those seats that are nearest the centre of the place of worship they generally value highest; those that are farther off are lower in price; those seats are generally divided into four shares, and an individual takes that portion of a seat which he wants either for himself or for his family, and he pays a determinate rent, as he does for any thing else. When seats are large, they are divided into more shares.

Then the stipend, in fact, may be called a rent for the accommodation of the church?—It is literally a rent.

What is the amount of the stipend paid to ministers of the first class?—In the cities of Dublin, Armagh, and Derry, and the towns of Belfast and Newry, I should think the amount of stipend paid would be from 150 *l.* to 200 *l.* to each minister.

What to those of the second class?—That I have stated only applies to large towns; the ministers of the first class in the country have much less; I have the highest stipend, I believe, of any country minister, that is, 100 *l.* from the people; perhaps there may be another

another minister or two in the first class that have 90 *l.* and others 80 *l.* or 70 *l.* and I know several in the first class that have only 60 *l.* I know two that have only 50 *l.* of annual stipend from the people.

What is the amount of the second class?—The amount of the second class would be between 70 *l.* and 50 *l.*; generally 60 *l.*

In the towns?—There are few of them in the towns: when they are in villages, there is little difference between them and the country.

In the third class?—In the third class very nearly the same stipend as the second; with this exception, that some ministers of the third class will not have more than 20 *l.* or 30 *l.*

Are there any fees collected by the ministers of the Presbyterian church, independent of those stipends?—No; with the exception, that in some congregations there is a charge for the registry of baptisms, which does not go the minister, but to the clerk; that is, to the precentor that presides in singing; and in order to add something to his salary, there is sometimes a charge of six-pence or ten-pence for the registry of baptisms paid to him; but the minister charges no fee for marriage, baptism, or any other rite.

There are, in point of fact, no fees in your church for the performance of any religious duty?—None; according to our regulations, were I to charge a fee for celebrating a marriage, I should be suspended; were I to charge a second and third time, I should be degraded.

Is the payment made by government, proportioned to the stipend which the minister receives from his congregation?—At the original settlement of the matter in 1803, I believe there was a proportion; but since that time, I conceive that the payments in the poorer congregations have increased upon the people, because the minister, owing to advance of rents, &c. could not subsist upon the small sum derived from government, and the small sum the people were accustomed to pay; therefore, while the congregations in the higher classes have remained nearly stationary, the congregations in the lower classes have had to increase their payments; with a few exceptions, I conceive the lowest class of congregations nearly pay as much as those in the second class, or many of the first.

What regulation is observed with respect to the distribution of the *Regium Donum*?—We have no power over it; the government appoint their own agent, who pays according to a general warrant, issued by the Lord Lieutenant in 1803.

Does not that warrant distribute the money in some degree in proportion to the stipends paid by the congregations?—Yes, in proportion to the stipends paid in 1803; but since that time the stipends in the lower class of congregations has generally risen; in the higher class of congregations it has mostly remained stationary. Some congregations increase the stipend to the assistant during the life of the incumbent, and reduce it when the assistant obtains the *Regium Donum*.

What is the amount of the income of a Presbyterian minister of the first class, derived both from the stipend received from the congregation, and from his proportion of the *Regium Donum*?—I think in Dublin, in Armagh, in Newry, in Belfast, and in Derry, the amount of the Presbyterian ministers income will be from 250 *l.* to 300 *l.* I have, I believe, the highest income of any country minister in the kingdom; I have 200 *l.* a year, one from government and one from the people; but the general income of a minister in the first class, is about 160 *l.* or 170 *l.* The ministers of the first class, upon an average, do not receive from the people more than 60 *l.* or 70 *l.*

Then the distribution of the *Regium Donum* at present, is not regulated according to the classification by which it was regulated when first given to the Presbyterian ministers?—No change that has been made in the payment of the stipend, has ever been interfered with; government have not acted upon it in any degree; there have been no congregations where the *Regium Donum* has been raised or lowered.

When did the first division into classes take place?—In 1803.

When did the *Regium Donum* first commence?—In the time of Charles the Second, after the Restoration.

Then are the Committee to understand, that from the time of Charles the Second down to 1803, there was no classification of the *Regium Donum*, but that it was divided among the ministers, and an equal sum given to each person?—At first the government gave a certain sum of money into the hands of a number of ministers, who were commissioners, and they distributed that sum according to the determination of the synod, which was equality; an agent was afterwards appointed. Before 1803, I think, the income of Presbyterian ministers from the government was not more than 16 *l.* a year; and after paying certain sums into the widows fund, and other charges, it sometimes did not amount to more than from 8 *l.* to 12 *l.* a year. I have been told so by old ministers, 16 *l.* formed the *maximum*.

What change was made in 1803, as to the amount of the *Regium Donum*?—Instead of 16 *l.* as formerly, the ministers in the first class, received 100 *l.*; 75 *l.* in the second class, and 50 *l.* in the third class.

Then in 1803 the gross amount of the *Regium Donum* was considerably augmented?—Very much.

By whom were the classes fixed?—They were fixed entirely by the government, on the

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(B.)

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suggestion of some members of the synod. The synod was generally opposed to classification; the matter is on record, we had it printed; and I am sorry I did not know that I should be questioned upon the subject, or I should have brought it; our ministers applied again and again to have it equalized, or at least modified; we had letters from government, pointing out reasons why classification was preferred to equalization. Those reasons, I think, were the following; that it would afford a stimulus to genius and industry, and diligence, to look forward to some higher places; that ministers in large congregations have greater duties to perform, and that they consequently require more aid.

With whom does it rest to decide, with respect to any given individual, to what class he belongs?—It entirely rested with government, on the original establishment. There has been no change made from the original settlement; we hold the grant upon fixed and liberal terms; the condition of the original warrant is, that this allowance shall never be withdrawn from any individual, except it be withdrawn from the whole body.

Upon what principle are the individuals composing the church, divided into those three different classes, and in what proportions?—The manner in which it was done was this, every minister was called upon to make a return to government, of all the people in his congregation, and of the amount of stipend annually paid; and when the government found, for example, that there was a certain number of congregations, consisting of 1,000 or more families, or 500 or more families, &c. paying a certain sum of stipend, they placed those congregations in the first class; when they found another number of congregations, say having 400 or 500 families, and paying a certain lower sum of stipend, they placed them in the second class; when they found another number of congregations, consisting of 200 or 300 families, and downwards, and paying a still smaller sum, they put them in the third class. It will be better understood, when I say the money is not paid to the minister, but in some sense to the congregation. It becomes a permanent corporation, to be aided by a fixed sum, and it is handed over by the agent of government to the minister, who obtains it *ex officio*.

Supposing any change to take place in the relative proportions of those congregations, would that transfer them from one class to another?—No, it would not; but if a minister were to be called from a lower congregation to a higher, he would, by sending in a new memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, be placed in the receipt of the bounty allowed for that congregation.

You have stated, that the synod were not satisfied with this principle of classification at first; are they satisfied with it now?—Those in the lower class indubitably are not; some in the higher class would also wish it modified, or equalized.

What was the principle upon which they were dissatisfied?—One principle upon which they were dissatisfied was this, the original discipline of our church is, that there is no inequality of rank among us. Many conceived, that classification took away from that Presbyterian parity which is our distinguishing characteristic. There was another reason; they did conceive it in some degree unjust, that one man should be labouring as diligently for 50 *l.* as another for 100 *l.* But there was another reason; when our ministers become old, they have no means of support but the bounty derived from government. When an assistant is appointed, he receives the stipend of the congregation; so that the old minister, in the lowest class, has to retire upon 50 *l.* a year; and the prospect is no cheering one. This was perhaps one of the chief reasons why classification was disliked. To show how effectually it has operated on our minds, as a matter that we consider requiring a remedy, I may state, that we have ourselves applied the only remedy in our power, by our Widows' Fund. A minister of the first class has to pay 100 *l.* for admission; a minister of the second class, is admitted to equal benefits of the fund for 75 *l.*; and a minister of the third class, is admitted for 50 *l.* This is by way of compensation to them for the inequality of the *Regium Donum*.

Are there existing any documents, by which you could furnish the Committee with information with regard to the number of individuals, on the average, composing a congregation in the second class?—There is no document existing, that I know, of any particular authority, further than my own personal researches. Perhaps I have made more research upon the subject than any other member of the synod, from a wish, in some degree, to ascertain the numbers of the people. I made considerable exertions to obtain information from ministers and others; but still I would say, that my calculations are not at all to be looked upon as absolutely accurate, because there is no point so difficult as to ascertain the real and exact numbers of the people, nominally belonging to a congregation. I shall just give the Committee one example, to show how difficult, or sometimes impossible, it is: A congregation, that was estimated at 300 families, or thereabouts, had a division, in consequence of some unpleasant occurrence about their minister; one part of the congregation adhered to the minister that we rejected, in consequence of immorality; another part of the congregation adhered to us, and took a new minister. When the new congregation was formed, it was found that there were 300 families still among the congregation, that had been attached to no place of public worship; and there were thus formed two congregations, each of which became as large, or larger eventually, than the congregation was supposed to be before.

Can you inform the Committee, what average number of families is contained in congregations of each of the different classes to which you have referred?—I have a document in which I have them set down, according to the best information I could obtain; according to this calculation, I find, in the first class congregations, numbering 16,000, 15,000, 12,000

12,000, 1,000, 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, and one or two as low as 300 families; average 860 families. Most of these congregations may be considered as overgrown; and the labours of even the most diligent and faithful minister totally inadequate to their instruction. Were it not for the system of Bible reading in schools and the Presbyterian institution of ruling elders, a large part of these congregations must feel a great want of religious instruction and ministerial duties.

The second class congregations, I find numbering 700, 600, 500, 400, 300 families; average 450 families.

The third class congregations, I consider, as numbering 400, 300, 200, 100, and a few 80, 60, to 40 families; average 300 families. Omitting a few congregations paying an annual stipend from 150*l.* to 200*l.* the average stipend of the first class, in 1803, might be 60*l.* to 70*l.*; of the second class, 50*l.* to 60*l.*; and omitting a few in the third class, paying very small stipends, the average might be 40*l.* to 50*l.*

In this estimate, I have seldom been able to compute a class of people, considerable in numbers. These are the poorer part of the people, who have no seats in our churches, owing to want of room, and the inadequacy of the houses to contain even the church-going part of the population. These poor persons generally pay nothing towards the support of our ministers; and consequently, in the common estimates of congregations, are seldom included. When we speak of the numbers of families in a congregation, we generally mean families who have seats. These families who have no seats, receive gratis all the duties of the minister; but certainly their situation is not favourable for religious instruction. I know some congregations where there are 500, 400, 200, 100, 50 to 30 families coming under this description. These generally form the basis of new congregations. I should feel inclined to average persons so situated, about from two to four thousand families.

Is the existing classification, which the Committee conclude to be the same which was made in 1803, considered a permanent and standing arrangement, or is it liable to any change?—It has not been modified or changed since 1803; but we do not consider it unalterable. One of our ministers, I know did apply to the Government by memorial, to have himself advanced to a higher class, and used very considerable influence in order to get it effected; but the Government would not interfere. I know another minister who applied to a nobleman, high in office, upon the subject. He was a minister of a congregation upon his lordship's estate; but while his lordship admitted his claims upon the principles of the grant of 1803, he did not countenance the idea of change; so the matter has been looked upon as fixed and permanent with respect to individuals; but subject to a change of the entire system at the pleasure of Government.

Did the Committee rightly understand you, in a former answer, to say, that the classification is a classification of congregations, and not of individuals?—It is. Congregations are not classified by their ministers; but ministers by their congregations.

Then is that classification of congregations which was made, with reference to the relative numbers and stipend, a classification which is considered permanent, however the relative numbers may from time to time vary; or is it liable to revision according to any variation which may take place, from time to time, in the number of the respective congregations?—It has not been subject to any occasional revision, nor was such revision contemplated, as our congregations are generally fixed and permanent. The numbers of 1803, would not subsequently change their relative proportions in any great degree. Our synod did either once or twice apply to the government, upon the subject of a total change; they sent a deputation once, I am sure, to the Lord Lieutenant, expressing a wish to have the Royal bounty equalized; but the reply was, That the Irish government did not think it right to recommend any change to His Majesty.

Is it not considered, that the Crown has the power of altering that classification?—Certainly.

With whom does it rest, to transfer a minister from one congregation to another?—Entirely with the people.

With the people of the congregation vacant?—With the people of the congregation that want a minister; and then with the presbytery to recognize the transfer.

Has the Crown any control over the appointment of Presbyterian ministers?—None at all; the minister when ordained, sends his memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, with a copy of his oath of allegiance, and the certificate of the moderator of the synod to the fact of the ordination. This is the entire process. The Crown exercises no control.

Is the transmission of his stipend from the Crown to him, a matter of course, after he has sent up that certificate?—Perfectly a matter of course.

Is it revokable at the pleasure of the Crown?—Not except, as I mentioned before, the government were to revoke the entire grant to the body; it is not revokable from an individual, but is from the body.

Is it in the power of the Crown to revoke the grant from the whole body?—It is an annual grant voted by Parliament.

Is not the whole *Regium Donum* upon the consolidated fund?—It was upon two different foundations, at two different times; in the time of Charles II. it was upon the civil list; in the time of William III. it was charged for a short time upon the customs of Belfast;

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Non-conforming Ministers.

(B.)
Evidence of the Rev. H. Cooke, A. M.

Belfast; some time after, by a grant of William and Mary, it was placed on its present foundation.

The Committee are to understand, that the Crown has no discretion in giving or refusing to any particular individual?—None to an individual, when the proper certificates are transmitted.

Does the Crown take any certificate of the character or conduct of the Presbyterian minister?—Merely a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance from two magistrates of the county, and the certificate of the moderator of our body, that the ordination has taken place.

Is this dependence of the ministers upon the Crown, for part of their payment, viewed with any jealousy by the Presbyterian congregations?—At the time of the original settlement, the minds of some of the people were perhaps a little given to undue freedom in politics, and there were a few congregations that objected; but since the matter has been understood, since the system has been seen to be no attempt at undue influence upon the part of government, it has been in the highest degree satisfactory to the people; and I think they have generally looked upon it with as much gratitude as the ministers have.

Has it been satisfactory to the ministers?—Highly satisfactory, with the exception of those who have received the lowest emolument; it is hard to reconcile any men to half allowance.

Has it not tended to attach the Presbyterians to the government?—The Presbyterians were always attached to the government, with the exception of the partial phrenzy of 1798, when a few were led astray by designing men; but certainly the system of kindness pursued by government, has strengthened their attachment. In order to make it understood why some of the congregations objected at first, I should mention, that there were pamphlets published upon the subject, the object of which was to show, that it was an attempt of the government to acquire patronage and power in our church; some of the people were even persuaded that our ministers were to adopt all the forms of the Established church, which they generally do not approve. Many of our people would have objections even to the ministers wearing black gowns. To rouse their prejudices it was said, that our ministers were to put on gowns and other clerical habits, read their sermons and prayers, which the people do not generally approve. These things made some impression upon the minds of the lower orders of the people, and they objected to the system of Royal bounty; but with a few exceptions, I conceive they went off like a cloud in the space of a year or two, and that the benefit of the system has uniformly since been felt and acknowledged both by ministers and people.

Has not the consequence of this donation been, to make the Presbyterians consider their establishment as a part, in fact, of the constitution of the country?—Distinctly; such also, as I have stated, was the feeling of the church of Scotland, for when we proposed to have a re-union of the churches, that was the very principle upon which they stated, that now we had acquired a respectability and permanence from our union with the government of the country, they conceived that ministerial communion between the churches might be a matter of examination and settlement.

Your answers have all related to the original Presbyterians?—Yes.

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INLAND NAVIGATION.

(A.)

AN ACCOUNT in detail of the Expenditure in 1828 for the several Navigations in charge of the Directors General of Inland Navigation.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ESTABLISHMENT.			
SALARIES:			
1 Chairman	738 9 4		
3 Directors, at 461 *l.* 11 *s.* per annum	1,384 13 –		
1 Secretary	461 11 –		
1 Accountant	249 4 8		
1 Clerk of Min.	166 3 4		
3 Clerks	295 8 4		
Messenger, Porter and Housemaid	79 13 3		
SALARIES		3,375 2 11	
Stationery and Printing		30 17 9	
Postage		32 10 6	
Contingencies		20 4 2¼	
Coals, and various small disbursements by the housemaid		22 – 5½	
Rent, Taxes and Insurance of the Board's House		284 13 9	
ESTABLISHMENT			3,765 9 6¼
ENGINEERS, and their travelling Expenses:			
2 Engineers, at £. 525 per annum		1,050 – –	
Their travelling and contingent expenses		127 5 10	
ENGINEERS ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES			1,177 5 10
NEWRY NAVIGATION.			
Labour		334 15 7	
Carpenters and Masons		373 10 1¾	
Smiths work		– 19 6	
Lamplighting, &c.		69 10 3¼	
Materials and contingencies		62 7 6½	
Postage and stationery		46 10 4	
Rent of Inspector's Office		36 18 4	
SALARIES:			
1 Assistant Engineer	276 18 8		
1 Treasurer	92 6 4		
1 Inspector	92 6 4		
1 Harbour-master	50 – –		
17 Lock-keepers, at various salaries	262 5 –		
SALARIES		773 16 4	
NEWRY NAVIGATION			1,698 8 –¼

(continued)

Appendix No. 24.

Inland Navigation.

(A.) Expenditure in 1828.

TYRONE NAVIGATION.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Labour	- - -	269 14 4¾	
Masons and Carpenters	- - -	82 17 7½	
Stones, sand and lime	- - -	67 3 6	
Timber	- - -	41 - 10½	
Smiths work	- - -	3 5 9	
Contingencies	- - -	34 19 8½	
SALARIES:			
1 Inspector	92 6 4		
6 Lock-keepers	34 3 4		
SALARIES		126 9 8	
TYRONE NAVIGATION	- - -		625 11 6¼
LIMERICK NAVIGATION.			
Labour	- - -	120 1 9½	
Carpenters, &c.	- - -	585 10 2	
Timber	- - -	60 12 5	
Smiths work	- - -	45 15 4	
Materials and contingencies	- - -	200 9 3½	
Postage	- - -	5 8 1	
Rent and taxes	- - -	14 3 10¾	
SALARIES:			
1 Inspector	92 6 4		
12 Lock-keepers	129 5 4	221 11 8	
SALARIES			
LIMERICK NAVIGATION	- - -	- - -	1,253 12 7¾
UPPER SHANNON NAVIGATION.			
Labour	- - -	374 7 -	
Masons and Carpenters	- - -	26 10 11	
Smiths work	- - -	10 9 4½	
Timber	- - -	102 10 10	
Contingencies and materials	- - -	84 3 10	
Postage, stationary and incidents	- - -	18 18 1	
SALARIES:			
1 Inspector	109 11 -		
6 Lock-keepers	49 8 -		
SALARIES		158 19 -	
UPPER SHANNON NAVIGATION	- - -		775 19 -½
RIVER MAIG NAVIGATION.			
Carpentry	- - -	7 1 2	
Bridgekeeper's annual allowance	- - -	33 14 0	
RIVER MAIG	- - -		40 15 2
TOTAL EXPENDED	- - -	- - -	9,337 1 9¾

M. D. Manning,
Accountant to the Board.

Navigation Office, 6th May 1829.

Note.—The foregoing Expenditure does not comprehend the Disbursements made by the Directors General of Inland Navigation in the Year 1828, as Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, under the 6th Geo. IV, c. 101, and which amounted to £. 3,519. 4 *s.* 8 *d.*

(B.)

Appendix, No. 24.
Inland Navigation.
(B.)
Officers receiving more than 50 *l.* a year, &c.

A RETURN of the Names and Offices of every Person receiving more than £.50 a year, the Number of Times the Board met in 1828; and what other Employments the Members and other Officers of the Board have.

NAME.	Office in this Department.	Other Employments.
James Saurin, Esq. -	Chairman of the Board.	
John Armit, Esq. - -	Director.	
Henry R. Paine, Esq. -	Ditto - - - -	Commissioner of Irish Fisheries without any emolument.
John Radcliff, Esq. -	Ditto.	
Francis Trench, Esq. -	Secretary.	
M. D. Manning - -	Accountant.	
W. Searight - - -	Clerk of the Minutes.	
W. Harding - - -	2d Clerk - - - -	Clerk in Vice-Treasurer's Office.
Daniel Corneille - -	3d ditto.	
David J. Lyster - -	4th ditto.	
John Brownrigg, Esq. -	Engineer.	
John Killaly, Esq. - -	Ditto - - - -	Engineer to Commissioners for issue of Money out of the Consolidated Fund; Comptroller of Tithe Commissioners Accounts.
Charles M. Seymour -	Assistant ditto	
William Greer - -	Treasurer Newry Navigation	
J. P. Joynt - - -	Inspector and Collector ditto	
John Richardson - -	Inspector and Collector Tyrone Navigation.	
John Lucas - - -	Inspector and Collector Limerick Navigation.	
John Kelly - - -	Inspector and Collector Upper Shannon Navigation	Superintendent of Roads in the County Roscommon, under the orders of this Board as Commissioners of Roads and Bridges.

The Board met in the Year 1828 one hundred and fifty times.

Memorandum:—The Board, in addition to their duties as Directors of Inland Navigation, are also a Board of Control over the affairs of the Royal Canal Company, as also Commissioners of Roads and Bridges under the 6th Geo. IV. c. 101; in which latter capacity an extent of Roads, amounting to upwards 300 Miles, are under their immediate superintendence; and for which services neither the Board nor any of their establishment in Dublin receive any additional emolument.

Navigation Office, 8th May 1829.

F. Trench,
Secretary.

Appendix, No, 25.

Appendix, No. 25.

Police Establishment.

Salaries and Pensions.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

AN ACCOUNT of the Salaries and Pensions of the Police and Watch Establishments of the City of Dublin District.

PUBLIC OFFICES.	AMOUNT per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Alderman Darley, chief magistrate of police	553	16	11
John C. Grewer, magistrate at head office	461	10	9
Henry C. Sirr - ditto	461	10	9
John Tudor - ditto	461	10	9
Alderman Archer, magistrate, 2d divisional office	461	10	9
Thomas Herbert - ditto	461	10	9
George Studdert - ditto	461	10	9
Alderman Sir W. Stamer, bart, magistrate, 3d divisional office	461	10	9
Henry Cole - ditto	461	10	9
James Blacker - ditto	461	10	9
Alderman Fleming, magistrate, 4th divisional office	461	10	9
Joseph Gabbett - ditto	461	10	9
Sir Garrett Neville - ditto	461	10	9
Charles Pemberton, chief clerk at head office	230	15	4
Thomas R. Rogers - ditto, 2d divisional office	129	4	7
John Atkinson - ditto, 3d divisional office	129	4	7
Launcelot Bomford - ditto, 4th divisional office	129	4	7
Ross Cox, second clerk at head office	92	6	1
Oliver C. Sherwood - ditto, 2d divisional office	73	16	11
William Farrell, third clerk - ditto	73	16	11
Frederick Pemberton, second ditto, 3d divisional office	73	16	11
James Rolleston, third ditto - ditto	73	16	11
Launcelet Bomford, jun., second ditto, 4th divisional office	73	16	11
Michael Farrell, chief constable at head office	138	9	2
Rose Cooper - ditto, 2d divisional office	92	6	1
George Payne - ditto, 3d divisional office	92	6	1
H. G. Goodisson - ditto, 4th divisional office	92	6	1
John C. Leer, receiver to public offices	461	10	9
Charles Tod, secretary	230	15	4
SALARIES £.	8,279	19	2
Frederick Shaw, recorder of the City of Dublin, salary chargeable on the Police establishment	1,476	18	5
£.	9,756	17	7

PUBLIC OFFICES.	£. s. d.	Amount per Annum. £. s. d.
Pensions on the Police Establishment:		
Richard Guinness, late magistrate, superannuated 20th December 1821, under the Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 140 -	307 13 10	
Alderman Cash, pensioned on the reduction of the establishment, under the Act of 5 Geo. IV. c. 102 - -	307 13 10	
Thomas Casey, ditto, ditto - - - - - -	307 13 10	
Peter Low, pensioned on the reduction of the establishment, under Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 102; but pension suspended at present, he holding an office under Government, exceeding in emolument his former salary as magistrate.		
R. H. Bunn, chief clerk, pensioned as above - -	86 3 1	
Alexander Anderson, ditto - ditto - - - -	86 3 1	
Robert Beatty, chief constable, ditto - - - -	59 10 11	
Thomas Jamieson, peace-officer, 48 Geo. 3, c. 140 -	24 12 3	
Leonard Meates - ditto - - ditto - - -	24 12 3	
Moore Devine, carriage inspector - ditto - - -	24 12 3	
Richard Woods, patrol constable - ditto - - -	22 8 –	
James Tunn - - ditto - - ditto - - -	22 8 –	
James Johnston - ditto - - ditto - - -	22 8 –	
Bridget Foy, Elizabeth Powell, } By order of Government, their husbands having been killed on duty -	9 4 8 9 4 8	
Pensions on the Police Establishment - -		1,314 8 8
Salaries and Pensions, Police Establishment - - - £.		11,071 6 5
Watch Establishment:		
James Henthorn, surgeon - - - - - - -	323 1 6	
Joseph Pemberton, register of carriages - - - - - -	102 9 2	
James Whiteside, pay clerk - - - - -	92 6 1	
Simon Hatch, supervisor of watch tax - - -	92 6 1	
James D'Arcy, assistant to ditto - - - -	73 16 11	
James Duncan, clerk of licenses, &c. - - - -	73 16 11	
£. s. d.		
Patrick Darcy, pensioner, 48 Geo. 3 - 12 6 2		
John Symth - ditto - ditto - 12 6 2		
Michael Forbes ditto - ditto - 12 6 2		
Charles Fyan - ditto - ditto - 12 6 2		
	49 4 8	
Salaries and Pensions, Watch Establishment -		807 1 4
Total Police and Watch Establishments - - - - - - £.		11,878 7 9

Head Office of Police, Dublin, 23d April, 1829.

Fred. Darley.
John C. Graves.
Henry Ch. Sirr.
John Tudor.

Appendix, No. 25.

Police Establishment.

(A.)
Salaries and Pensions.

Appendix, No. 26.

Judicial Inquiry.

Appendix, No 26.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

Number of days the Commissioners met in 1828.

A RETURN of the number of days the Commissioners for making Examination into the Duties, Salaries and Emoluments of the several Officers of Justice in Ireland, have met in 1828, and how many Commissioners were present at each meeting; the Names of the Commissioners, and what other situations they hold; also, an Abstract of the number of Reports they have made, and on what branches, since their appointment, and the probable extent of the Inquiry they have to make; also an Account of the Total Sum voted in each year for the Expenses of the Commission, since its appointment.

The number of days on which the Commissioners met in 1828.	Number of days on which Five Commissioners were present.	Number of days on which Four Commissioners were present.	Number of days on which Three Commissioners were present.	Number of days on which Two Commissioners were present.	Number of days on which one Commissioner was present.
214	23	54	79	40	18

NAMES of the Commissioners in 1828, and other Situations held by them:

Daniel Webb Webber, Esq.
Bertram Mitford, Esq., Commissioner of Bankrupts, and Vicar General of the Diocese of Kildare.
William Wynne, Esq., Commissioner of Appeals.
Peter Low, Esq., Deputy Usher of the Court of Chancery.
Timothy Driscoll, Esq.
Until his death which took place in July 1828.

NAMES of the Commissioners at present, and other Situations held by them.

Henry Kemmis, Assistant Barrister, Queen's County.
Bertram Mitford, Esq., Commissioner of Bankrupts, and Vicar General of the Diocese of Kildare.
William Wynne, Esq., Commissioner of Appeals.
Peter Low, Esq., Deputy Usher of the Court of Chancery.
Mark Anthony Saurin, Esq.

NUMBER of Reports made since the appointment of the Commission, and on what branches.

The Commissioners since their appointment have made Eighteen Reports, and returned Five Certificates under the Provisions of 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 53, s. 12; viz.

1st Report, Court of Chancery.
2d - ditto - - - Exchequer (Pleas side).
3d - ditto - - - Error.
4th ditto - Sinecure Offices.
5th ditto - Court of Common Pleas.
6th ditto - - - King's Bench.
7th ditto - Judge's Registers.

Appendix, No. 26.

Judicial Inquiry.

Reports made by Commissioners.

8th Report, Office for Registry of Deeds.
9th ditto - Judicial Establishment of Court of Exchequer.
10th ditto - Equity Exchequer.
11th ditto - Court of Exchequer, (upon the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the Ninth Report of the Commissioners.)

Certificate for Compensation to Prothonotaries of Court of King's Bench.
- - - - - - ditto - - - Cursitor Court of Chancery.
- - - - - - ditto - - - Prothonotaries Court of Common Pleas.
- - - - - - ditto - - - Filacer - - - - ditto.
- - - - - - ditto - - - Usher, Court of Exchequer.

12th Report, Revenue Exchequer.
13th ditto - Office of Sheriff (Preliminary Report.)
14th ditto - Judge of the Courts of Prerogative and Faculties.
15th ditto - Office of Sheriff (General Report).
16th ditto - Crown Office of the Court of King's Bench, and in each the Counties; and the office of Coroner.
17th ditto - Court of Quarter Sessions, Civil Bill Court, and Clerk of the Peace.
18th ditto - Court of Admiralty.

Besides Quarterly Reports (from the 19th of August 1816, during the continuance of the Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 122), to the Lord Lieutenant, upon the accounts of Fees received in the office of Clerk of the Pleas of the Court of Exchequer, and as to the allowances to be made to the persons employed in that office.

SUBJECTS remaining for Inquiry and Report.

Courts of Prerogative and Faculties, on the Examination into which the Commissioners are at present engaged.
Consistorial Court of Dublin.
The Diocesan Courts in Ireland.
Court of Delegates.
Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors.
Commissioners of Bankruptcy.
Corporation and Manor Courts.

TOTAL Sum voted in each year for the Expenses of the Commission, since its appointment.

There is not in the Office of Inquiry any Record from which this Return can be made.

Office of Inquiry,
Dominick-street, Dublin,
7th May, 1829.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. Fetherston, H.
Sec.

Appendix, No. 27.

Record Commission.

(A.) Works printed by authority of the Commissioners.

Appendix, No. 27.

RECORD COMMISSION.

(A.)

A LIST, together with some Account of the Publications printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Commissioners on the Public Records of Great Britain and Ireland; distinguishing those of England, Scotland and Ireland.

ENGLAND.

	£.	s.	d.
Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium in Turri Londinensi, folio, 1802, bds.	1	16	–

Is a Calendar of the principal entries on the Patent Rolls, which contain grants of offices, honours and lands; confirmations of grants to bodies corporate; restitutions of temporalities to bishops, abbots and other ecclesiastical persons; commissions under the great seal, &c. from 3 John, 1201, to 23 Edw. IV. 1483*.

Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum, et Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum, folio, 1803, boards	2	–	–

The first part of this volume is a Calendar to the Charter Rolls in the Tower, from 1 John, 1199, to 23 Edw. IV. 1483. They contain royal grants of privileges to cities, towns and corporations; grants of markets, fairs and free warrens, together with creations of nobility from the reign of Edw. II.; grants to religious houses, &c. The Inquisitiones ad quod Damnum, to which the second part of this volume is a Calendar, extend from 1 Edw. II. 1307, to 28 Hen. VI. 1450, and were taken when any market, fair or other peculiar privilege was solicited, to inquire by a jury whether such grant would be injurious to the Crown or to others.

Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem, 3 vols. folio, 1806—1821, bds.	5	5	–
vol. 3, separately, folio, 1821, bds.	1	15	–

Are Calendars to the Inquisitions, sometimes called Escheats, which were taken on the deaths of individuals, to inquire of what lands they died seised; by what services they were held; whether they were attainted of treason or aliens; the name and age of their heirs: and they are the best evidence which is extant of the descent of families and property. The Calendars are arranged chronologically, and extend from 3 Hen. III. 1218, to 14 Hen. IV. 1413, viz. vol. i. those temp. Hen. III., Edw. I. and II.; vol. ii. temp. Edw. III.; and vol. iv. temp. Rich. II. and Hen. IV.

Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS. folio, 1802, boards	2	10	–
Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. 4 vols, folio, 1808—1812, boards	8	8	–
Indexes to the Harleian Catalogues, being the 4th vol. folio, 1812, boards	2	2	
Catalogue of the Lansdown MSS. folio, 1819, boards	2	2	–

These volumes are extensive Indexes to the different collections of manuscripts in the British Museum; and when the importance of the MSS. in question is considered as materials for history, biography, topography, and indeed for every branch of literature, these admirable Catalogues must be deemed an invaluable acquisition to the library of persons who are desirous of acquiring authentic information.

* These Notices of the publications under the Record Commission of Great Britain, are abridged from the Account of them, in "Notitia Historica; being Tables, Calendars and Miscellaneous Information, for the use of Historians, Antiquaries and the Legal Profession. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A." 8vo. 1824.

	£.	s.	d.
Domesday Book, 2 vols. folio, 1783, boards	8	8	–
Indexes and Titles, folio, 1811, boards	2	2	–
vol. 4, and Dissertation, folio, 1816, boards	2	2	–
4 vols. folio, of an uniform size, boards	16	16	–

Appendix, No. 27. Record Commission. (A.) Works printed by authority of the Commissioners.

This, the most ancient record in the kingdom, is the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure and services of lands therein described, and was made in consequence of a survey ordered by the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. The Exeter Domesday Book relates to the five western counties. The Inquisitio Eliensis is confined to the property of the Monastery of Ely. The Liber Winton, or Winton Domesday Book, was a survey ordered by Henry I. to ascertain what lands were held by Edward the Confessor in Winchester; and was taken between the years 1107 and 1128. The Boldon Book, or Survey of the Palatinate of Durham, was made in 1183, and contains an account of the lands and seignorial rights of the Bishops of Durham, of the ancient tenures, customs, manners and services; it also affords some highly curious information relative to the manners and habits of the twelfth century, amusements, diet, coin, price of labour, &c. and is valuable as a Supplement to Domesday Book, as materials for a history of Durham, and for exhibiting a general picture of the customs of the time.

Ducatus Lancastriæ. Pars prima Calendarium Inquisit. post Mortem. Pars secunda, A Calendar to the Pleadings, &c. folio, 1823, boards	1	10	–

The Inquisitions, to which the first part is a Calendar, relate solely to the Duchy of Lancaster, and embrace precisely the same objects as the Calendars of the Inquisitiones post Mortem, before described. They commence 1 Hen. VI. and end 18 Car. I. 1413 to 1642.

The pleadings, to which the second part is a Calendar, consist of bills, answers, and repositions of surveys in suits exhibited in the Duchy Court, from 1 Hen. VII. 1485 to the present time; but the Calendar does not extend below the reign of Mary.

Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii temp. Edw. III. folio, 1807, boards	2	2	–

Are the Inquisitions taken by the assessors and venditors in 27 counties, pursuant to the third commission, dated 26th Jan. 1341, to levy the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf, granted to the King by stat. 14 Edw. III

Placita de Quo Warranto temp. Edw. I. II. and III. in Curia receptæ Scaccarii Westm. asservata. folio, 1818, boards	2	12	6

Are Quo Warrantos, arising from the commission issued 11th Oct. 1274, and contain accounts of the boundaries of chases, free warrens and fisheries; also many royal charters, both to ecclesiastical and lay corporations not elsewhere recorded. The descents of manors and advowsons are frequently exhibited; and much valuable information illustrative of the laws and customs of this country will be found throughout the work.

Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmon. Asservat. Abbreviatio, folio, 1811, boards	1	16	–

Consists of abstracts of pleadings before the King in Parliament and council, and before the constituted authorities, from the reign of John to that of Edw. II., and contain petitions of right, petitions and proceedings in Parliament, &c. Amidst various important matter relating to the history, laws and customs of this country, valuable information will be found on the Dictum de Kenilworth; appeals of murder; historical facts; honours and baronies; customs of London; obsolete words; ancient measures of land; curious tenures; trial by ordeal, by duel, by domesday; juries; fines, &c.

Reports from the Commissioners respecting the Public Records of the kingdom, &c.; with an Appendix, containing engraved fac-similes inserted in the various works, with printed explanations, 2 vols. folio, 1810—1819, boards	7	7	–

Appendix, No. 27.

Record Commission,

(A.)

Works printed by authority of the Commissioners.

	£.	s.	d.
Rotuli Hundredorum, temp. Hen. III. et Edw. I. in Turr' Lond' et in Curia recepta Scacc. Westm. asservati, vol. 1, folio, 1812, boards -	2	2	-
vol. 2, folio, 1818, boards -	2	12	6

Are Rolls taken pursuant to a commission dated 11th October, 2 Edw. I. 1274, in consequence of the revenues of the Crown arising from knights' fees, escheats, wardships, &c., having in the preceding reign been much diminished; to inquire by juries of all the demesne lands of the Crown, of manors formerly belonging to the Crown, the persons then holding them, &c.; of tenants in capite and in ancient demesne; of alienations to the church; of wardships, marriages, escheats, &c. withheld and subtracted; of fee-farms of the Crown; of courts, free-chase, free-warrens, and other jura regalia; of oppressions by the nobility, clergy, &c., claiming jura regalia; of exactions by the servants of the Crown; and of unlawful exportation of wool.

Rotulorum Originalium in Curia Scacc. Abbreviatio, 2 vols. folio, 1805—1810, boards -	3	-	-

Are abstracts of the estreats transmitted from the court of Chancery into the office of the lord treasurer's remembrancer, of all grants of the Crown enrolled on the patent rolls, whereon any rent is reserved, any salary payable, or any service to be performed. They commence 20 Hen. III. and the first volume closes with the reign of Edw. II. Vol. ii. contains those temp. Edw. III.

Rymeri Fœdera, Conventiones, Litteræ, et cujuscunque generis acta publica, inter reges Angliæ et alios quosvis Imperatores, Reges, Pontifices, Principes, vel Communitates; ab Ingressu Gulielmi I. in Angliam, A.D. 1066, ad nostra usque tempora habita aut tractata. Denuò aucta, et multis locis emendata: accurantibus, A. Clarke, LL.D. et S.A.S. et F. Holbrooke, S.A.S. vol. 1 (2 parts) folio, 1816, half-bound - -	6	6	-
vol. 2 (2 parts) accurantibus A. Clarke, LL.D. et S.A.S. J. Caley, S.R.S. et S.A.S. et F. Holbrooke, S.A.S. folio, 1818—1821 -	6	6	-
vol. 3 (part 1) accurantibus J. Caley, S.R.S. et S.A.S. et F. Holbrooke, S.A.S. folio, 1825, half-bound - - - - - -	3	3	-

This invaluable collection contains copies of treaties, leagues, manifestoes, capitulations, correspondence and other public documents, between this country and other states, since the Conquest; and present most important illustrations, not only of the History of England, but of Europe. Vol. i, extends from 1066 to 1307. Vol. ii. from 1307 to 1344. Vol. iii. part 1 from 1344 to 1361.

Statutes of the realm, vol. 1, folio, 1810, half-bound - - - - -	10	10	-
vol. 2, 1816, half-bd. / vol. 6, 1819, half-bd.			
vol. 3, 1817, ditto / vol. 7, 1820, ditto			
vol. 4, (part 1) 1819, ditto / vol 8, 1821, ditto	2	12	6
(part 2) 1819, ditto / vol. 9, 1822, ditto	each vol.		
vol. 5. 1819, ditto / Alphabetical Index, fo. 1824, ditto			

As the title implies, these volumes contain all the public Acts of Parliament to the end of the reign of Queen Anne. From the extraordinary labour and talent bestowed on this edition; from each statute having been copied from the original record; from every public Act being inserted, many of which are omitted in the common collections; and from the excellent indexes, this work is of course of the highest importance both to the lawyer and historian.

Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ Auctoritate P. Nicholai IV. circa 1291, folio, 1802, boards - - - - - - - - -	2	2	-

Is the taxation of the tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices granted by Pope Nicholas IV. in 1288, to Edward I. for six years, towards defraying the expenses of an expedition to the Holy Land. This is an important record, because all the taxes, both by the kings and the pope, were regulated by it until the 26th Hen. VIII., when the survey entitled Valor Ecclesiasticus was made.

Testa de Nevill, sive Liber Feodorum in Curia Scacc. temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. folio, 1807, boards - - - - - - - - -	1	16	-

Contains an account of fees held either immediately of the king, or of others who held of the king in capite; of fees held in frank

	£. s. d.
almoigne and their values; of serjeanties held of the king, and their values; of widows and heiresses of tenants in capite, whose marriages were in the gift of the Crown; with the value of their lands; of churches in the gift of the king, and in whose hands they were; of escheats, in whose hands the same were, and by what service held; and of the amount paid for scutage and aid, &c. by each tenant.	
Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII. vol. 1, folio, 1810, boards	2 10 –
vol. 2, 1814, ditto	2 10 –
vol. 3, 1817, ditto	2 10 –
vol. 4, 1821, ditto	2 10 –

Is the report of an ecclesiastical survey made pursuant to stat. 26 Hen. VIII. 1534, for ascertaining the yearly values of all the possessions, manors, lands, &c., appertaining to any monastery, priory, church, parsonage, vicarage, free chapel, &c., within England, Wales, Calais, Berwick, and the Marshes. At the end of each volume are maps of the different dioceses, and a list of peculiars in each, signed by the respective bishops. Vol. i. contains the dioceses of Canterbury, Rochester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester and London. Vol. ii. Winchester, Salisbury, Oxford, Exeter and Gloucester. Vol. iii. Hereford, Coventry and Lichfield, Worcester, Norwich and Ely. Vol. iv. Lincoln, Peterborough, Landaff, St. David's, Bangor and St. Asaph.

SCOTLAND.

Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, vol. 1, (in the press.)	
vol. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7, folio, 1815—1820, half-bound	9 9 –

The second and following volumes contain the statutes passed by the Parliaments of Scotland from the year 1424 to the year 1651.

Inquisitionum ad Capellam Dom. Regis Retornatarum, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc servantur, abbreviatio, 2 vols. folio, 1811, boards	5 5 –
vol. 3, folio, 1816, ditto	2 12 6

Is an abridgment of those proceedings by inquest which chiefly originate in a writ, the purpose of which is to establish a claim by inheritance. By that writ a jury is to inquire in what lands the ancestor of the claimant died vested, and their annual value; if the claimant be the nearest heir to the deceased in those lands; if he be then of age; of whom, as feudal superior, the lands were held, and by what tenure; in whose possession they now are; on what account and for what time they have been so possessed.

Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, in archivis publicis asservatum, folio, 1814, half-bound	2 – –

Is a collection of select royal charters of the kings of Scotland, from 1306 to 1424.

Rotuli Scotiæ, in Turri Lond. et in Domo Cap. Westm. asservati, vol. 1, temp. Edw. I. II. III. folio, 1814, boards	2 15 –
vol. 2, temp. ab. Ric. II. ad Hen. VIII. folio, 1819, ditto	2 15 –

Are important records illustrative of the political transactions between England and Scotland, commencing 19 Edw. I. 1290, and terminating 8 Hen. VIII. 1517. They chiefly relate to political, naval and military transactions; to prisoners of war; rewards to partizans; orders for attainders and pardons; to revenue and trade; grants of benefices; licenses to persons to fight duels in Scotland; to students in Scotland to study at the English Universities; grants of wardships; safe-conducts to pilgrims; and to various miscellaneous matters of great interest to the historian and antiquary.

(continued)

	£.	s.	d.

IRELAND.

Appendix, No. 27.

Record Commission.

(A)

Works printed by authority of the Commissioners.

Reports from the Commissioners respecting the Public Records of Ireland; being their 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Annual Reports, with Supplements and Appendixes, folio, 1810—1815, boards - - - - 5 5 -

This volume contains returns from the several record offices and repositories, describing their general contents, and the state of the records in each; with supplemental reports and indexes; and also with engraved fac similies of ancient records and plans of buildings, ordered by the Commissioners; affording a complete general view of the state of the Public Records of Ireland at the opening of the Commission in 1810.

Reports from the same Commissioners, being their 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Annual Reports; with Supplements and Appendixes, folio, 1816—1820, boards - - - - - - - - - 3 3 -

In addition to the various reports and proceedings of the commission contained in this volume, the supplement to the Eighth Report comprises catalogues and inventories of the contents of the Old Birmingham Tower Record Room; of the Parliamentary Record Office; the State Paper Room in the Tower; the Surveyor-General's and Auditor-General's Offices; the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices; the Quit-Rent Office and the Prerogative Office.

Reports from the same Commissioners, being their 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Annual Reports, folio, 1821—1825, boards - - 3 3 -

This volume contains an Appendix comprising abstracts and references to the principal Records and public documents connected with the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, preserved in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices, Four Courts, Dublin.

Inquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ asservatarum Repertorium, vol. 1. folio, 1826, boards - - - - - 2 2 -

The present volume contains a repertory to the inquisitions in the Rolls Office, and comprises the several counties within the Province of Leinster. The Inquisitiones post Mortem were taken under commissions directed to the escheators of each province and others joined with them, finding by the oath of a jury what lands any person died seised of; by what rents and services they were held; and who was the next heir and his age; by all which the right of the Crown to escheat or wardship was ascertained.

N. B.—The text of the Ulster volume has been printed, and will be published in a volume similar to that of the Repertory of the Leinster Inquisitions, as soon as the printing of the Indexes Nominum et Locorum, which is in progress, shall have been completed.

Rotulorum Cancellariæ Calendarium in Hibernia, vol. 1. part 1. folio, 1828, boards - - - - - - - - - 2 2 -

Upon the Rolls, of which this Calendar is an abstract, are to be found grants of lands in fee or otherwise; creation of honours; charters of incorporation; grants of offices; presentations; denizations; wardships; pardons; ancient statutes; king's letters; and other state documents; with several inquisitions, and many deeds, conveyances, letters of attorney, and Chancery proceedings.

N. B.—The first part of the foregoing volume commences with a patent roll of the reign of Edward the First, being the earliest extant on record, and ends with the reign of Henry the Seventh. The second part of the volume, now at press, will contain the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Philip and Mary and Queen Elizabeth. The second volume, which is a continuation of the Calendar, is also at press, and will contain the reign of James the First.

(B.)

A RETURN of the Works now in progress, and which still remain to be undertaken by the Record Commissioners in Ireland, with a detailed Estimate of the sum of £. 3,049. proposed to be voted in the present year.

Appendix, No. 27.

Record Commission.

(B.) Works in progress.

LIBER HIBERNIÆ OF MR. LASCELLES.

THE Work upon which Mr. Lascelles is engaged, under the directions of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is "An Inquiry and Report on the *Establishments of Ireland*, intituled, *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ*, from the Landing of Hen. II. in the year 1172, to the present time." It originated in the Irish Record Commission. The nature of this Book will be seen from the following

Table of Contents.

An Introduction and Key to the Report will be drawn up, and is now in due course of preparation; followed by

Part I.—1. The Peerage of Ireland; from the Record, never before printed.

2. The Baronetage; also from the Record, never before printed.

3. The Parliamentary Register of the Commons, never before printed; accompanied with Abstracts of the Charters of those Boroughs, Cities, &c. which send Representatives to Parliament; from the commencement of the Record down to the present time.

Part II.—The Patentee Officers in four (out of five) departments; viz. *Civil Affairs, Law, Revenue,* and *General Defence* of the kingdom; from the reign of Edw. I. to the commencement of the late Reign.—Herein the lists are given in regular succession of the several officers in each department.

Part III.—Lists of Supplement and Continuation, extending the search upward to the earliest Record, and downward to the present time; extracted from the Hanaper and Patent Rolls of Chancery in Ireland, and also from those at the Rolls Chapel, the Tower of London, the British Museum, &c. &c. in England.

Part IV.—The Patents of Office, Peerage, or Benefice, the Privy Seals, King's Letters, Sign Manuals, Commissions.—A selection of the most important of these, from the time of Hen. II. to the present day; to which are added the oaths of office.

Part V.—The remaining or Fifth Department of public business. *The Church of Ireland.* The list of Bishops in regular succession, from Hen. II. to the present time. Similar lists of the other Ecclesiastical functionaries, with all Grants from the Crown to the Church, at and since the Reformation, from the Record itself; followed by Tables of the present subsisting Church Establishment, specifying the number of acres appropriated to each See or Benefice, together with the Patronage, whether Private, Episcopal, or Royal; and the names of all the Incumbents, whether Dignitaries or not in Ireland.

Part VI.—In two subdivisions:—1. Abstract of all the *Statutes in Ireland,* creating, regulating, or abolishing the Establishments, in whole or in part, from time to time in any of the above five departments of public business; viz. Civil affairs, Public Religious Instruction, Law, Revenue, National Defence by land or sea, from the earliest Record down to the Union, 1800; detailing particularly all the Appropriation Acts, granting money to any public institution whatever.

2.—Continuation of the same from the *Statutes of the United Kingdom,* so far as they relate, particularly to Ireland since the Union in 1800.

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Record Commission.
B.
Works in progress.

Part VII.—Selection from the leading entries from the Journals of the Irish House of Lords and Commons; with a Catalogue of Parliamentary Sessional Papers for the last 140 years of sufficient use or interest. Many of these (not of unreasonable length) have been inserted at large, where they have been thought to illustrate the progress of our institutions, language, name and race in Ireland, or the nature and history of public business, whether secular or ecclesiastical; but especially the History of the *Irish Public Revenue, Public Debt*, and *Public Expenditure*.

This selection is taken from the Irish Journals to the Union; and from that æra is continued to the present time from the Parliamentary Sessional Papers of the United Kingdom.

Conclusion.—A Discourse (in the way of peroration to the entire Report) on the nature of Public Business, and of the departments of office at home, comparatively with those in foreign establishments, ancient and modern; with brief noticing of English *Statutes*, and the adjudged cases in the Law of Offices, Titles and Benefices, in chronological order.

Observations.

The scope and intent of this work is to show, from the earliest Record down to the present time, the nature and order of public business, Secular and Ecclesiastical, as done by the officers in the public departments respectively; together with its law and history. For which purpose this Liber Hiberniæ is to serve as a register of general reference on Irish affairs, for the use of Parliament and of all the Government offices; but principally for the use of the office of the Chief Secretary in Westminster; and it is conceived that this will, in the most signal manner, conduce to the dispatch and accuracy, as well as to the economy and unity of all public business.

The work is printed by the King's Printer in folio, on the same plan as the *Fœdera* of England, after the manner of Rymer, in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, dated in the year 1824. It will be comprised in two volumes, containing about 1,000 pages each, besides the concluding Discourse and Index; and each part will present the subject in a distinct aspect and order. The Parts, seven in number, are printed, not in succession, but concurrently, and the plan admits of each part receiving any new matter in future accruing from year to year (the book being throughout, whenever practicable, in departmental and chronological order.) Of the 2,000 pages about 1,600 are already printed.

So much for the nature and progress of the work itself.—As to the remaining part of the Order of the House, Mr. Lascelles receives a provisional salary of 500*l.* a year, out of which he is to defray all charges for amanuenses, house, coals, candles, searches and stationery.

London, 6th May 1829.

Rowley Lascelles.

(C.)

A RETURN of the Works now in progress; as also of those which still remain to be undertaken by the Commissioners of Records in Ireland, with a detailed Estimate of the Expense of the Commissioners for the current year.

Appendix, No. 27.

Record Commission.

(C.)

Works in progress, and Works to be undertaken.

I.—Return of the Works now in progress.

1. The printing of the Calendar of the Patent Rolls of Chancery, from the Reign of Edward I. to the period of the Revolution.

2. The printing of the Repertory of the Inquisitions Post Mortem in the Rolls Office.

3. The printing in chronological order of the Transcripts of Charters, Privileges and Immunities granted to cities, towns and bodies corporate in Ireland, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

4. The transcription of documents of an ecclesiastical nature, found in the several Record offices and public libraries, for press or fair transcript, as may be deemed advisable.

5. A Repertory to the Decrees of the Equity side of the Exchequer, similar to that already formed under the authority of the Commissioners to the Chancery Decrees in the Rolls office.

Note.—A Transcript of this draft Repertory will be required for lodging in the office for the use of the public.

6. An Index of persons, places and things, to a series of books (which have been hitherto without any references) found among the auditor-general's Records, intituled "Kings Letters, Government orders, &c."

Note.—A Transcript of this Index, when arranged in alphabetical and dictionary order, will be requisite for lodging in the office for the convenience of the public.

7. The Comparison of the unenrolled Fiants, with the Books of Fiants, and of the Repertory formed to those Fiants, with the originals in the Rolls office.

Note.—A transcript of this Repertory is in progress, for the purpose of being lodged in the Rolls office for more convenient reference.

8. The repairing of the mutilated membranes, and the securing by stitching the loose membranes, as also the capping with strong parchment the Patent and Statute Rolls in the Rolls office.

II.—Return of Works to be undertaken.

1. The printing of the Calendar of the early Memoranda Rolls in the Chief Remembrancer's office.

Note.—The draft of this Calendar has been formed under the authority of the Commissioners, and, with the indexes of persons and places, will be contained in two volumes.

2. The printing of the Repertory of the Inquisitions in the Chief Remembrancer's office, relating chiefly to the possessions of dissolved monasteries, and matters of an ecclesiastical nature.

Note.—The draft of this Repertory has been formed in MS. under the like authority; and, with the index, will be contained in one volume.

3. The printing of the Calendar of the early Plea Rolls in the Birmingham Tower office.

Note.—The draft of this Calendar has been prepared in MS. under the like authority, and, with the indexes, will be contained in one volume.

4. The printing of the Addenda and Corrigenda found in the edition of the Statutes collated with the Statute and Parliament Rolls and Transmisses; to which it is proposed to add nearly 1,500 Statutes discovered by the Sub-commissioners on the Patent,

Appendix, No. 27.
Record Commission.
(C.) Works in progress, and Works to be undertaken.

Plea, and Memoranda Rolls, and which are not in any printed edition of the Statutes: the whole to be comprised in one volume.

Note.—In order to save the expense of reprinting an entire edition of the Statutes, as collated with the Records, and which would comprise nearly ten volumes similar to those of the Statutes of the Realm or of the Parliament of Scotland, it has been considered expedient to compile materials for one volume, containing the Errata, Addenda, and Corrigenda found by the Sub-commissioners in the present edition, which, with the inedited Statutes discovered by them among the records, it is conceived, may answer all the purposes of an entire new edition, and at a very moderate expense.

5. The printing of the Catalogue of the MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, to be comprised in one volume.

6. A Transcript of the Deeds and Wills extracted from the Original Inquisitions, remaining of Record in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's offices, for the purpose of being lodged in the Registry of Deeds and Wills.

7. A Transcript of the General Index, or Classified Schedule of the contents of the Parliamentary Record office, with Indexes of persons and places, for the purpose of being lodged in the office for reference.

8. The providing for the security and preservation of the Diocesan and County Records; and of those in the Crown and Town Clerks offices in Ireland, which had been postponed until progress was made in the principal repositories in Dublin; as also the formation of general Inventories or Press Catalogues of the contents of the several Record offices and repositories in Dublin.

9. The securing, in portfolios, the Original Inquisitions in the Chief Remembrancer's office; the repairing and stitching any mutilated membranes of the Patent, Plea and Memoranda Rolls; the securing, for binding, such records, books and papers, of the Prerogative, late Auditor-General's, and other Record offices, as may more immediately require it for their preservation.

In conclusion, it may be proper to observe that the Reports and proceedings of the Commissioners printed by Parliament, contain, under the heads of Buildings, Transfers, &c. detailed accounts of various measures which have either been executed or recommended by the Commissioners for the arrangement, security and future preservation of the Public Records and Muniments of this part of the United Kingdom; *vide, inter alia*, the Building and Special Reports made, under orders of the Board, by the Committee of Observation, &c. the first printed in Vol. I. of the Commissioner's Reports and Proceedings, p. 469, and the second in Vol. II. p. 39.

III.—Detailed Estimate of the Vote for the current year, for the expenses of the Commissioners of Public Records in Ireland, amounting to 2,549*l.*

	£.	s.	d.
Remuneration to Sub-commissioners employed on printing	824	–	–
The like employed on sundry offices	470	–	–
Secretary, assistant and clerks	564	–	–
Printing and paper for Record works	407	–	–
Stationery and binding, including the arranging, and binding the materials collected for the new edition of the Statutes	174	–	–
Porter, messenger and servant	80	–	–
Coals and candles for the offices in the Tower	30	–	–
£.	2,549	–	–

All which is respectfully submitted, this 29th day of April 1829.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

W. Shaw Mason,
Sec. Com. Pub. Rec. Ireland.

(D.)

Appendix, No. 27.

Record Commission.

(D.) Sums granted and expended.

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums granted for the Record Commission in Ireland; and also of all other Sums expended in any way in carrying into effect the Objects of the Commission. (In British Currency.)

	Sums Granted.			Other Sums Expended.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Year 1811	-		-	1,003	14	11½	Paid from Vote of Credit.
1812	-	-	-	6,468	3	8¾	
1813	-	-	-	5,201	19	3¾	
1814	-	-	-	5,776	15	6	
1815	-	-	-	6,753	18	9¼	
1816	-	-	-	8,364	7	7½	Paid from Vote of Credit and Civil Contingencies.
1817	-	-	-	6,733	-	7½	Paid from Civil Contingencies.
1818	-	-	-	7,547	16	10	
1819	-	-	-	7,210	3	5	
1820	-	-	-	5,911	2	7	
1821	-	-	-	4,430	15	4½	
1822	-	-	-	3,784	12	3¾	
1823	-	-	3,500 - -	1,634	12	3¾	
1824	-	-	5,100 - -	—			
1825	-	-	3,500 - -	—			
1826	-	-	3,500 - -	200	14	2	Paid from Grant Disbursements for Public Offices.
1827	-	-	3,487 - -	135	-	-	
1828	-		3,200 - -	—			
	£.		22,287 - -	71,156	17	6¼	

Vice-Treasurer's Office, 1st June 1829.

W. Blacker,
Deputy Vice-Treasurer.

Appendix, No. 28.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(A.)

Appendix, No. 28. Public Works.

REPORT on the Southern District in Ireland; containing a Statement of the Progress made on the several Roads carried on at the Public Expense in that District, under the Orders of His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant.

(A.) Report on the Southern District.

To the Right Honourable Lord Francis Leveson Gower, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

HEREWITH I have the honour to submit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a General Statement of the Amount expended by me on the Public Works in the Southern District in Ireland, during the year 1828; and in addition, I think it my duty to describe the progress that has been made towards the completion of the several Roads that have been commenced under my direction in that District since the year 1823.

As already stated by me in former Reports, the Southern District comprehends the counties of Cork, Limerick and Kerry; and the Public Roads which I have commenced in it, by order of the Irish Government, have been confined to mountainous and uncultivated tracts, hitherto inaccessible, or nearly so, and which, in periods of disturbance, had been the rendezvous and asylum of rebels, murderers and robbers.

The principal District of the kind through which Roads have been made, is bounded on the north by the river Shannon; on the south, by the river Blackwater; on the west, by the fertile country extending from Tarbert, on the river Shannon, by Listowel and Castle-island, to Killarney in the county of Kerry; and on the east, by a line drawn from Foynes, on the river Shannon, in a southern direction, by Newcastle to the river Blackwater, near the town of Kanturk, in the county of Cork. The extent of hilly country comprehended within the above-mentioned limits amounts to upwards of 900 square miles, in the interior of which there is but one small village, called Abbeyfeale, and no resident landed proprietor or Protestant clergyman.

The District is hilly, but not mountainous; the surface is generally of a moory or clayey nature, which is easily fertilized when cultivated and manured with lime. The inhabitants, who in some parts are very numerous, are poor, ignorant, and in many cases of turbulent habits and manners.

This District had formerly been the seat of the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it is remarkable that the only passes ever made through it, were effected at the instance and expense of the British Government immediately subsequent to that rebellion.

These passes, or Roads, were laid out in straight lines, without any reference to the nature of the country, and ran directly over hill and valley from one military point to another. In many cases the inclination in ascending the hills amounted to one foot perpendicular, to four feet horizontal, and an ascent of one foot in six feet was a common occurrence; this circumstance, together with the very imperfect manner in which the bridges had been built, was the cause of these Roads being neglected by the Grand Juries of the surrounding counties; and in consequence, during the White Boy insurrection in the year 1821, there was no Road in the District passable for horsemen in wet weather.

It now becomes my pleasing task to describe the improvements which have been effected since the month of September 1822, when I first commenced laying out the new Roads through this neglected District. The object of the Government was to open the country so as to render it generally accessible, and for this purpose three main lines of new Road were determined on:—one to run nearly in a north and south direction, from the village of Newmarket, in the county of Cork, to Listowel, in the county of Kerry, a distance of 32 miles; a second, at right angles to the first, and nearly in an east and west direction, from Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, by the small village of Abbeyfeale, to the town of Castle-island, in the county of Kerry, a distance of 29 miles; and a third, also in an east and west direction, 20 miles to the south of the second, from Newmarket, in the county of Cork, for a length of 14 miles towards Charleville, in the same county, making a total of 75½ miles of new Road.

With the exception of eight miles at the northern or Listowel extremity of the first-mentioned Road, the whole of these new Roads have been completed, and are now open to the Public, some parts for three years, and some for two years; and a very considerable improvement has already taken place in the vicinity of the Roads, both in the industry of the inhabitants and the appearance of the country.

At the commencement of the Works, the people flocked to them from all quarters, seeking employment at any rate which might be offered; their general appearance bespoke extreme poverty, their looks were haggard, and their clothing wretched; they rarely possessed any tools or implements of husbandry beyond a very small ill-made spade, and as might be expected

expected under such circumstances, nearly the whole face of the country was unimproved and in a state of nature: but since the completion of the Roads, rapid strides have been made towards cultivation and improvement; upwards of sixty new lime-kilns have been built for the purpose of burning lime for agriculture, within the last two years; carts, ploughs and harrows of superior construction, and other agricultural implements, have become common; new houses of a better class have been built, or are building in great numbers in the vicinity of the new Roads, and also in the villages of Newmarket, Castle-island, and Abbeyfeale; new enclosures of mountain farms are being made in every direction; and this country, which within the last seven years was the theatre of lawless outrage, and residence of what might be termed the rebel army, has become perfectly tranquil, and exhibits a scene of industry and exertion at once pleasing and remarkable.

To the credit of the inhabitants, I must say that a large portion of the money received by them for labour on the Roads has been husbanded with care, and subsequently laid out in building substantial houses, and in the purchase of cattle and implements of husbandry; and numerous examples might be adduced of poor labourers, possessing neither money, houses or lands when first employed on the public Roads, who within the last year have been able to take farms, build houses, and stock their lands with cows and young cattle, so that in many instances those who six years ago were the labouring servants of small farmers, have now become more independent than their former masters.

The extension of industry and farming employment among the inhabitants has been sensibly felt by me during the last two years, by creating a difficulty in procuring labourers to work on those parts of the Roads which were not completed. At certain periods of the year no price could tempt new landholders to leave their farms, and in consequence, during the last summer, I was obliged to invite strangers from considerable distances, and at advanced prices, to work on the Roads, and to purchase horses and carts for the transport of stone and materials, as none could be procured for hire, every farming horse in the country being most usefully employed in drawing lime or limestone to manure the land.

This circumstance has considerably increased the expense of completing the new Roads, and has caused an additional expenditure in maintaining those parts first completed, as the moment any portion of a Road was open, passages were made to join it by the neighbouring farmers, and deep ruts were soon formed by strings of loaded lime carts.

As might be expected from the foregoing statement, the value of land has much increased in the interior of the District, and in some cases more than double the former rent has been offered by tenants whose leases had expired, and new farms have been let at comparatively high rents; but several of the landed proprietors have seconded the exertions of their tenants, and have made large allowances for permanent improvements, such as building, fencing, draining and liming.

The advantage of the new Roads has not been confined solely to the improvement of the interior of the District; the surrounding fertile country has also been materially benefited by the opening level and direct lines of communication through the unimproved country to the cities of Cork and Limerick, which are the great marts for all kinds of agricultural produce.

Thus the new Road from Newmarket to Listowel will diminish the distance, by a good road between the latter place and the city of Cork, 36 statute miles; the distance between Listowel and Cork by the present road through Tralee and Killarney being 102 miles, while by the new Road it is but 66 miles. In the same manner the distance by a good Road between Limerick and Killarney will be diminished 29½ miles; the present Road by Tarbert and Listowel being 99 miles in length, while by the new Road it is but 69½ miles.

The improvements above described, which are attributable to the new Roads, do not extend to the whole of the Mountain District situated between the river Shannon and the river Blackwater; there remains a considerable portion, extending northward from the river Blackwater to a line drawn between the towns of Castle-island and Newmarket, comprehending an area of about 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres, in which there is no Road passable for horsemen during the winter months.

As expressed in a former Report, I have long contemplated the propriety of making a Road through this neglected District, and of opening it to the markets of Cork and Mallow. It would complete the principal object for which I was sent down to the Southern District, namely, the forming new Roads through those Mountains, and rendering them accessible in every part.

I am of opinion that the proposed Road should commence at Castle-island and proceed eastward through the Mountains, and passing through the Collieries of Clonbanin, Drominagh, Dromagh and Cooleclough, join the new Road now making to Cork through the Bogra Mountains at Clonmeen Bridge, over the river Blackwater.

This Road, if completed, would open a direct communication from Tralee and Castle-island to the city of Cork, which is the best market, and would shorten the Road between Tralee and Cork 14 statute miles, and between Castle-island and Cork 22 miles; the present distance from Tralee to Cork by Killarney being 76 statute miles, while the proposed Road will be but 62.

This Road is of the utmost importance to the future improvement of the country. It would pass through or very close to the whole of the valuable Coal and Culm Collieries of the Southern District, and afford an easy communication with the surrounding country, many parts of which are in the greatest want of fuel for domestic purposes, and for burning lime, the only manure there used for corn crops.

This Road would also produce a most beneficial effect on the agriculture of the country through which it passes. There are limestone quarries at both extremities, and the whole

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Public Works.
(A.)
Report on the Southern District.

of the intervening country is covered by a stiff cold clay soil, which when manured by lime is susceptible of great improvement, and capable of producing excellent crops of oats, potatoes and flax. At present, from want of Roads, no limestone can be drawn into the country, and consequently the land remains untilled, and the inhabitants are wretched, slothful and discontented.

For these reasons I should strongly recommend that a survey be made of the proposed line, and that one-half of the sum required to complete this Road should be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund under the 1st Geo. IV. c. 81. The length of new Road will be about 23 statute miles, and the expense about 11,000*l.*

In addition to the Roads already mentioned, several others have been commenced and completed under my direction in different parts of the Southern District, viz.

	Miles.	Furlongs.
Road from Skibbereen to the Harbour of Crookhaven, on the south-west coast of the county of Cork - - -	23	0
New Road from the City of Limerick by Askeaton to Robertstown, being a portion of the Road from Limerick by Tarbert to Tralee; length of new Road - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19	0
Road from Clonmeen Bridge over the river Blackwater, through the Bogra Mountains, to the City of Cork; part completed by Mr. Griffith - -	14	0
Road from Macroom, in the county of Cork, to Glenflesk, in the county of Kerry - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19	0
Road connecting the towns of Bantry and Skibbereen, in the county of Cork	8	0
New Road into the town of Bandon - - - - -	1	1
Road from the town of Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, to the Fishery Pier at Ring - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	2
Road from Timoleague along the Sea-shore to the Pier at Court Masherry, in the county of Cork - - -	3	3
Total - -	89	6

The situation and importance of the whole of the above-mentioned Roads have already been described in my Reports for the years 1823 and 1824; it is therefore unnecessary to describe them in this place. I shall only add that their completion has given an impetus to agricultural exertion quite unexampled in the mountainous Districts of the South of Ireland, and several have become leading lines of communication between distant parts of the country, particularly the new Road from Limerick, by Askeaton, to Tralee, and that from Cork, by Macroom and Glenflesk, to Killarney and Kenmare; this latter road has reduced the travelling distance from Cork to Killarney five miles, and from Cork to Kenmare 19 miles.

The foregoing statement comprehends the whole of the Roads completed under my direction in the Southern District, viz.:—

	Miles.	Furlongs.
The three Roads first described, situated in the Mountain Tract between the river Shannon and the river Blackwater; total length of new Road - - - - - - - - - -	75	4
Detached Roads situated in different parts of the Southern District	89	6
Total length of new Roads completed by Mr. Griffith - -	165	2

In my Report for the year 1824, I gave it as my opinion, that to complete the communication between Tarbert, on the river Shannon, and Skibbereen, on the southern coast of the county of Cork, a distance of 84 miles, I should recommend the opening of a new line of Road across the mountain ridge which separates Bantry Bay from the river Kenmare, over which no Road passable for carriages has yet been made.

From a careful examination of the country, I was enabled to lay out a very favourable line for a new Road between the towns of Bantry and Kenmare, which I should strongly recommend to his Excellency's consideration, and that one-half of the sum required for its completion should be granted out of the Consolidated Fund, under the Act of the 4th Geo. IV. c. 42, and the remainder defrayed by the Grand Juries of the counties of Cork and Kerry.

I have the honour, &c.

(signed) *Richard Griffith.*

STATEMENT of Cash received by Richard Griffith, Civil Engineer, on Account of the Public Works, in the Southern District, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1828.

		£.	s.	d.
July - -	RECEIVED from the Treasury - - - - - -	1,999	13	10
October - -	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,999	13	10
	By Cash due to Balance this Account - - - - -	4	3	3½
	£.	4,003	10	11½

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Payments made on the Several Roads in the Southern District under the direction of Richard Griffith, Civil Engineer, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December 1828.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CASH expended in completing New Road from Newmarket to Abbeyfeale - - - - - - - - - -	1,845	13	2			
Ditto from Abbeyfeale to Newcastle - - - - - -	103	6	7			
Ditto from Abbeyfeale to Castle Island - - - - -	235	6	9			
Ditto Listowel Road - - - - - - - - -	231	8	11½			
Forage of Horses employed on the Roads - - - - -	377	1	2			
Carpentry - - - - - - - - - -	33	1	5			
Timber and Carriage - - - - - - - - -	4	8	6			
Expenses incurred on sundry Road Surveys - - - - -	57	16	4			
Carriage of ditto - - - - - - - - -	2	19	10			
Office Stationery and Postage - - - - - - - -	63	16	1½			
Salary of Resident Engineer, including Clerks, Paymasters, and Sundries - - - - - - - - - -	455	8	9			
Total at Abbeyfeale - - - - - - -				3,470	8	6
Cash expended in completing New Road from Macroom to Glenflesk - - - - - - - - - -				202	10	-
Ditto repairing Askeaton Road - - - - - - - -				65	17	-½
General Sundries - - - - - - - - - -				264	15	5
Total - - - - - £.				4,003	10	11½

Irish Office, London, 10 April 1829.

(signed) *Richard Griffith.*

(A true copy) *C. W. Flint.*

(B.)

Appendix, No. 28.

Public Works.

(B.)
Report on the Kerry Road.

COPY of the Report of Mr. Nimmo to Mr. Galloway, dated 1st March 1824, on the subject of the road through Glenbegh and County of Kerry.

PURSUANT to the instructions conveyed in the letter from the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Issue of Money, I examined, in my visit to the coast of Kerry, that part of the road into Iveragh, which has been made through the valley of Glenbegh, connecting the new line, along the foot of Drung Mountain, with the level Road near the Bog of Castlemain and low country of Kerry.

I find the whole of this line has been extremely well formed and gravelled, and, in general, well fenced and drained, and that it is now ready for the use of the Public.

Near the west end of the line there are some perches of upper drain wanting, and the fences in many parts are slight, but these objections are of minor importance, seeing that from the care which the contractors have taken of the former portion of Road executed by them, which, after three years service, is now in very good order, I can have no doubt of the particulars I pointed out to them being properly attended to.

Several good rubble-stone bridges have been executed on this line, one in particular over the Begh River, above forty feet span; but I am inclined to think the lower part of the line has been kept on too low a level, and some of the smaller bridges, these being built on the gravel, run a risk of being choaked by the mountain torrents, so that it will be necessary strictly to attend to them for some seasons and have the channels properly opened.

The portion of the former contract, between the head of Glenbegh and the old Drung Road, has been corrected, as directed in a former Report of mine; also the junction with Lord Headley's Road, and which has been two years in use, so that the balance due by the overseers to the contractors on that account, viz. 94*l.* 2*s.* should be paid, in addition to the balance on the Glenbegh line, of 348*l.* 1*s.* And I would beg to repeat the recommendation I formerly made, as to having this Road placed under a constant system of superintendence; for, like all mountain Roads, it may, if not attended to, "be exposed to great and sudden injury."

I cannot conclude this Report without alluding to the rapid improvement which is taking place in the barony of Iveragh since the construction of this Road.

A few years ago there was hardly a plough, car, or carriage of any kind; the butter, the only produce, was carried to Cork on horseback; there was not a decent public-house, and I think only one house slated and plastered in the village of Caherseveen; the rest, a few scattered thatched cabins; the nearest post-office thirty miles distant.

Since the new Road was made, there are, in three years, built upwards of twenty respectable two story houses, slated and plastered, with good sash windows. More than an equal number of new lots are taken; for one house the owner demands 40*l.* rent. A respectable shop, with cloth, hardware, and groceries; a comfortable inn, with six bed rooms and six horse stable; a post-office, bridewell, new chapel; a quay which is covered with limestone, brought as a return freight for slates, this barony having no limestone in itself; a salt work; two stores preparing for purchasing oats, and a considerable traffic in linen and yarn. There are, perhaps, forty cars and carts, and a resident gentleman's coach; and it is remarkable, that all this is the result of the individual enterprize of the inhabitants, without any assistance of the proprietor; the ground is either college or glebe land. Nor has any public assistance been obtained, excepting for the quay, which was built by the Board of Fishery, and the bridewell and new road by the county.

I have no doubt of the continuance of the prosperity of this place, and of the consequent improvement of the whole barony.

(signed) *Alexander Nimmo,*

March 1st, 1824.

Office of the Commissioners for the issue of money out of the Consolidated Fund, 20th April 1824.

John Galloway, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 28.

Public Works.

(C.)

Report on the Western District.

(C.)

REPORT on the Public Works of the Western District for the Year 1826, furnished 5th January 1827.

To the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn.

SIR,

IN former Reports I have given a description of the different works undertaken for the employment of the poor in the Western Distict, and have now the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the progress made during last season with those in hands, and shall exactly follow the order of the Report of 1825.

NORTH-EAST DIVISION.

The road from Slievebawn Mountain by Strokestown and Elphin towards Boyle, was given up to the care of the Directors General of Inland Navigation last year. I then mentioned that surveys had been prepared for the grand jury of Roscommon to extend this on the line of the mail-coach road, proposed by the post-office, from the Royal Canal at Richmond harbour to the bounds of the county of Mayo. Though I then doubted whether the grand jury would undertake the whole of this work, they have evinced great public spirit by presenting the whole 10,000*l.* to be raised by a loan from the Consolidated Fund; so that if this be granted, this highly important work may be immediately effected. This grand jury also agreed to make an entire new road from near Elphin to Boyle, and a portion connecting the parts of the great Leitrim road near Lough Allen, both of which are in great forwardness.

The next most important road in this county is that from Castlerea to Ballymoe, on which we have built an excellent bridge over the river at Ballymoe; and the whole road is ready excepting a trifling portion which we had not time to overtake ere the bad weather commenced. About a week's work of good weather will complete it, and in the mean time the road (saving three miles in seven, besides many hills), has become an immense thoroughfare. This is nearly all a bog road, and as materials are distant has been rather expensive.

To the south of this the Keelogues road has been entirely soled and ready for gravelling through the bog land; a small portion through the arable land is delayed by a claim for damages which I expect to settle by a presentment from the grand jury.

A trifling dispute about damages between two small occupiers prevents the line from Mount Allen to the Arigna Iron-works from being opened. I have directed a presentment to be applied for at next assizes, so that this matter may be settled by the grand jury.

The Cootehall road to the Collieries is far advanced.

To the Geeva Colliery road I have given an extensive repair; a small dispute about damages prevents me from giving up this road.

The Ballyfarnon road, Gortlownan road and Drumcliffe road, have been finished and given up. The county of Sligo have passed presentments for keeping the two former in repair; but the contractors are not doing this in a satisfactory manner.

The road along the coal country of Leitrim is nearly ready, with the exception of the bridges, none of which are yet built, though some preparations are made. It is the only remaining work we have in this division.

The county road in the vale of Leitrim gets on slowly, I believe, for want of funds. The road which I had surveyed by the east side of Lough Allen was neglected last assizes, but some gentlemen of the county have since called for the plans and estimates, and it is probable will get the grand jury for its construction.

The operations carried on by Lord Palmerston in the north of Sligo, and alluded to in my last Report, have afforded extensive employment in that neighbourhood; the harbour is nearly finished, and six or seven miles of new public roads opened, and the reclaiming of the waste lands goes on with vigour and success.

The late disputes in the Arigna Iron Company have caused a stoppage in their works after the furnaces were in blast and some iron made. The Irish Mining Company and some others are persevering in the coal works.

NORTH DIVISION.

I reported last year that I had opened the great road through the towns on the vale of the Moy River. A considerable repair and addition to the materials was since given at the

Appendix, No. 28.

Public Works.

(C.)

Report on the Western District.

request of the Directors General, who have since taken up the line and made contracts for its support. The traffic along this road into Ballina and Killala has increased in a singular degree; and the inhabitants of the former town are earnestly pressing the navigation of the Moy River, which was suspended in 1824 until the other public works of the neighbourhood were completed, and which must certainly be considered a most valuable improvement in that country.

The North-Coast road has been opened as far as Balderig and the bounds of Erris barony, and the bridges built with the exception of that in Glenlossera, which is, however, in considerable forwardness; and its approaches that were rather difficult nearly ready. I am anxious to have this country opened up, the inhabitants of which, from their habits of smuggling, are of a more turbulent disposition than any other in my district. It is, however, satisfactory to find already some progress is making in the way of civilization and industrious habits, and I trust ere long to see a total change of character effected on the north coast.

Nothing farther has been done to the Coolcarney road; this and the last are now the only works in this division, so that I have been enabled to dispense with the services of one of my assistant engineers.

North-west Division.

The great road into Erris has occupied all the attention in this division, and may now be considered fit for being handed over to the Directors General, as I went lately in a four-wheeled carriage from Castlebar to the pier at Black-sod Point, the south extremity of the peninsula of the Mullet.

The conservation of a road of so great an extent, about 60 miles, must necessarily be attended with a considerable annual expense, especially in a mountainous district, and where much of the line was originally made in a feeble and imperfect manner. I have corrected all the material defects of this kind, and though I must say that to make it a perfect road a considerable expenditure would still be required, I am unwilling to call upon the public funds for that purpose, seeing the road is already far superior to the ordinary roads in Mayo, and certainly much better than any thing the country had reason to expect.

The progress of improvement in this quarter noticed in my last year's Report, continues to be satisfactory. Belmullet village now contains 30 good houses, including those in hands. Cultivation is extending rapidly. Binghamstown is also increasing. The Board of Fisheries have contracted for finishing the two small piers; and the inhabitants generally testify their surprise and gratitude at the sudden change which the last two years has produced.

As the next important object in that country is to connect the isthmus of the Mullet with the lines of road on the north and south coast, I observed last year that I had caused a re-examination of the expense of completing the lines that were begun in 1822, and also surveyed and estimated for branches along the east side of Broadhaven, and for an improvement in the most economical form the main line towards Ballina, which is the natural market of this district.

Though I do not imagine the Government or even the county will undertake all if any of these roads at the present time, yet, as they may be an object of future inquiry, I subjoin a statement of the amount of the estimates, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
Bangor to Tullaghon Bay	2,562	8	7
Ditto Ballycroy and Newport, including large bridge on the Owenmore River	6,881	19	2
Belmullet to Knocknalyne, west side of Broadhaven	2,030	16	–
Munhin bridge to Doonkughaun, east side of Broadhaven	3,380	4	–
Corrick bridge to the North-Coast road	4,914	10	–
Derra to Ballina	3,873	3	–
And further improvements on the Central Erris road	2,500	–	–

The road to Achil is now open as far as the Sound, the bridges on the main which I stated to be in hands last year being now complete. One of these, on a difficult foundation, was much injured by an extraordinary flood in September, but has since been repaired and put out of danger. I have done nothing this season within the isle. The ferry piers are in hands.

South-west Division.—Morrisk and Connamarra.

The road from Westport to the Killery Harbour and Connamarra, 19 English miles, now open and in use. A large bridge has been built on the Erriff river, another on the Glencallie river, and smaller bridges on all the other mountain streams. That part of the road which is entirely new, is level and in good order. Some repair has also been given to the portion retained of the old country road, besides building the bridges; but to make it of equal stile with

with the rest of the road would require a considerable expenditure and some further alteration. I subjoin an estimate for this purpose, and for maintaining the line for a season.

From the Killery Head through Joyce Country to Cong, 28 English miles, an entire new road is now ready, except a mile at the eastern end, and all the bridges are built, thus completely opening this extensive and beautiful valley; and with the road last mentioned giving a continuous stretch of 40 miles of new carriage-way. The consequence has been that the tenantry on that line are all getting into the use of carts, of which I had occasion to employ lately not less than twenty in a string, all the way from Westport to the head of Lough Corrib, which were entirely the property of persons on the line, and procured by them within the last two years.

From the middle of this last road at the head of Lough Corrib, a road proceeds by a large bridge over the Ballinabrack river, which is far advanced; and another on the Tiernakil river, which, with some lesser ones, are built for four miles to join the central road of Connamarra. This road is nearly all gravelled, and early in next season I expect to have it open so as to communicate with Galway and Clifden.

The road continues in the same direction to the head of Kilkerran Bay, five miles; the forming and fencing of which is far advanced. From this point to the head of Costello Bay (say six miles) is still untouched, where we are to join the coast road to Galway; but the branch road to Costello pier is made, and a general improvement has been given to the road along the coast from thence to Spiddle, where the branch road to that pier is also finished. The remainder of the road to Galway wants only the completion of the bridge at Barna, which has been delayed by the contractor, and I believe must be taken out of his hands. This is one of the few works I let by public advertisement, and affords little encouragement for that mode of proceeding.

The slate pier at Galway is completed, and has produced an entire change in the character of that harbour, having deepened the bar and formed an exterior harbour in which vessels may be kept afloat.

His Excellency having sanctioned the transfer of a portion of our funds to the Central road into Connamarra, I have caused new surveys and estimates to be made of that work, and propose to have it executed by contract early in the spring, so as to give access to the western part of this district. The parallel portion of the coast road being in the mean time suspended as far as the head of Berturbuy Bay. From that point to the river of Ballynahinch, where the large bridge has made considerable progress, the road is now open all the way to Clifden, and the branch to Roundstone pier is also far advanced; at this place a fishing village is begun, and the buildings proceeding with great spirit. The town of Clifden also, though greatly injured by quarrels arising out of the late election, continues to increase, now possessing about 200 houses, several of them three and four stories high. That district has been much depressed by the failure of the herring fishery last season. Agriculture, however, continues to advance. I noticed in last Report the preparations making for this purpose, and I speak within bounds in saying that round Clifden the quantity of land under tillage is nearly tripled within these few years.

The old road, leaving Clifden to the northwards, requires some further improvement; but we have completed the portions descending to Streamstown, and thence with all the bridges to the head of Ballynakil Bay, nine English miles; besides four in the branch to Cleggan pier. At the head of Ballynakil we join a tolerable country road, which also got some improvement leading to the shore of the Killery Bay and Renoyle, so that we have now a carriage-road across the whole western coast of Connamarra, connecting the fishey piers of Roundstone, Clifden, Cleggan and Dernunver, about 24 English miles of which is entirely new.

If to this we add the 40 miles already noticed in the north, 14 miles from Spiddle to Moycullen and above 20 miles of the old bridle-road along the coast and on the Central line, entirely re-made, it will be observed that we have now above 100 miles English of new carriage-way in the district between Westport and Galway.

The conservation of all these new roads is a matter of considerable expense, hitherto unprovided for in the estimate; and I have had a heavy arrear to pay off this season for small contracts completed, which has rapidly exhausted our funds.

I cannot say that these roads, though far superior to any thing in the district, are yet in such a perfect state as to permit them to be finally handed over; and therefore in the following estimate it will be found that I have not been able to make such a reduction as last year I expected.

Alexander Nimmo.

Appendix, No. 28.

Public Works.

(C.)

Report on the Western District.

ESTIMATE of the Expense of completing the Public Works in the Western District, 1827.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
North-east Division.						
Completing the Castlerea and Ballymoe Road - -	180	–	–			
Ditto - - - Cootehall to the Collieries - - -	217	3	6			
Ditto - - - Arigna Road - - - - - -	100	–	–			
Ditto - - - Dromahair Colliery Road - - -	3,837	17	1			
Total for this Division - -				4,335	–	7
North Division.						
Completing Road from Killala to Broadhaven - -	4,943	9	6			
Ditto - - - - - - Foxford to Bonnyconlan - -	450	–	–			
Total for this Division - -				5,393	9	6
North-west Division.						
Completing Central Erris Road, including repairs -	1,200	–	–			
Ditto - - Branch through Ballycroy - - -	4,970	–	–			
Ditto - - Newport to the Sound of Achil - - -	588	16	6			
Ditto - Road through Achil - - - - -	1,217	4	10			
Total for this Division - -				7,976	1	4
South-west Division.						
Completing Coast Road through Connamarra from Costello Bay to Comas Bay, at head of Kilkerran Bay -	2,665	7	10			
Portion from thence to Timbola Bridge suspended, and Funds transferred to Central Road.						
Completing Timbola Bridge - - - - - -	634	10	–			
Ditto - - Barna Bridge - - - - - - -	498	9	2			
Ditto - - Branch to Roundstone - - - - -	500	–	–			
Ditto - - ditto - Manning Bay - - - -	214	4	–			
Blasting at Costello Pier - - - - - - -	100	–	–			
Completing Road from Killeries to Westport - -	300	–	–			
Ditto - - Killeries to Cong - - - - -	400	–	–			
Ditto - - Kilkerran Bay to Lough Corrib - -	2,800	–	–			
Ditto - - Central Road in aid of Grand Jury Funds -	2,000	–	–			
Total for this Division - -				10,112	11	–
South-east Division.						
Completing Road from Hollymount to Claremorris -	1,423	9	6			
Ditto - - - - - - Newfornest to Creggs - -	724	15	3			
Ditto - - - - - - ditto Keeloges - -	350	–	–			
Ditto - - Slate Pier - - - - - - -	100	–	–			
				2,598	4	9
			£.	30,415	7	2

Appendix, No. 29.

TOWN-LAND SURVEY.

STATEMENT of the Appropriation of a Sum of £. 3,000. granted to commence Engraving Maps of the Town-lands in Ireland.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fitting up Engraving and Printing Establishment -	Engraving Tables - - - -	15 4 4	
	Copperplate presses - - -	166 7 4	
	Pasteboard racks, &c. - - -	71 15 5	
	Gas fittings - - - - -	23 7 6	
	Grate and charcoal pan - - -	2 – 3	
	Leaden cisterns - - - -	10 4 7	
	Metal stove, ash-pan, &c. - -	9 – 7	
	Printing cloths, &c. - - -	27 3 5	
	Millboards - - - - -	1 1 10	
			326 5 3
Tools and contingents - -	Tools - - - - - -	3 7 –	
	Contingencies - - - -	18 8 1½	
			21 15 1½
274 copperplates, of which 51, containing part of the Counties of Derry, Antrim, and Down, are in progress of engraving -	Eighteen at 3 *s.* 8 *d.* per lb. - -	120 15 3½	
	Six at 3 *s.* - - - - -	22 10 –	
	Two hundred and fifty at 2 *s.* 5 *d.* -	1,069 9 10¾	
			1,212 15 2¾
One cask of Frankfort black, for future Printing - - - -		- - -	55 17 5
Engravers work on 51 plates	Mr. Palmer's travelling expenses -	17 17 3	
	Ditto working pay - -	330 2 9	
	Mr. M'Cann - ditto - -	2 – –	
	Mr. Duncan - ditto - -	278 3 6	
	Mr. Peel - - ditto - -	122 – 2	
	Mr. Ackman - ditto - -	6 9 1	
	Two sappers - ditto - -	28 10 6	
			785 3 3
Printers work - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			11 6 7
	TOTAL - - - - - - £.		2,413 2 9¾
	Remains to be expended on Engraving - - - - - - £.		586 17 2¼

No more impressions have been taken from the Plates than were required to enable the persons employed to examine the state of the Engraving from time to time.

No use has hitherto been made of the Engravings; but on the 1st of July the Engravings for the three Northern Baronies of the County of Londonderry will be finished, and impressions from them will then be delivered to the Irish Government for the use of the Valuators, and copies may then also be printed for the inspection of the House.

No part of the Expense of the Engraving has hitherto been defrayed by the Counties.

Office of Ordnance,
15th May, 1829.

By Order of the Board,
R. Byham, Secretary.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

ADMIRALTY COURT

IN

IRELAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *June* 1829.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - p. 13
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 75

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to take into consideration the Eighteenth Report of the Commissioners of Judicial Inquiry in Ireland, together with the Depositions forwarded to those Commissioners by Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland, and other Papers connected with the Conduct of Sir Jonah Barrington in the discharge of his judicial functions, and to report their Observations thereupon to The House; and who were empowered to report the MINUTES OF THE EVIDENCE taken before them, from time to time, to The House;——HAVE considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following REPORT.

YOUR Committee conceived that they should best fulfil the intention of The House by confining their Inquiries to those parts of the Eighteenth Report which charge Sir Jonah Barrington with having, as Judge of the Admiralty in Ireland, appropriated to his own use certain Sums of Money out of the Proceeds lodged in Court in the Two derelict Cases of *The Nancy* and *The Redstrand*.

The Committee have considered the Evidence of Mr. Pineau before the Commissioners of Inquiry upon which these charges were originally founded, together with the Depositions of Sir Jonah Barrington, referred to them by order of the House; and have, in the course of this investigation, re-examined Mr. Pineau, and have also examined other witnesses, some of them at the request of Sir Jonah Barrington. The Evidence taken by the Committee will be found in the Appendix; but they more particularly wish to direct the attention of the House to the important documents which were originally produced by Mr. Pineau, and to those which, since the appointment of the Committee, have, in consequence of their summons to Mr. Anderson, been found by him among the papers of the late Mr. Patrick Hamilton, King's Proctor, now in his possession, and concerning which no previous inquiry appears to have been made.

Sir Jonah Barrington having, in a letter to the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, expressed his wish to come over to this country to be examined, whenever a Committee should be appointed to consider the Report of the Commissioners, the Committee felt it their duty to afford him an opportunity of meeting allegations which so seriously affect his character.

The explanations which he has given of these allegations, his statements and examination, will be seen in the Appendix. Sir Jonah Barrington also proposed to call witnesses to his general conduct and character; but the Committee did not conceive this to form properly any part of this inquiry.

THE Committee now proceed to recapitulate the circumstances of the cases of *The Nancy* and *The Redstrand*, as stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, and as appearing from the additional evidence produced before the Committee.

Case of the Nancy:—In the month of December 1805, the ship Nancy and its cargo were sold by the Marshal under a commission of appraisement and sale, and the net proceeds, after a payment of £.100. on account to the salvors, amounting to £.995. 13*s*. 4*d*., were paid into the registry. On the 21st of that month, Sir Jonah Barrington, by an order in his own hand-writing, directed the registrar to hand over to Mr. Patrick Hamilton, at that time the King's proctor, "one half of these proceeds, to be vested by him forthwith in "Government securities, for the use of His Majesty or the claimants, "according as might, on a final hearing, appear right, and to retain "the other half in his hands to answer such interlocutory orders as "might be made for the expenses and the salvors claims in the cause; "the registrar deducting his fees."

Appendix (D.) No. 1, p. 99.

This order was obeyed, as appears from the King's proctor's receipt for £.482. 18*s*. 8*d*.; which, with £.14. 18*s*. the registrar's fees, made £.497. 6*s*. 8*d*. Mr. Pineau deposes that he knew from Sir Jonah Barrington himself "that he had this money in his hands." The Committee however apprehend, that the whole of this sum did not pass into the possession of Sir Jonah; but his appropriation of a large part of it has been unexpectedly confirmed by the following memorandum in his writing, found among the papers of Mr. Patrick Hamilton, the King's proctor, bearing date only two days after the last-mentioned order:

Appendix (D.) No. 1, p. 100. P. 19.

"I O U, Patrick Hamilton, Esq. £.300. 9*s*. 2*d*.

"23d December 1805. "*J. Barrington*."

There are also two accounts among the same papers, the former of which purports to be the copy of a letter sent to Sir Jonah, in both of which this sum is expressly charged as an advance to Sir Jonah Barrington out of the £.482. 18*s*. 10*d*. proceeds of the Nancy. The remainder of the £.482. 18*s*. 10*d*. is stated to have been applied in the payment of a balance of £.150 to the salvors, and towards £.46. 8*s*. 2*d*. Crown costs.

Appendix (B.) Nos. 1 & 7. pp. 90 & 92.

On the 3d of the ensuing January, Sir Jonah Barrington, by an order in his own writing, directed a payment of £.200 to Mr. Richard Newton

Appendix (D.) No. 7, p. 103.

Newton Bennet, on an account of the salvors. This order was also obeyed, as appears from Mr. Bennet's receipt. Appendix (D.) No. 8, p. 103.

On the 8th of May following, Sir Jonah, by an order in his own writing, directed the registrar "forthwith to lodge in the bank of "Messrs. Latouche and Co. in the name and subject to the order of "the Judge, the sum of £. 200 out of the proceeds in this cause, in "order that it might be invested in Government or other productive "securities for the concerned." Appendix (D.) No. 9, p. 103.

This order which appears on its face to be made by the Judge "in chambers," was brought to the registrar by Mr. Hamilton, King's proctor, and when the registrar proceeded to the bank of Messrs. Latouche for the purpose of complying with it, the cashier refused to receive the money therein specified, alleging as his reason that Sir Jonah had not any account there. On the 13th of May, a draft in the writing of Sir Jonah on that bank for £. 100, payable to bearer, was presented there by Mr. Whiteway, clerk to Mr. Hamilton, King's proctor, and the registrar being sent for, attended at the Bank and paid it. Appendix (D.) No. 10, p. 103.

Among Mr. Hamilton's papers is a bill of exchange drawn by Sir Jonah Barrington on Mr. Hamilton for £.100 at thirty-one days sight, dated on the 11th April 1806, with the following indorsement in Mr. Hamilton's writing, "This bill paid me by Sir J. B., draft on "Latouche. 12 May 1806." Appendix (B.) No. 2, p. 91.

Mr. Pineau in his account delivered to the Commissioners of Inquiry, after mentioning the payment of Sir Jonah Barrington's draft for £. 100, states that he "paid the other £. 100 in like manner." Upon the Committee calling upon him for the particulars of that payment, he produced two other drafts of Sir Jonah Barrington, drawn upon Messrs. Latouche, one on the 23d May for £. 30 British, and one of June 11th for twenty guineas, sent by Sir Jonah with a note to Mr. Pineau, desiring an English bill for the sum, and an acknowledgment from Lady Barrington for a £. 20 draft, and he alleges that he paid the remainder of the £. 200 in a similar manner, but has not been able to find the drafts. Appendix (D.) No. 13, p. 104. Appendix (D.) No. 16, p. 105. Appendix (D.) No. 15, p. 105.

About the same time Mr. Hawkins, the proctor for the owners became very pressing, and applied to the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, for a *mandamus* to oblige the Judge of the Admiralty to sit and decide this cause. The application, after cause shown to the contrary by Sir Jonah Barrington, was granted, and a peremptory *mandamus* issued on the 12th June 1806. The registrar shortly after March 1807 prepared the draft of report to be made by himself in the execution of his official duty, in consequence of directions received from the Judge. This draft Sir Jonah Barrington perused, and in his own writing added a statement, that the sum of £. 200 ordered by the Judge on the 8th May 1806, to be vested in Government securities for the benefit of the concerned, had been so vested and was then in the registry. Appendix (C.) No. 1, 2 and 3, p. 97-99. Appendix (D.) No. 18, p. 105.

Appendix (D.) No. 19. p. 106.

The registrar having declined to make that report, as being totally untrue, the Judge wrote to him the following letter :

" Dear Sir,

" In the case of The Nancy, I request you will make the report " I perused and approved of, stating your having in the registry two " debentures, to the credit of the cause, pursuant to the order of the " 8th of May 1806.

" I have, upon your making such order, to account with and pay " you over a sum of £.190, being the value (or about it) of such deben- " tures; and I promise, upon demand by you, to give you my bond " payable forthwith for said sum, or any other security you may deem " proper or necessary for the securing you therein.

" 2d September 1807. " *Jonah Barrington.*"

The registrar still declined to make this report conformable to the Judge's request, and never made any report whatever in the cause.

Appendix (D.) No. 23, p. 107.

On the 21st October the Judge pronounced his final decree in this cause, by which he awarded £.450 to the salvors, and directed the balance of the net proceeds, after deducting £.76. 4*s*. 2*d*. for the costs of the Crown and the registrar's fees, to be paid over to the owners.

Appendix (D.) No. 20, p. 106.

On the 17th of December the owners having become clamorous to obtain their money, the Judge made in chambers a written order, and thereby after referring to the " reading the registrar's report," which, according to Mr. Pineau's evidence, had never been made, he directed Mr. Patrick Hamilton, the King's proctor, to pay back to the registrar £.482. 8*s*. 8*d*. which he had received under the order of the 21st December 1805, with the interest thereof from the time of payment. This order was duly served on Mr. Hamilton, and an

Appendix (B.) No. 5, p. 91.

affidavit thereof produced to the Court; but, among the papers of Mr. Hamilton is a letter from the Judge without date, in which he tells him " the order made on you is by Pineau ; you are not intended to

sic.

" attend *you* till I explain it to you."

On the back of this letter is an endorsement by Mr. Hamilton, which seems to refer it to this transaction, dated on the 13th January 1809, stating that in the different droit cases Sir Jonah got between £.500 and £.600 in his hands, and although he did not give the King's proctor the money to replace what he had got through his hands, yet, on the application of the claimants, he made an order on him (Mr. Hamilton) to bring in the money. Being served with it, Mr. Hamilton wrote to expostulate with him, and that the above letter was his answer.

Appendix (D.) No. 22, p. 107.

On the 23d of December the Judge made an order in his own writing as follows :

" *The King* v. *The Nancy.*

" On reading the order of the 17th instant, and an affidavit of service " thereof, and a certificate that the sum of £. 482. 8*s*. 8*d*. therein " mentioned has not been yet paid in ; it is ordered by the Judge that " the

" the registrar do forthwith, out of proceeds in this cause remaining " in his hands, and also out of any other proceeds or lodgments in his " hands as registrar in any cause wherein his Majesty is promovent, " pay over to John Hawkins, the owner's proctor in this cause, the sum " of £.630, according to the decree in this cause; and said " Hawkins's receipt for such sum to be a full acquittance and discharge " to said registrar for such sum as he shall pay accordingly out of what- " ever fund the same shall be paid as aforesaid, until the said sum " of £.482. 8*s*. 8*d*. shall be paid in according to the said order of the " 17th instant. And it is further ordered that the decree in this cause " may be finally made up.

" *J. Barrington*, Judge."

" Dated the 22d December 1807."

An additional confirmation of the preceding evidence arises out of this singular order, in which the Court, after reciting a certificate of the disobedience of one of its practitioners to its former order of the 17th December, for the repayment of a sum of money lodged in his hands, instead of awarding an attachment or taking any other step to enforce compliance, directs the registrar to make good the deficiency, by the appropriation of the funds of any other cause.

Mr. Pineau, the registrar, avers that although he received this order, he did, in fact, make good this deficiency, not from the proceeds of any other cause, but from his own private funds.

Be this as it may, it is clear, from Mr. Hawkins's receipt, that the sum of £.630 was actually paid by the registrar as directed.

Appendix (D.) No. 24, p. 107.

It is observable that the order of the 23d December, and the decree of 21st October preceding, distribute a sum exceeding by £. 160. 10*s*. 10*d*. the amount of the net proceeds paid into court:—

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Salvage awarded 21st October - - -	450	–	–
Costs and registrar's fees, 21st October - -	76	4	2
To Mr. Hawkins, owner's proctor, 23d December	630	–	–
	1,156	4	2
Net proceeds - - -	995	13	5
	£. 160	10	10

But it is recited in the order of 3d January 1806, as already mentioned, that the salvors had received £.100 or thereabouts, before the lodgment of the proceeds in court.

The remaining £.60. 10*s*. 10 *d*., seems to be taken credit for, as the interest on the two sums of £.482. 18*s*. 8*d*. and £.200 ordered to be invested in securities by the orders of 21st December 1805, and 8th May 1806, and by the accounts, Mr. Hamilton charges Sir Jonah Barrington

Appendix (B.) Nos. 1 & 7, pp. 90 & 92.

rington with £.50. 13*s.* as interest on the two sums of £.300. 9*s.* 2*d.*, and of £.200 appropriated by him to his own use as above stated, amounting with those principal sums to £.551. 2*s.* 2*d.*

Appendix (B.) No. 7, p. 92.

This sum nearly tallies with that of £.575, which the registrar, by his account, claims as due to him from Sir Jonah Barrington on this case.

Case of the Redstrand:—The case of The Redstrand derelict is less complicated. On the 12th January 1810, the sum of £.200 was paid by the Marshal into the registry on account of the proceeds in this cause; and on the same day Sir Jonah Barrington, by an order in his own writing, directed the registrar to lodge that sum in the bank of Sir Thomas Gleadowe & Co., in the name of, and to the credit of the cause.

Appendix (D.) No. 28, p. 109.

Appendix (D.) No. 29, p. 109.

A receipt for this sum was given to the registrar by that Bank. It appears by an extract from the books of the Bank, that Sir Jonah Barrington, on the 16th February, drew on this account £. 198 in favour of Henry Nolan; and on the 24th of the same month for £. 140 in favour of the same person, being £. 138 beyond the sum lodged, which balance of £. 138 remains to this day undischarged by him. Subsequently a petition having been presented to the Court by Mr. Henry Pine Masters, one of the salvors, Sir Jonah wrote a note at the foot of it, bearing date the 29th May 1810, directing the registrar to pay to the petitioner £. 40. And Mr. Masters alleges, that at the same time Sir Jonah wrote a note to him, requesting that he would not present the order for two months; and at the close of that period Sir Jonah left Ireland, to which he has never since returned.

Appendix (D.) No. 30, p. 109.

Appendix (D.) No. 34, p. 115.

Mr. Masters, after a considerable time, (upwards of four years) finding he could not get his money, prepared a memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, stating the circumstances and complaining of the conduct of the Judge; and going to the registrar, he demanded payment of his money, otherwise he would immediately present the memorial which he held in his hand. The registrar anxious, as he states, to screen the Judge, on the 8th day of July 1814, paid Mr. Masters the money out of his own pocket, and has produced to us his receipt and a letter of acknowledgment from Mr. Masters for his good conduct in the transaction. Mr. Pineau states that he also paid the sum of £.9. 12*s.* 9*d.* on the same account to John Wycherley, another salvor, and produces his receipt for that sum, dated 9th March 1815, but it does not appear under what authority this payment was made. Wycherley, in 1815, petitioned the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, and the petition being referred to Mr. William Richardson, the present King's proctor, he made a report, dated 31st of July 1815, which, with the documents accompanying it, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix (D.) No. 31, p. 109.

Appendix (D.) No. 36, p. 117.

Appendix (D.) No. 38, p. 117.

Appendix (D.) No. 40, p. 118.

Appendix (D.) No. 33 (a.) p. 111.

From this report it appears that the claim of Wycherley was disallowed by the Court. This, however, so far as Sir Jonah Barrington is concerned, is wholly immaterial. Whether the salvors had claims on the

net

net proceeds of this derelict, or whether the Crown was entitled to the whole, the appropriation of them by the Judge to his own use would be equally unwarrantable.

The Committee, however, cannot avoid calling the attention of the House to the terms in which the report of the King's proctor speaks of this transaction.

"The net proceeds, after all said payments and all disbursements, "amounting to £. 200, were returned by the Marshal into the registry, "and the register immediately deposited the same in the bank, *which* "*sum is of course still forthcoming*, deducting £. 40 paid thereout, under "the subsequent order of Sir Jonah Barrington, the Judge of the "Court, to the said Henry Pine Masters, on account of his charges in "the case of said cargo."

The Committee had, on the 8th of May, directed this report to be laid before them: but it was not transmitted from the office of the Chief Secretary at Dublin, till the 30th of that month.

Owing to this delay and the return of the witnesses to Ireland, the Committee have found it impossible to proceed further in the investigation of the circumstances mentioned in this report, which, though not bearing upon the case of Sir Jonah Barrington, affect materially the practice and course of proceeding of the Admiralty Court and its officers at this period.

Sir Jonah Barrington has, in the examination to which he voluntarily offered himself, entered into many details wholly irrelevant, and has generally denied the effect of the testimony, and the veracity of Mr. Pineau, by whom the transactions were originally disclosed.

To the arguments, which he grounds on the improbability of Mr. Pineau's either making advances to a large amount from his own funds, or allowing those advances, if made, to remain for so many years unsettled, unacknowledged and even unclaimed, the Committee allow the fullest weight. They are also surprised to find that according to Mr. Pineau's own statement, notwithstanding the large debt which he alleges to have been due to him from Sir Jonah Barrington, he continued to pay over to Lady Barrington, without deduction, the fees which he annually received on Sir Jonah's account.

The material allegations, however, which affect Sir Jonah, do not depend upon Mr. Pineau's veracity; but, as will be seen from the foregoing statement, are substantiated by documents, the authenticity of which Sir Jonah does not deny.

Sir Jonah states the order for the payment of the sum of £. 482. 18 *s*. 8 *d*. by the registrar to the King's proctor in the case of The Nancy, to have been made for the purpose of securing the costs of the Crown, and afterwards assigns the same reason for the subsequent order for lodging £. 200 in the same cause at a private bank in the name of the Judge.

The whole amount of the King's proctor's taxed bill of costs in this case is £.46. 8*s*. 2*d*., and it is almost unnecessary to add, that the terms of those orders evidently would not justify such an application, even if the sums therein particularized were not totally disproportioned to the alleged object.

Sir Jonah Barrington also represents the advances which he received from Mr. Hamilton to have been wholly a private transaction, and declares that he never himself kept any accounts, but that he lost, in the year 1812, many letters and documents which would have explained the transactions between them.

It has been shown that Mr. Hamilton expressly charges on the proceeds of The Nancy (lodged in his hands for the professed object of investiture in Government securities) his advance to Sir Jonah of £.300. 9*s*. 2*d*. on the 23d December 1805, only two days after that lodgment; and that he further states the bill of the 11th April 1806, for £.100, drawn upon him by Sir Jonah Barrington, avowedly for a private purpose, to have been repaid to him on the 12th of May by the draft on the bank of Latouche & Co. where, at that time, Sir Jonah Barrington had no account, except for the £.200 which four days before he had ordered to be lodged in his own name out of the proceeds of The Nancy.

In the case likewise of The Redstrand, Sir Jonah alleges that the deposit of the £.200 at the bank of Sir T. Gleadowe Newcomen, was made at the desire of the King's proctor, and that it was drawn for in favour of Mr. Nolan at the verbal request of that officer.

This assertion is, however, wholly unsupported by evidence, and appears to the Committee, even if true, not to be of a nature which can discharge Sir Jonah from liability for a sum of money so withdrawn from the hands of the officer in whose custody it was legally placed.

The Committee abstain from pointing out other instances, in which Sir Jonah makes assertions directly contradicted by papers which he admits to be in his own writing, as this may probably proceed from defect of memory from his advanced age, and the period of time which has elapsed since these transactions took place. Without largely allowing for these circumstances, it seems almost impossible to account for his having entirely forgotten a fact so remarkable as that of a *mandamus* having issued from the Court of King's Bench to oblige him to decide the case of The Nancy.

Upon the whole, the Committee are of opinion, That Sir Jonah Barrington, as Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, did in the years 1805 and 1806, under colour of his official authority, apply to his own use two sums amounting to £.500. 9*s*. 2*d*. out of the proceeds of the derelict ship Nancy, then lodged in the hands of the registrar of that Court; and that he did in the year 1810, in a similar manner, apply to his own use the sum of £.200 out of the proceeds of the Redstrand derelict.

THE Committee having now concluded their Report on the matters especially referred to them, cannot refrain from calling the attention of the House generally to the extreme irregularity which seems to have prevailed for a length of time in the proceedings of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, and more particularly to a circumstance which transpired in the course of Mr. Pineau's evidence.

Q. "In reading the order of the 17th December, and the affidavit of service thereof, there is a certificate that the sum of £. 482 had not yet been paid in?—*A.* Not been paid to me.

"You knew it was personally paid to the Judge?—Yes, from the commencement he had it.

"When did Mr. Hamilton repay that money to the Judge?—Immediately the money was repaid; the Judge was in great distress.

"You paid the money?—Yes, instantaneously; I handed it to Mr. Hamilton.

"So that you knew at the time this order of the 17th of December was made, it was a mere mockery?—Exactly so; that it was a mere mockery, and to give the Committee an idea of it, and the way in which I copied the order out, I will mention (I do not know if it is quite a fair thing): "*For the use of His Majesty*, £. 482," written in large letters, being a matter that every body in Court understood. The £. 482 was for the use of His Majesty.

"When you wrote it in large letters, did that mean that it was to be applied to the use of the Judge?—It was ironically.

"That is, that His Majesty would derive no advantage from it?—"Yes.

"That was the distinction, when you understood it was for the use of the Judge, it was written in large letters?—It was ironically written in large letters "*for the use of His Majesty*," as being ridiculous."

The Committee make no comment on this statement, but are of opinion that they should not discharge their duty if they neglected to bring it under the immediate observation of the House.

WITNESSES.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Lunæ, 4° die Maij, 1829.

The Right Honourable

CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN,

IN THE CHAIR.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. called in; and Examined.

Daniel Pineau, Esq.

4 May 1829.

THE Committee have before them the evidence which you gave the Commissioners of Inquiry as to the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland; and they are desirous, in the first place, of knowing how the cause of the Nancy originated?—I shall have the honour of acquainting the Committee: It originated in consequence of a warrant from that Court, directed to the Marshal thereof, to arrest the vessel and cargo of timber in a cause at the suit of His Majesty, as a droit of Admiralty in right of the Crown.

What were the precedings under that warrant?—The vessel was arrested by the Marshal of the court on a commission of appraisement and sale, directing the Marshal after the arrest to sell the vessel and cargo of timber—I think it was of timber. Then the Marshal, in conformity with that commission, sold the vessel and cargo, and after deducting certain usual fees and disbursements of his office, there remained a sum of 995*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* balance, what is called net proceeds, which were lodged with the registrar of the Court of Admiralty.

Who was the registrar at that time?—I was.

What was the country to which the vessel belonged; was it an English vessel?—I rather think it was a Scotch vessel.

What was the ground of the arrest?—That the vessel was found derelict without any living person on board.

When was any sentence pronounced on any part of the case with reference to these proceedings?—There was a decree for that commission of appraisement and sale upon a summary proceeding, that the vessel was in a perishable state, and that decree was merely for the purpose of selling the vessel and bringing the proceeds into the registry; it had no further instant effect than that.

When was the final decree?—The final decree was in the year 1807.

What was the nature of it?—The final decree, was that it was not in derelict, but that it was private property, claims having been put in; and that the salvagors who brought in the vessel from sea should be paid a certain quantum of salvage.

What was the amount of the salvage?—The amount of that salvage was this: there was 200*l.* paid to Mr. Bennett on account.

What was the amount of salvage on the decree?—I think I have the decree here: it was a large amount, the salvage was: the decree now alluded to was taking off the hands of the Crown, awarding a certain sum for salvage, and awarding a balance of 630*l.* to the owners.

Will you produce the decree?—Yes; the final decree is dated the 21st of October 1807.

What is its effect?—[*The witness reads.*] "In this case it appears that a great number of salvagors contributed to the safety of the cargo; six boats; and in a common case of derelict I should give from one half to two thirds of the value of ship and cargo, according to the various circumstances in the decided cases. In this case it does not appear that the vessel was a capture; it forms no part of the claimants case, and was not before me by any evidence on the hearing, nor does it appear in any of the pleadings alleged. I can therefore only consider it as a fact alleged by counsel, but not proved. I cannot at the same time shut my eyes to some collateral evidence of this fact appearing upon the records; this makes a material

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material distinction in the case, and I do not feel myself at liberty to give a decisive opinion on a matter not proved before me. In all cases where doubts arise of this nature the safest course is to lean to the side of the salvagors, the most meritorious service we know of in a mercantile country. This at all events was a case of labour and merit; the vessel, though she would not absolutely sink, yet she probably would have gone to pieces, and all would be dispersed and lost. I think, therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, a sum of 450 *l.* is a reasonable compensation to so many salvors for their labour and costs. Therefore let 450 *l.* be paid to the promovants Ryan, Power, King, Calford, Bird, Bacon, and their crews, for their labour and costs; and let the balance of the net proceeds, after deducting 76 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*, the costs of the Crown, and registry-fees be paid over to the owners or their proctor, on record."

That is the form of the sentence?—It is.

The judge speaks in the first person?—Yes, he does.

Have you got the order,—Sir Jonah Barrington's order of the 21st December 1805?—I have. I produce the order of the 21st of December 1805, in the handwriting of Sir Jonah Barrington, which order is to pay. "Let the registrar forthwith hand over to His Majesty's proctor assumed one half of the proceeds now in his hands, to be vested by him forthwith in Government securities, for the use of His Majesty, or the claimants, as may on the final hearing appear right; and let him retain the other half of the said proceeds in his hands to answer such interlocutory order as may be made in the expenses and salvors claims in the Court, the registrar deducting his fees." Initialed at the bottom "J. B."

Is it usual in the Irish Court of Admiralty to pay money to a proctor when a cause is unadjudicated?—I never knew an instance before; it is quite unusual.

There is no joint application of the parties?—No, nor separate.

Surely there was a motion in Court that it should be done?—There was no motion at all; the order emanated from the judge himself.

Without any application whatever?—None.

There is no Admiralty proctor there?—The King's proctor is synonymous with that.

Will you produce the order of the 3rd of January 1806, directing you to pay 200 *l.* to Mr. Newton Bennett?—The order of the 3rd of January 1806, ordering the registrar to pay Richard Newton Bennett, is now produced to this Honourable Committee.

Just read it?—It is indorsed "Our Sovereign Lord the King, in his office of Admiralty, against "the Nancy" and cargo, Ryan and others, salvors, against same; Powers and others, salvors, against same." "On reading the affidavits of the 2d and 15th of March in these causes, the petition of Richard Newton Bennett, esq., one of the Commissioners of appraisement and sale, the Marshal's return of the said commission of appraisement and sale; and it appearing to the judge that the salvors have yet only received a sum of 100 *l.* or thereabouts, and the said Richard Newton Bennett, and said salvors, have been at considerable expense. It is ordered by the judge, that a sum of 200 *l.* be paid by the registrar of this court out of the net proceeds in his hands in this cause, to the said Richard Newton Bennett, the Commissioner in this cause, upon the receipt of the said R. N. Bennett, specifying that the same has been received by him on account of all the salvors, and of their necessary expenses and costs incurred in this case, and specifying that he the said Richard Newton Bennett be accountable for the same upon the hearing of the cause; dated this 3d day of January 1806." Presented to Mr. Pineau on the 4th of January by Richard Newton Bennett. This order is signed by Sir Jonah Barrington; the body of the order is not in his handwriting; but the order is signed by Sir Jonah. I present with it this receipt of Richard Newton Bennett of the fourth of January 1806, the day on which the order was presented to me; I obeyed the order, and presented the money to Mr. Richard Newton Bennett.

Will you now produce the order of the 8th of May?—I now produce to this Honourable Committee the order of the 8th of May 1806. It is all in the handwriting of Sir Jonah Barrington, the then judge of the court; it is in these words, "Admiralty: Ordered by the judge in his chamber, 8th of May 1806;" "the King versus the Nancy." It is "ordered by the judge in his chambers that Daniel Pineau, Esq., the registrar, do forthwith lodge in the bank of Messrs. Latouche and Co. the sum of 200 *l.*, out of the proceeds now in his hands in this cause, the same to be lodged in the name of and subject to the order of the judge, that the same may be vested in Government or other productive securities for the benefit

of

of the concerned, and for so doing this order is to the said Daniel Pineau a sufficient authority. Jonah Barrington."

Daniel Pineau, Esq.

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What passed previous to the making of this order—was there any proceedings in court; any motion?—None whatever; from the date of the payment to Mr. Bennett there was no act or proceeding of any kind in court; but as well as I recollect, there was a cautionary notice from Mr. Hawkins, who was the proctor for the owners, cautioning the registrar paying any more money out of the proceeds.

Had you any private communication with Sir Jonah on the subject of this order previous to its being made?—None.

There was no explanation of it?—There was no explanation whatsoever.

Did he state in any way with what view he made this order; for what purpose this money was to be paid?—He stated nothing to me but what appears in the body of the order; he did not state even that to me. I knew nothing of that order till I got it from Mr. Hamilton; it was quite a surprise on me.

Have you a memorandum of the cashier at the bank refusing to take this?—Yes, I have; by my going to the bank of Messrs. Latouche and Company in Dublin for the purpose of obeying that order of the 8th of May 1806, as I was in the habit of executing money-orders with punctuality. When I went there I was informed by, I think, Mr. Dempsey, the cashier, "Sir," says he, "I cannot receive any money to the credit of Sir Jonah Barrington, he not having any account in our bank."

Did you communicate that to Sir Jonah?—I did not.

Was that order made an order of Court?—That order I entered on the rule-book of the court. I have it here.

Did you register it?—Yes.

How came you not to communicate that refusal to take the money to Sir Jonah?—I did not feel that it was an order; that was a proper one.

But you obeyed it?—I obeyed it afterwards.

You obeyed it by going afterwards when they refused to take the money; but how came you not to communicate to Sir Jonah that they had so refused?—I did not think it was necessary for me to do it; I did not feel it; and particularly as I had no interview with him from that time until another transaction occurred; until I was sent for from the bank on the occasion that I will afterwards state. A very short interval.

There was no refusal in writing?—No, it was a verbal thing; I went to lodge the money; Mr. Dempsey said "I cannot take it."

The order was addressed to you as registrar of the court?—It was.

You entered that order in the minute-book of the court?—Yes.

Had you ever, previously, any order of the same nature for the payment of money out of the proceeds of any cause in court to the account of the judge?—Never.

To any bank?—Never.

Did you, on receiving any order contrary to the usual practice, make a remonstrance, or any representation?—No, I did not; not upon this order I did not.

You conceived yourself bound to obey the order without making any observation?—Yes.

Was the order made in open court?—No, in his chambers; it was sent to me from his chambers.

Who brought it to you?—The then King's proctor.

Who was that?—Mr. Patrick Hamilton.

You have stated the judge had drawn on that bank for 100*l.* on the 13th of May, and was refused payment; in what way was that made known to you, who stated to you that the judge had drawn on the bank for 100*l.* on the 13th of May?—One of the bank-clerks came down to my house, and acquainted me that there was a draft which had been presented at the bank drawn by Sir Jonah Barrington for 100*l.* on the bank, and there was a person waiting with Sir Jonah's draft to get the money; I not having been able five days before that to lodge the money then, and willing still to perform my duty, as much as I could, the moment the bankers clerk came to me and told me that Sir Jonah Barrington had drawn a draft on the bank for 100*l.* and there was a person waiting in the bank to receive that money, I went up to the bank, and to that person having Sir Jonah Barrington's draft I paid that 100*l.*

Have you the draft there?—Yes, I have. I have the honour to present on this occasion Sir Jonah Barrington's draft in his own hand-writing; at the top is "100*l.*" On demand, Pay the bearer 100*l.*, which charge to the account of Jonah Barrington;

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Barrington; 13th of May 1806. To Messrs. Latouches bank." That draft is the draft I have just stated that I was sent for to pay at the bank; I paid that draft at the bank; and I have upon the back of it "R. Whiteway, at Mr. Hamilton's, 13, Anglesey-street." That Mr. Whiteway was an apprentice to Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was the confidential person of the judge; and in that way I paid that 100*l.*

Is Mr. Whiteway alive?—Mr. Whiteway is dead; but that is his hand-writing on the back of it, and there is the draft of Jonah Barrington.

You stated that you afterwards paid the other 100*l.*, how did you pay that?—In drafts, in a similar manner.

By drafts on Messrs. Latouche?—On Messrs. Latouche, drawn by Sir Jonah Barrington, paid by me in this way. Those succeeding drafts were never presented at Messrs. Latouches, but they were paid in the kind of way I will have the honour to explain for the second 100*l.*, to account for the second 100*l.* Here is a draft for 22*l.* 15*s.* in the hand-writing of Sir Jonah Barrington; the words are, "22*l.* 15*s.*: On demand, pay the bearer twenty guineas, which place to the account of Jonah Barrington. Messrs. Latouche and Co. 11th of June."

After you had found that Sir Jonah Barrington, in ignorance that he had no money in Messrs. Latouches bank, drew for 100*l.*, which you paid, did you not then think it worth while to communicate to Sir Jonah that they had refused to receive the money?—I did not, for this reason; Mr. Whiteway, who received the 100*l.* for Mr. Hamilton, to whom he was apprentice and clerk, and Sir Jonah Barrington's draft being honoured, I thought it totally unnecessary to acquaint him with any thing further, having honoured his draft.

Then you thought it utterly unnecessary to prevent his going on drawing for the remaining 100*l.* which he erroneously supposed was in that bank?—I did not acquaint him with any thing further; I conceived that his draft being paid was full notice to him; I did not acquaint him.

You knew of Sir Jonah Barrington going on drawing on Latouches?—Yes; I paid it as he drew.

Had you left word at Messrs. Latouches bank, that in case Sir Jonah Barrington drew any drafts on them they should apprize you of it?—No, I did not.

How came they to do it?—When I say I did not acquaint Sir Jonah Barrington of that refusal, it is a very difficult thing for me to say how that transaction was; I think, from the nature of the thing, he must have had some intimation that they would not receive the money. I think he must have had some intimation of it; I do not pretend to say accurately whether I did acquaint him or not; but to explain the feeling on the subject, he knew they would not take the money somehow or other; that I have no doubt of.

That you did not communicate to him?—No.

How does it appear that Sir Jonah knew they would not take his money?—I rather think I can show that by a note he wrote; those subsequent drafts were by no means drawn on them; though they are directed to Latouches, yet they never were presented to Latouches.

Because they sent to you when they were?—Yes.

You were going to explain, you thought you could prove Sir Jonah knew somehow or other that Latouches would not receive the money?—I think I can. I will tell the Committee what is in my recollection on it, that Sir Jonah Barrington said in one of those drafts. "I draw this to be regular," that is, he meant that pursuant to the lodgment the 200*l.* should be lodged.

The inference from that is, that he believed the 200*l.* were lodged in Latouches, is it not so?—I don't know that he believed it; this which I have now the honour to present is a draft in the hand-writing of Sir Jonah Barrington; it appears to be dated from his country-house.

At what time?—It is dated the 11th of June 1806; it states "22*l.* 15*s.* On demand pay the bearer twenty guineas, which place to the account of Jonah Barrington." Messrs. Latouche & Co., 11th June.

Who is that directed to?—That is directed to me.

Is that Messrs. Latouches bank?—That meant Latouches bank?—Is not your name Daniel?—Yes.

This is directed to "William?"—It is a mistake of the judge; my name is Daniel.

Is there any William Pineau?—There is no person in the United Kingdom of the name but myself; there was a clerk in the Bank of England. I am a French Hugonot from Normandy.

Have

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Have you the other?—Yes; I have the honour now to present this 30*l.* British; "On demand, pay the bearer 30*l.*, which place to the account of Jonah Barrington; Messrs. Latouche & Co., 23d of May 1826;" that is, British money; the 100*l.* was Irish money.

Who was that paid to?—I sent a bill for that money; here are the particulars. It is a bill for 30*l.* British; 33*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* send to Latouche and Co., 24th May; and on the back, "enclose this bill." I enclosed that bill pursuant to that order to Sir Jonah Barrington, or to Lady Barrington; I am not sure which.

Have you any memorandum to whom you paid it?—I have a memorandum; this is my memorandum, 29th of May 1806:—Mrs. Barrington's letter, acknowledging the receipt of the 30*l.* bill, and Judge's draught on Messrs. Latouche for the amount. This is London, 29th of May; "Sir, I have the honour of receiving yours the 29th instant; I return you thanks; yours ever, C. Barrington," 64.

That was mentioned in the letter?—Yes.

They do not take the other 100*l.* at the bank?—They would not take any other sum whatever; if they had I should have lodged it at first. I have another acknowledgment of Lady Barrington's for a 20*l.* draft, and I have Sir Jonah Barrington's letter to me, acknowledging the receipt of the 200*l.* in these words:—it is dated the 2d of September 1807, "Dear Sir in the cause.

You have not exhausted this second 100*l.*?—No.

Had you not better do that?—I cannot make up the whole of the second 100*l.* by not having the draft, not being able to find it; whatever was the deficiency of the draft, it is very little; I believe it is under 20*l.*

You have put in three drafts; one for 30*l.* British, another for 21*l.*, and another for 20*l.*?—The difference I cannot make up exactly; but I have Sir Jonah Barrington's letter, dated the 2d of September 1807, to show that I had fully in this kind of way performed that order of the 8th of May 1806, which is in these words, and in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing:—"Dear Sir, in the case of the Nancy, I request you will make the report I perused and approved of, stating your having in the registry two debentures to the credit of the cause, pursuant to the order of the 8th of May 1806. I have, upon your making such order, to account with and pay you over a sum of 190*l.*, being the value (or about it) of such debentures; and I promise, upon demand by you, to give you my bond, payable forthwith, for the said sum, or any other security you may deem proper or necessary for the securing you therein. Jonah Barrington, 2d September 1807." I have the honour to submit this to the Committee to show my performance and fulfilment of the order of the 8th of May 1806.

Did anything pass between you and Sir Jonah Barrington between the time of the payment of these drafts, and the writing of this letter on the subject?—There did; and Sir Jonah Barrington was anxious that I should report that I had laid out that 200*l.* pursuant to the order of the 8th of May 1806, in debentures, to the credit of the cause of the Nancy; and previously to that letter, Sir Jonah Barrington looked over the Report that I had drawn of the state of that cause of the Nancy, and of the sums that I had advanced on it; and Sir Jonah Barrington requested me to alter my report by stating those words.

That report you prepared in consequence of directions you received from Sir Jonah, did you?—Yes.

What directions did Sir Jonah give you; or had you prepared that report in the first instance at your own suggestion?—I prepared it in my duty as registrar.

When did you show it to Sir Jonah?—I showed it to him very shortly after I had prepared it.

When was that?—It was shortly after March 1807.

That is the report itself?—Yes, and these are the words.

You had better read the whole of it?—"Our Sovereign Lord the King in his office of Admiralty a. the brig or vessel found derelict, and claimed as the Nancy, and the cargo on board brought into Fethard." "To Sir Jonah Barrington, knight, LL.D., lieutenant of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, and in the same Court Official Principal, and Commissary General and Special, and President, and Judge thereof:—May it please your honour, in obedience to your honour's decree and reference of the 14th of March 1807, whereby it was referred to me to enquire and report the gross amount, the disbursements, and the net proceeds of the vessel and cargo impugnant, together with the sums which the salvors have received on account of their claims, and on account of the sums ordered out of the registry to be vested in Government Securities, with the dates of the orders respectively,

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respectively, with the reasonable expenses of the arrest and proceedings on the part of His Majesty in this cause. I find the gross amount of the sales of the impugnant and cargo, as returned by the Marshal of your Honour's Court, amount to the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 1,468 19 1

And I find, by the said Marshal's return, that the disbursements on the sales of said impugnant and cargo, amounted to the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - 373 7 -

And I find the net proceeds - - - £. 1,095 12 1

And I find that the Marshal charges by his said return, to have paid to the salvagors and suiters in this court, with the consent of the King's proctor, and proctor for the claimants, under an agreement that the same should be allowed by them, out of whatever sum the court may please to order them for salvage, the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - £. 99 18 9

And I find that the Marshal deposited in court, to the credit of this cause on the 6th of June 1805, the sum of - - - 995 13 4

£. 1,095 13 4

And I find by your Honour's Order of the 4th day of January 1806, that a further sum of 200 *l.* was paid out of the registry to R. N. Bennett, Esq., for and on account of the said salvors, which, with the said sum of £. 99. 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, so advanced by the Marshal, makes the whole amount advanced to the salvors £. 299 18 9

And I find that by your Honour's Order of the 21st of December 1805, a sum of 482 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.*, was paid out of the registry to Mr. Patrick Hamilton, the King's proctor, assumed to be by him vested forthwith in Government Securities, for the use of His Majesty, or the claimants, which, with the poundage thereon of 14 *l.* 18 *s.*, makes an advance under the said order to the gross amount of - - - - - - - - £. 497 16 8

And I find that by your Honour's order, bearing date the 8th of May 1806, a sum of 200 *l.* was ordered out of the registry to be made productive," and I find—which is my report.

That is the way I had drawn it out; the alterations are in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing, which I shall have the honour to read, with the permission of the Committee. "But the several vouchers for some have not been laid before or lodged with me by the said Marshal."

Was that true?—That was true; no vouchers were lodged. "If the said disbursements were all allowed;" the insinuation was that the disbursements would be allowed if they were right. I find another alteration in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing. "I find by your Honour's order of the 21st of December 1805," he writes over it, "the half of the money lodged in court, and which I find, amounted to a sum of 482 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.*, deducting poundage, was paid out of the registry to Mr. Patrick Hamilton, the King's proctor."

Was that an accurate amendment by Sir Jonah Barrington?—The words in Sir Jonah Barrington's writing are, the half of the money lodged in Court, which I find amounted to the sum of 482 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.*

Was that correct?—That was correct; it was quite correct, perfectly correct. I say, "I find by your Honour's order, bearing date the 8th May 1806, that a sum of 200 *l.* was ordered out of the registry to be made productive." He says, "See order, and state it correctly." These are the words of Sir Jonah Barrington, and he puts it in these words, which I am going to read, which are a continuation of mine. "Was ordered to be lodged in the bank, and *that* same might by order of the judge be vested in Government securities for the benefit of the concerned; and I find that sum was so vested accordingly in Government securities, and is now in the registry." The words "ordered to be made productive," are scratched out by Sir Jonah out of my writing, and he interposed in the place of it, "to be lodged in the bank, and that same might by the order of the judge be vested in Government securities for the benefit of the concerned;" and I find that the same was so vested accordingly in government securities, and is now in the registry.

That was Sir Jonah Barrington's proposed alteration of your report?—It was.

In his own hand-writing?—Yes.

What step did you take?—I never made such a report as that, because it would be totally untrue.

What

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What did you say to Sir Jonah?—I told Sir Jonah I could not make that report.

Did you tell him so at the time, or after you had received from him his letter of the 2d of September 1807?—I had declined it until that letter, and I still declined it after that letter: I never made any report.

That letter makes no allusion of your having declined it: he begins it, "In the case of the Nancy I request you will make the report which I approved of;" it does not say which you refused to make?—No, I did not make this report; I never made that report; it would have been totally untrue.

Did you state at the time to Sir Jonah Barrington that you would not, or could not make that report?—I did.

Were those alterations made in your presence?—No, I sent him this report.

What does he mean by two debentures?—He meant by that, this; here is an order of the 8th May; if I might be permitted to read it, it would explain it in one moment. "8th May 1806. It is ordered by the judge in his chambers, that Daniel Pineau, Esq. the registrar, do forthwith lodge in the bank of Messrs. Latouche and Co. the sum of 200 *l.*, the proceeds now in his hands in this cause, the same to be lodged in the name of and subject to the order of the judge, that the same may be vested in Government or other productive securities, for the benefit of the concerned; and for so doing this order is to the said Daniel Pineau a sufficient authority." Sir Jonah Barrington's object was, with the money in his pocket, to have got me to acknowledge that I had two debentures of 100 *l.* each in my hands; that this money had been laid out in that way, and had not got into his pocket, but that I had in my hands two debentures to the credit of the cause; and I not having done that, and declining to do it, he writes me this letter requesting me to do it, offering me his bond, or any other security I might think necessary to save me harmless, which letter I have read. He was very sorry for making this order, I believe.

It is with regard to that he proposed that alteration in the subsequent order to be drawn up—the report?—It was that there might be the appearance of that money having been laid out in debentures; when, in point of fact, that money got into the pocket of Sir Jonah Barrington.

Did you never make any report on the case?—Never.

Did you not make any whatever?—I did not make any whatever.

Then no report of yours was lodged in the Admiralty Office?—No, it is such a business I could not make the report the judge wanted me to make; there is the report in the way I read it to the Committee; the judge was not satisfied with it; he says, "You must acknowledge you have two debentures in your hands for that money."

When you declined making the report, did anything pass between you and the judge?—Nothing that I can immediately call to my recollection; there was a great clamour, for Sir Jonah delayed the cause; there was a great clamour by this Mr. Hawkins, who was the proctor for the owners, and the whole thing ended in my being obliged to pay another sum.

This is very near the time, the 2d of September 1807, and the cause was finally decided in October following?—Yes, it was decreed: there was a decree the October following, but it was not acted upon, for the money that was to provide for that decree was not forthcoming.

In the usual course of proceeding you would not have made the report; it was going out of your way?—No, it was usual; I should have made the report before the judge gave sentence.

Was there any special reason why you were directed to make the report?—No.

Do you do it in every case?—I very often do it; sometimes I do not.

Is it not a matter of course to make the report before the final decree is given of the distribution of the proceeds?—It very often is if there is any thing complicated; but it often happens that the matter is so simple that the decree may be in the first instance.

You had better put in the order 17th December 1807?—Now I have the honour to produce to the Committee this. I stated to the Committee the order of the judge of the 23d of December 1805. I did not mention this, that Mr. Hamilton's receipt of the money was attached to it; that, I presume, the Committee took for granted; the order of the 21st of December 1805 is the first order of all; that was for me to pay 480 *l.*

That you have the receipt for?—Yes; it is attached to it.

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Now you come to the 23d of December 1807?—Now I come to the 17th of December 1807. When the parties, the owners of the vessel, became clamorous to obtain their money, Sir Jonah Barrington made this order, which I have the honour to present:

" 17th of December 1807,
" By the Judge in his Chambers.

" *The King* a. *The Nancy.*

" On reading the order of the 21st day of December 1805, and also the receipt of Mr. Patrick Hamilton, His Majesty's proctor, bearing date the same day, for the sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* so thereby ordered; and on reading the final decree in this cause, and the registrar's report, It is ordered by the judge that said Patrick Hamilton do forthwith pay over to the registrar the said sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* with the interest thereof from the time of such payment, to be applied to the purposes in said decree mentioned."

(A true copy.) *Daniel Pineau*, Registrar.

Now what was done with that; was that entered in the Court-book?—It is the hand-writing of the judge, and entered in the Court-book.

That distinctly refers to a report which you have made; yet you say you did not make any?—I did not make any; it does refer to a report, it being a matter of course that a report should be made, but there was no report to ground his order upon.

Did you not suggest that it was inaccurate to make an entry referring to a report which had no existence?—Except that it was a copy of the order in the judge's hand-writing.

The order was not made in open Court?—No, it was made in his chamber; the immediate thing I did on the receipt of that order was to serve it upon Mr. Patrick Hamilton.

Did you observe the inaccuracy at the time?—No, I did not; it was passed over.

It has stated a fact which you say now did not take place; you did serve that order on Hamilton?—I did; and have now the honour to present an affidavit of the service of that order, first of all reciting that order of the 17th December 1807; it says, " Now Samuel Stephens, of the city of Dublin, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, That on the 17th day of December instant, he, this deponent, served Mr. Patrick Hamilton with the original order, of which the above is a recital, by delivering a true copy thereof to his young man aged sixteen years and upwards, at his house in Arglesse-street, in the city of Dublin; and deponent saith at the time of such service he showed unto him the original order. Signed Daniel Pineau, Registrar.

" *Samuel Stephens.*

" Sworn before me this 23d day of December 1807.
" *Will. Thomas*, Surrogate."

In whose hand-writing is that affidavit?—It is in the hand-writing of my confidential clerk.

Is it your drawing up?—It is.

It is your drawing up, and not Sir Jonah's?—No.

In whose hand-writing is the body of the order of the 17th December 1807 drawn up?—The whole of it is in the hand-writing of Sir Jonah Barrington.

What day does this affidavit of service state the order was served?—On the very day the order bears date.

Did not you yourself make application for the payment of it to Mr. Hamilton?—I did not.

As this is simply an affidavit of the leaving a copy of it with his clerk, did you not apply for the money in consequence?—I cannot exactly say whether I actually applied for it, but I knew very well I would not get it.

How did you know?—I knew the judge had it.

How did you know it?—I knew the judge had it.

How did you know it?—I knew it from himself.

When did he tell you?—On different occasions.

Before the 17th December 1807?—Yes.

What was the occasion of the judge mentioning to you that he had that money in his hands, or how should he have thought of mentioning such a subject?—Mr. Hawkins, the proctor for the owners became exceedingly importunate and very open-

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open-mouthed about it, and said the judge had the money, and it was a shocking thing; and in that kind of way; and he served notices. Mr. Hawkins served notices on me after that, cautioning me against paying any more upon the order of the judge; and it was on some of those occasions that the judge had that kind of conversation which passes between the registrar and the judge, but it was of no use.

Did you tell the judge what passed at Mr. Hawkins'?—I did; every thing.

And in consequence of that the judge said it was true he had that money?—Yes, every body in the court knew it.

Is Mr. Hawkins alive?—He is not alive.

You have stated that the order of the 17th December 1807 was written in the hand-writing of Sir Jonah Barrington, was he in the habit of writing orders?—No; he was not in the habit of writing any order except those particular orders which he wrote in his chamber.

That order makes a false recital; if the report were made and entered in these books would that be the form in which it would be kept?—The form in which the report would be kept would be a paper like that.

It would not be entered in the book?—No.

How does it appear that that report was not actually made, if it was among the records of the court?—I never made the report that Sir Jonah Barrington wanted me to make, and I never made any report but what is there; the draft of the report he amended and altered.

Was that draft so amended by him lodged in the office?—It remained in the office always.

This sum of money you know was at the time of the order actually paid. Mr. Hamilton had received that money, had he not?—Yes, Mr. Hamilton was, to use another word, a trustee for the judge on that occasion.

There is an order in the book reciting that money had not been paid, and you say at the time it was made it had actually been paid?—It was to have it repaid to me.

The money was paid by Mr. Hamilton to the judge?—The judge had the money the whole time.

In reading the order of the 17th December, and the affidavit of service thereof, there is a certificate that the sum of 482*l.* had not yet been paid in?—Not been paid to me.

You knew it was personally paid to the judge?—Yes; from the commencement he had it.

When did Mr. Hamilton repay that money to the judge?—Immediately the money was repaid; the judge was in great distress.

You paid the money?—Yes, instantaneously; I handed it to Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton is dead?—Yes.

Who is his executor?—A man of the name of Macauley.

So that you knew at the time this order of the 17th of December was made it was a mere mockery?—Exactly so; that it was a mere mockery; and to give the Committee an idea of it, and the way in which I copied the order out, I will mention. I do not know if it is quite a fair thing, "*for the use of His Majesty*, 482*l.*" was written in large letters, being a matter that every body in Court understood the 482*l.* was for the use of His Majesty.

When you wrote it in large letters did that mean that it was to be applied to the use of the judge?—It was ironically.

That is that His Majesty would derive no advantage from it?—Yes.

That was the distinction, when you understood it was for the use of the judge it was written in large letters?—It was ironically written in large letters "*for the use of His Majesty*," as being ridiculous.

Will you produce the order of the 23d December?—I have the honour of producing the order of the 23d December 1807, which order is all in the hand-writing of Sir Jonah Barrington.

Will you put it in?—[*The witness delivers in the following letter:*]

"Sittings before the Judge in the Chancery Chamber,
"Wednesday, December 23, 1807.

"*The King* v. *The Nancy.*

"On reading the order of the 17th instant, and an affidavit of service thereof, and a certificate that the sum of 482*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* therein mentioned has not been yet

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paid in; it is ordered by the judge that the registrar do forthwith out of the proceeds of this cause, remaining in his hands, and also out of any other proceeds or lodgments in his hands, as registrar in any cause wherein His Majesty is promovent pay over to John Hawkins, the owners proctor in this cause, the sum of 630*l.*, according to the decree in this cause, and in full for their claims in this cause; and said Hawkins's account for such sum to be a full acquittance and discharge to said registrar for such sum as he shall pay accordingly out of whatever fund the same shall be paid as aforesaid, until the said sum of 482*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* shall be paid in according to the said order of the 17th instant. And it is further ordered that the decree in this cause may be finally made up. Dated the 22d December 1807."

" *J. Barrington*, Judge."

Did you ever receive any order before directing you to pay any sum of money out of the proceeds in a particular cause, and also out of any other proceeds or lodgments in his hands?—I never received, nor ever heard of, such an order before.

Pray was it your habit when you served a notice on Mr. Hamilton to make an affidavit of service?—It was not the habit.

Why did you adopt it in this instance?—In order to put the question out of all dispute.

You thought it was becoming a little too serious, and that the public might inquire into it?—I did think it necessary to show hereafter I had made the demand even for form sake, that I had actually done it.

There is some writing in pencil here, how is that?—It is my writing; a little alteration is necessary to make the order sense; this order is upon me to pay 630*l.* to the owners of the vessels.

What other proceeds had you in your hands at that time?—I had some others, but not much; I cannot exactly recollect.

You recollect the amount perhaps?—No; it was not much; it was a few hundred pounds I might have had; I am not sure I had so much.

So that in obeying this order to pay 630*l.* to Mr. Hawkins you paid it out of your own pocket?—I did, the greater part of it.

Can you not inform the Committee how much of it was out of your own pocket, and how much out of the funds in your hands as registrar?—It would take me a little more time than is convenient just now; but I will do it.

You have told the Committee that Sir Jonah Barrington was at that time in very distressed circumstances; how did it happen that you paid that money out of your own pocket?—Because I had the order of the court; I had his order for it.

But you had an order without adequate proceeds?—Yes, it was so.

How came you to obey that order to pay money for the proceeds, when you had not got the money?—I could not remain in the court if I had not obeyed that order.

What would have happened?—I should have been thwarted and brow-beaten in such a manner that it would have been impossible as a gentleman to remain in court.

Upon what do you found that; had you in any instance before declined to afford similar accommodation?—I had; the foundation that I can give for that statement is, that I would not have been able to have continued in the court; it must be received by the Committee with that value that they may please to give to my testimony; but I can show by a letter from Sir Jonah Barrington himself, that I was not without a fear and an apprehension. When Sir Jonah Barrington made the order of the 21st of December 1805, I conceived it was so very improper an order, that I consulted with some friends, and I did make some resistance to the payment of it, but having received a very peremptory letter from Sir Jonah Barrington, and from his manner altogether, I found that it was quite impossible for me not to pay the money; that I could deduct it afterwards, I thought; I found that I was obliged by his conduct altogether, from his peremptory manner and conduct, to pay it.

That order of the 21st was to pay the money to the King's proctor, not to Sir Jonah Barrington?—Yes.

Are you aware if Sir Jonah meant to take that money?—Perfectly; to put it into his own pocket.

Have you got that letter of Sir Jonah's that you allude to?—I have; it is in a gentlemanly way, but it is in an angry way; the letter I have now the honour to produce is not dated, but it was upon the occasion of my paying, or hesitating to pay,

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pay, the order of the 21st December 1805, and it is in the hand-writing of Sir Jonah Barrington, and it begins contrary to his usual mode of address, "Sir, I received a letter this morning which I could hardly credit, as it mentioned that you, as registrar, had refused to obey the orders of the court, and had so declared. I hereby require you to attend me to-morrow morning at my chambers here at ten o'clock precisely, with an account of all monies in your hands as lodgments in the Court of Admiralty, which you will obey at your peril."

How do you apply that letter to the particular transaction of which you are speaking?—Upon my recollection.

How many years ago is it?—It is among the papers; and my recollection is sharpened on it, for I consulted some persons.

He seems to allude to all the money in your hands, as if there had been some conversation?—There was some other money in my hands at that time; there was the whole of the proceeds in my hands in that case, the whole 900*l.*

He does not confine his letter to that, nor the threat?—No, it is to a general account.

Are any of those persons alive with whom you consulted on that occasion; who are they?—Mr. Hawkins was one of them; the proctor, who was the proctor for the owners, was one of them; there were other persons I consulted on it, whether I was safe in paying the money, I knowing what it was for.

Who are the persons?—Upon my word, some legal gentlemen, I presume; I was solicitor of the Court; that threat was in consequence of my declining or hesitating to obey the order; he was extremely angry with me for hesitating a moment about obeying his order; extremely angry with me.

Had you ever before received an order from him to pay the money to the King's proctor?—No, never; it is contrary to all practice.

How did you happen to know that if it was paid over to the King's proctor it was to go into Sir Jonah's pocket?—Mr. Hawkins, who was an old proctor of the court, told me; he said "you may depend upon it that the money is for Sir Jonah Barrington himself." Now bearing on this case, to show the Committee how the feeling was at that time, on the 25th of December 1805, which is the time I paid that 485*l.*, Mr. Hawkins, the proctor for the owners, being fearful that I would pay more money, he serves me with this formal notice: "Daniel Pineau, Esq. Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland—Sir, Understanding that another money-order is intended to be made in this cause without notice to me, I beg to inform you that the marshal of this court, with my consent, paid a considerable sum last March in Fethard out of the proceeds of the sale of the said vessel and cargo, to William Ryan and the other men belonging to the Slade-boats, whom I consider to be the clients of John Newton Bennett, Esq. barrister; and as there are other persons claiming salvage in the said cause who have not been paid any portion, and as the marshal has not yet returned the commission of sale, and therefore the net proceeds are not ascertained, I do, on behalf of the owners of the said ship and cargo, whose rights will be most materially affected by money-orders, hereby require you to enter in the acts and proceedings in this cause my dissent to any such order, under protest of appeal; and for so doing this shall be your authority, inasmuch as I have repeatedly offered to the said Commissioner Bennett, and the proctor concerned, forthwith to proceed to a hearing of the salvagors claims, and am ready the first court-day to hear the same. Dated this 25th of December 1805. John Hawkins, proctor for the claimants of the said ship and cargo."

What was the occasion of that great delay in hearing the case?—Sir Jonah Barrington having the money in his hands.

It was eight days after the date of the order?—Yes.

That was the same Mr. Hawkins with whom you advised as to the first sum?—Yes.

Did he advise you to pay it?—He did every thing to prevent me from doing it; he said, "Don't pay him a farthing of it."

You have stated you paid the whole of this out of your own pocket; that you did not pay it out of the proceeds of other cases, but entirely out of your own funds?—Yes.

When did you first apply to Sir Jonah Barrington for the repayment of this sum?—The first time that I applied to Sir Jonah Barrington for it, it is quite impossible for me to state correctly, for there were different conversations between Sir Jonah Barrington and I; and Sir Jonah Barrington quitting this country, being

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a distressed man, and all that kind of thing; in point of fact I gave it up as a hopeless thing for a great many years; he left this kingdom on the 19th of August 1810, which was the last day he sat in the Court of Admiralty.

That is three years after?—Yes.

Did you not get an acknowledgment of the debt?—No.

And as a man of business, you not only got no security, but do you not get an acknowledgment in writing in answer to one of your applications that such a debt was due?—No.

To what do you attribute having allowed three years to elapse during which Sir Jonah constantly presided in court, and your not having made application?—I impute it to the entire hopelessness of its ever having any good effect; on the contrary, it would have created a quarrel and a personal feeling.

If your knowledge of Sir Jonah Barrington was such as to lead you to think that application to him for the recovery of the debt would be hopeless, how happened it that the same knowledge of circumstances should not have induced you from forbearing to advance the money?—I was obliged to do it under the order of Sir Jonah Barrington.

You did it under intimidation?—I did it under intimidation, and for peace sake.

What was the value of your office?—The value of my office is between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a year.

You paid 480*l.* at one period, besides forbearing 14*l.* at another, and you paid 200*l.* at a second, making a total of 694*l.*, as the price of remaining in quiet possession of your office, being above three years salary?—Yes, so far as 575*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* balance due to me.

After Sir Jonah Barrington had left England in 1810, you could not be disturbed by making application for the payment of the money which he owed you?—I was expecting the possibility of his coming over here again, and when he left Ireland, it became infinitely more hopeless; in short it was not worth the while of making up the account. I will be quite candid; I will give Sir Jonah Barrington all the benefit of testimony I give; I tell the Committee the fact, the open fact is, that I did not know, until I was examined before the Commissioners of Inquiry, the great extent of this debt.

You made up the entire account?—Yes.

You did not know the extent of which debt?—This debt on the Nancy.

Were there other proceeds in the registry at that time of other suitors?—Yes, there were others.

Your order is generally to pay over to Mr. Hawkins out of any funds you might have had in your hands?—Yes.

Is that usual in your court?—There never was such an order made in any court; in our court I never saw any thing of the kind done before, to pay money out of another cause.

Your appointment and situation are totally independent of the judge?—I am certainly independent. I am appointed by the King's patent.

He has no power to remove you?—No, but he could suspend me.

There is a letter as late as 1825, in July, in which you state to him, "Sir, per Mr. Keating leaving Ireland to-morrow, I beg leave in a hurry to acquaint you, that I have just now received a communication, under the orders of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, calling upon me for payment of all droit-funds in my hands, not as yet handed over to the Crown, with me, or in my books. I find, on a cursory view, your order in the Redstrand derelict, to lodge 200*l.* the only sum I received in that cause, in Gleadowe's, to your credit in that cause, which you since drew out of that bank; and I find that you gave an order on me on the 29th May 1810, to pay 40*l.* to Henry Pyne Masters, and I find that I paid that sum to him, though I had theretofore paid said 200*l.*" How came it that the larger sum which was just before on the Nancy should not be mentioned?—I will tell the Committee the reason with the most perfect candour; if the Committee observe in that letter the words are, "I find upon a cursory view; I find your order in the Redstrand," that was the way in which I had originally written it; these words, "I find on a cursory view," I interlined, anticipating the very thing that is now mentioned, "Sir Jonah Barrington," says I, "will, if I confined this letter to the Redstrand, say, "why do you not mention the Nancy;" the very idea that has struck the Committee struck me. I added it, that he might not avail himself of it, I interlined the words "in a cursory view;" I mentioned it was in a hurry; my reason

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for mentioning the Redstrand derelict was this; I had a hope by mentioning the one, which was a simple case, which was a case that was not complicated, and which there was no account about, and which it is plain he who runs may read, and Sir Jonah must have recollected. I had a hope that he would repay me the one if I asked only for the one; but if I had asked for the Nancy likewise, I knew it would be so much that it would be hopeless and useless for me to ask for it, I therefore confined that application, mentioning that I was in a hurry, to the Redstrand derelict, and I wrote a subsequent letter on that subject very forcibly, hoping he would repay me for the Redstrand derelict, and reinstate matters; and it was my fixed determination when I had accomplished that, to have applied to him for the Nancy.

Your introduction of the words, "in a cursory view", was not from not recollecting the larger sum of the Nancy, but purposely omitting it?—Precisely; purposely omitting it.

There is another letter without the words "in a cursory view:" "Therefore I apprehend it is quite clear, if you believe me, that you are to pay me those sums amounting to 249*l.*, with interest, I might say, but which I do not add?"—That letter I wrote.

Had you any other office besides that of registrar to the court?—I had not any other office on the 23d December 1805, and in the year 1808; but I was at those times an attorney and solicitor of all the courts. I was agent to Mr. Isaac Ambrose, Eccles, and other persons of responsibility, and in the receipt of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* a year for agencies; and I had a good house on Saint Stephen's Green. I had a floating capital out. Sir Jonah said, it was not in my power to advance it; I did advance it out of my own means; I had the power of doing it; I could show the way in which I made up the money, meaning the 630*l.*

Are you allowed a per-centage of the money in your hands?—Yes.

How much is it?—Five pounds for the first 100*l.*, and two and a half for every other.

There is another circumstance which Sir Jonah Barrington mentions in the year 1811; he states, that so far from making any claim on him for the amount of the Nancy, you are required to settle and arrange the amount of fees due to him with Mr. Hamilton, the King's proctor, and that you did pay over to Mr. Hamilton, on Sir Jonah's account, a balance of 36*l.*; how is that compatible with Sir Jonah being at that time indebted to you above 600*l.*?—I will explain that to the satisfaction of the Committee; I put in this receipt of 630*l.*; I ought to do it.

"The Nancy and Cargo.—Received from Daniel Pineau, Esq. registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, 630*l.* sterling, being the net sum ordered to my clients, James Gilkison and others, or to me their proctor, as the owners of the said vessel and cargo, by order of the said Court.

"Dated 4th of February 1808.

"£. 630. (signed) "*John Hawkins.*"

In the year 1811 I made the first answer, if it would be allowed to me to read a little memorandum I made: I took up the paper of Lady Barrington, and I wrote down this at the moment: "Mr. Pineau never did, in the presence of witnesses, finally settle *all* accounts between himself as registrar of said court, and Sir Jonah Barrington, in Mr. Pineau's office in Stephen's Green, as untruly sworn by Sir Jonah Barrington and his Lady; nor was there ever before witnesses, or in private, any such general account, settlement or statement, made or furnished. Mr. Patrick Hamilton never did "settle and arrange all accounts with Mr. Pineau; nor did Lady Barrington accompany said Patrick Hamilton to Mr. Pineau's office in Stephen's Green; nor were said accounts finally arranged and settled in Lady B's presence, by Mr. Pineau and Hamilton; nor did Mr. P. make any acknowledgment, or get any receipt from Lady B." as sworn to by her ladyship in presence of Hamilton, inasmuch as Mr. Pineau never met to settle, nor ever did settle all or any account in the presence of Mr. Hamilton, either with or without Lady Barrington, as between Sir Jonah B. and Mr. P.; but Mr. Pineau admits that, in the year 1811, according to uniform practice, he furnished an account of the judge's fees to Mr. Mahaffy, his then surrogate, to the 7th October 1811, amounting to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which Mr. Mahaffy requested Mr. P. would pay to Miss Jane Barrington, which Mr. P. did do; and this is "the final settlement of all

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accounts in 1811:" sworn by Lady Barrington to have been settled by Mr. Patrick Hamilton!!! This was an insulated account of the judge's fees, which Mr. Pineau was bound to pay distinct from any other matter whatever, and which he furnished to the surrogate, he being entitled to same according to practice; and Mr. P. remembers that Mr. Mahaffy privately told him that the family were in great distress, Sir Jonah in London, and Lady B. here, and begged that Mr. P. would add in advance something to the account, in consequence of which, Mr. P. added 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to make up the round sum of 30*l.*; but Mr. P. never got or demanded any receipt from Lady Barrington, nor from Miss Jane Barrington; M. Pineau has Doctor Mahaffy's letter to produce, to prove his request to pay the amount, (not to Lady B.) but to Miss Jane B. How Sir Jonah B. and Lady B. could take on themselves to swear that this was a "final settlement of all accounts," Mr. P. must leave to their own consciences (if they have any.)

In point of fact, you did pay over the balance of 26*l.*, though in his statement he says it is 30*l.*?—Here is Mr. Mahaffy's letter—

"My dear Pineau,

"I have received your account of fees due to the judge of the Admiralty up to the 7th of October 1811, amounting to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which I request you will pay over to Miss Jane Barrington, which will oblige yours, truly,

"Earl-street, Oct. 24th 1811." "*N. Mahaffy.*"

"And to advance her to make it up - - -	£.30	–	–
	26	13	4
"Cash - - -	£.3	6	8"

That was a requisition from Mr. Mahaffy to me. Mr. Mahaffy was then *locum tenens* for Sir Jonah Barrington, and had I not then complied with that I should not have been very pleasant in my office.

How?—Mr. Mahaffy would not, may be, have treated me pleasantly.

You relinquished your office in 1817; did you renew your applications for the payment of this debt when you were no longer subject to the ill usage you apprehended?—I did not renew them until 1825. Sir Jonah Barrington was in England.

You state you did not renew your demands between 1810 and 1825?—No, because Sir Jonah Barrington was out of the kingdom. I did not know where he was, except by report that he was in France; it was of no use applying to him.

Were you in the habit of receiving the judge's fees?—I was.

Did you never do it; did it never occur to you that you might obtain them in part payment of the sum due to you?—It occurred to me when it was too late; I will show the Committee the occasion on which it occurred.

It never occurred to you before?—It did not occur to me at this time.

It was an insulated account which you were to make out every quarter?—Every year.

Why did you expect you would not be pleasantly circumstanced with Doctor Mahaffy?—Why Doctor Mahaffy would not have been pleased if I had not paid the money; Doctor Mahaffy's letter requires me to pay it.

To whom did you pay those fees, and the other arrears, during that period?—Lady Barrington was in the habit of receiving those fees; Sir Jonah Barrington gave her those fees to receive herself; she was in the habit of receiving the seal-fees, and those small fees which Sir Jonah Barrington permitted her to receive both from me and my predecessors; it was a kind of thing I could not possibly enter into to stop those fees, which were payable to a lady who wanted them, and who was in an *Hotel.*

Do you remember, in the year 1827, writing a letter to Sir Jonah Barrington, and demanding of him 69*l.*, which you hoped he would pay as a debt of honour to you?—Yes.

What is the explanation of that?—The answer I give to that will be by producing a letter.

How do you explain your demand of a debt of 69*l.*, when according to your own account he owed so much more?—Perfectly well; I think I can give an answer to that.

You admit the fact of writing him such a letter, do you?—I do admit the fact of writing him such a letter.

You

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You knew all his difficulties and distresses at that time?—I did; those were the grounds why it was hopeless for me. If I might take the liberty to go to the letter o July 1825, I could show the words I mentioned in a hurry are interlined, and on "a cursory view" are likewise interlined, anticipating the very objection that is made why I did not apply for the larger sum. This letter is dated the 30th August 1827. This is a copy of what was written by me to Sir Jonah Barrington;—

"My dear Sir,

"Having on the 19th of September last, in obedience to your desire, produced all the documents to Mr. Lyons, proving the lodgment to your credit of the 200*l.*, in the cause of the Redstrand derelict, and of my subsequently paying Henry Pyne Masters 40*l.*, and John Wycherly 9*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* to prevent their petitioning the then Lord Lieutenant against you in the year 1814, and not having had any answer to my letter of the 18th of said month, handed to Mr. Lyons to deliver to you, which he told me he had done, and which letter, after enumerating all the documents, was in these words, 'For your entire satisfaction I have shown the foregoing original documents to your confidential friend Mr. Lyons, and shall wait your answer previous to making my return to Government.' I will venture to say that you never had a friend who acted so faithfully, friendly and courteously as I did for your interests and character in this most delicate transaction. And not to reimburse me. And not to extricate me; but the thing is impossible. I remain (not doubting of the honourable conduct of Sir Jonah Barrington in this debt of honour and conscience) his most faithful and obedient humble servant,

"*Daniel Pineau.*

"To Sir Jonah Barrington, Knight, &c."

"I am now on this 30th of August 1827 to lament that I have not received any species of answer whatever; and have only to add, in the most humble, but earnest manner, that with the least possible delay, that you will cause to be paid to me, at least my poundage and fees on said 200*l.* (if you think proper to retain the balance, which I do not think you will do), amounting to 20*l.*, with interest from 12th January 1810, when the amount was lodged. Also the sum I paid Henry Pyne Masters, 40*l.*, with interest from 8th July 1814.

"Also the amount I paid John Wycherly - - - £. 9. 12. 9.
"Late currency - - - - - 69. 12. 9.
"Present d° - - - - - - 64. 5. 8.

"If I shall receive the above sum of 64*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, I will give up the interest, if not, I will not hold myself bound to do so.

"I have the honour to remain, with the greatest respect,
"your most obedient servant.

"Sir Jonah Barrington, Knight."

When you had enumerated all the sums for which you requested payment, how comes it that there is no reference to this much larger demand?—I was anxious to get something from him; if I could only get one; I thought I should get more by making the demand as low as I did, still reminding him of the 200*l.*, the 40*l.*, and the 9*l.*; and I confined myself in this letter, as I did in that of 1825, entirely to this case, for the purpose of endeavouring to get some justice done to me in that case at first, for if I had stated the whole of the other case the demand would have been so much he never would have listened to it.

You had no expectation then of getting the 200*l.*?—Not the slightest.

As you had no expectation of getting the 200*l.*, why should you not name the large sum at once?—At this time, the 30th August 1827, I had not much hope, as I mentioned to the Committee before of the case of the Nancy. I did not know to what sum that amounted in 1827, nor would I ever have known it, only that the Commissioners of Inquiry called upon me to ascertain the account, and for them I did make up the account; and I have the account here settled, and the balance in that case of the Nancy; I received but 995*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; I paid in round sums 200*l.* to Bennett; I paid 200*l.* at Latouche's; I paid 630*l.* to Mr. Hawkins, that is 1,030*l.*; and I paid 482*l.* to Mr. Hamilton, which in round numbers leaves a balance of 575*l.* 14*s.*

And paid the 200*l.* to Latouche, you mean the sum you mentioned before?—The different sums though not paid to Latouche, I call them Latouche's; they were drafts on Latouche's.

Then was not the fact this, that you thought you had a sufficient proportion of money in your hands to cover the advances to Sir Jonah Barrington?—No; I did not

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not know it was so large a sum, until it was elicited from me by the Commissioners of Inquiry.

Were you not in the habit of making up your accounts at any period?—I do where there is any demand on me; but if I have paid upon a transaction, I then do not always make up the account.

[*The following account was delivered in.*]

Dr. - - - - The King *against* The Nancy and Cargo in Account with D. Pineau, Registrar - - - - Cr.

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1825.								
Dec. 21.	Cash paid P. Hamilton - -	482	8	8	By Cash received - - -	995	13	4
	Poundage on ditto - - -	14	18	—	By Balance due to the Registrar, Mr. D. Pineau, hereon, according to the vouchers - -	575	1	4
1806.								
Jan. 4.	Paid R. N. Bennett - - -	200	—	—				
May 13.	Paid by D. Pineau, Sir Jonah Barrington's Latouche, pursuant to order of 8 May 1806 -	100	—	—				
	Paid in like manner as above by the Registrar (but no receipt) a further sum of - - - -	100	—	—				
	The registering poundage on the remaining moiety of 995 *l.* -	14	18	—				
	The registrar's fees of proceeding -	28	10	—				
1808.								
Feb. 4.	Cash paid John Hawkins, proctor for the owners and his account, dated 6 Feb. 1808 - - -	630	—	—				
	£.	1,570	14	8	£.	1,570	14	8
	To opposite side for balance due to Mr. D. Pineau, Registrar - -	575	1	4				

Does nobody audit your accounts?—No.

Do you mean in the event of your death, that to protect your representatives, you did not make out any account of the particular sums which you paid in each case?—I have memoranda; I have receipts for the money. I had orders received for that money; I had Sir Jonah Barrington's acknowledgment for the other, and Messrs. Hawkins and Hamilton's for the 630*l.*

But you never made out any account of them?—No, I did not make out any account.

Do not you keep a separate and distinct account for each of the ships?—Yes.

If any body chooses to come and examine them, have they not a power to do it?—The accounts are generally kept in the rule-book of the court.

It appears that for a great many years it did not occur to you that you had expended so much as you had?—It did not; there is a great irregularity in it, I confess, but the fact is as I tell the Committee.

The fact is, you did not think of this till the Commissioners of Inquiry looked into it?—I did so about three years before.

Then you thought there was a chance of recovering a bad debt?—No; I never expect to recover the debt; that is quite out of the question; I have no hope of that; do me the justice to believe that I believe I never shall get one fraction of that.

You stated before the Commissioners you never did deliver to Sir Jonah Barrington any account at all with respect to the Nancy?—I did.

You did as to the Redstrand?—Yes; but I never delivered any specific account to him stating that; I never did as to the Nancy.

Is there any other explanation which you would wish to give to the Committee?—I am irresistibly impressed with the idea that he knew the money was not in Mr. Latouche's hands.

Can you establish that in any way?—Only from that recollection which I have.

You have then no further documents than those you have produced going to establish that?—No, I do not think I have any documents; the fact was this, Sir

Jonah

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Jonah Barrington ordered me in May 1806 to lodge 200*l.* in Latouche's on his account; I went with that order to Latouche's bank, and the cashier, Mr. Dempsey, said, I cannot receive any money.

There were several drafts of Sir Jonah Barrington's on Latouche's?—Yes; they were not presented.

In consequence of that there was a balance due to you by Sir Jonah, who was then in France; you made no application from 1810, when he left Ireland, till July 1825, when you addressed that letter of that date, which is entered in this book?—Yes.

Did you not in answer 595 also in that report state you applied to him in the year 1815; and is there not a letter addressed by you to him of that date in this Report; and was there any difficulty at any other period in your applying?—The difficulty I had in applying was this—

Did you not apply to him in 1815?—Not in the case of the Nancy.

Your original answer was general; you did not make any application, not knowing where he was; your attention is now called to an application which was made by you in the year 1815, as recited by you in your evidence, and as proved by a document annexed to that evidence; you are then asked, what was the difficulty of making an application at any other period—First, did you not write this letter, and then what was the difficulty in writing another?—The application that was in 1815, if I recollect it, was through the medium of Mr. Mahaffy, in consequence of a peremptory matter, because a petition was going to be presented against Sir Jonah Barrington; there was an immediate communication by Mr. Mahaffy, which I would not have had the benefit of on any other occasion, for Mr. Mahaffy would not have aided me in a communication with Sir Jonah Barrington after Sir Jonah Barrington left Ireland. I have a letter from Sir Jonah Barrington, and that was in September 1810, dated London; it does not tell me where he resided in London; he did not choose that I should know it; in point of fact, I did not know from 1810 where Sir Jonah Barrington was, or any thing at all about it.

Did the application which you made in 1815 through Mr. Mahaffy reach Sir Jonah Barrington?—It did.

Could you not have made any other application through the same channel with equal certainty?—I think I could.

Did you ever pay 200*l.* for Sir Jonah Barrington into any bank at all?—I did.

Whose was that?—Gleadowe's.

What year was that?—In the year 1810. I paid that into Gleadowe's bank in the year 1810, pursuant to the order of Sir Jonah Barrington, in his own handwriting; there is a receipt for his money. "It is ordered by the judge, that Daniel Pineau, the registrar, do forthwith lodge in the bank of Messrs. Latouche and Co., the sum of 200*l.* out of the proceeds now in his hands in this cause, the same to be lodged in the name of and subject to the order of the judge, that the same may be vested in Government or other productive securities for the benefit of the concerned; and for so doing this order is to the said Daniel Pineau a sufficient authority."—Signed, Jonah Barrington.

What was the annual amount of fees you used to receive on account of the judge—the average?—From 20*l.* to 30*l.* a year.

Did you receive any thing else on account of the judge?—No other sum whatever; the fees were the only sum I received.

These you were in the habit of receiving every year, and of paying over to Lady Barrington?—Yes.

Where did you keep the money that belonged to the suitors of the court in the causes when it was in your hands?—I generally kept it sometimes in my own house, sometimes in Latouche's bank.

That was your own account?—Yes, I lodged money there.

You had no account at any bankers of official money which you received?—No; it was not the habit of the court. It ought to be the habit; there ought to be some regulation, that the money of the court ought not to be in the hands of private individuals.

Mercurii, 6° die Maij, 1829.

Daniel Pineau, Esq., again called in; and Examined.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. 6 May 1829.

AT the time of your seeing Mr. Lyons, did he give you any explanation on the circumstances alluded to by Sir Jonah Barrington in his letter of October the 10th, 1825, in which he says, "I have communicated to Mr. Lyons the circumstances respecting your letter, of which you are totally ignorant, and of which I do not choose to write; and I have mentioned it to a high authority." Here is a letter of the date of November 1826, which appears to refer to that; it is for your entire satisfaction I have shown you the foregoing original documents?—I did mean the Redstrand.

What did Sir Jonah Barrington mean in that letter?—I will get the letter.

The letter does not explain it, but Mr. Lyons might have explained it to you; it is a letter to you dated October the 10th: he says "I have been here these three weeks waiting to see Mr. Lyons; he has only a few days arrived. I have communicated to him circumstances respecting your letter, of which you are totally ignorant, of which I do not choose to write;" the Committee want to know what those circumstances were?—I have here the communication with Mr. Lyons; I received the paper I have now the honour to present to this Committee from Mr. Lyons, which is, as I conceive, the private manner which Sir Jonah Barrington alludes to.

Is there any date on it?—There is no date upon it; but upon going a little farther back I believe it will explain the matter. On the 23d of February 1828 I wrote this letter to Mr. Lyons; this is the private communication that I believe Sir Jonah Barrington meant: "Dear Sir—In consequence of your not having, as you say, been authorized by Sir Jonah Barrington to repay the sum of 200*l.* which he ordered me to deposit in Gleadowe's bank, and received himself, or of 40*l.* I paid out of my own pocket, with other sums to save his credit, the particulars of which I showed to you long since, with the vouchers, and of which I wrote several times to himself, I now apprize you, for his information, as Sir Jonah has referred me to you, that in the return I am making to Parliament (in which I am occupied night and day) I am, as I apprehend, bound under the subject of droit-fund, which has no limitation as to time back, to report all the matter I mentioned to you, besides others, and particularly the case of the Nancy, in which he ordered me to pay several sums into the bank, and into the then King's proctor (Hamilton's) hands, which he, Sir Jonah, received himself, and which he never repaid, and which is yet due to me to a considerable amount; to ascertain which I am collecting the vouchers and making out the account. It is quite unnecessary for me, after my past conduct to Sir Jonah Barrington as to money-orders, to say that I shall make this disclosure only if obliged to fill up my returns with it; but that I am now compelled is manifest; and nothing but his replacing the amount can prevent the publicity of the matters in the returns I am making to the Imperial Parliament, as unpaid sums in Sir Jonah Barrington's hands. I am also to apprize you that I am ordered to make these returns with all practicable despatch, and that I require your answer without delay. I am your obedient servant.—To John Charles Lyons, Esq." I received in answer to that this note from Mr. Lyons: "Kildare Street, Sunday morning—Dear Sir, I was much surprised when your messenger came yesterday to require an answer to the note you did me the favour to address me, or I would have written to you at the moment, and I now beg you will receive my apology for not having done so. Upon the subject of your communication, I have only to repeat what I have so frequently told you, namely, that Sir Jonah Barrington's explanations of the transactions you allude to differ very materially from your statement; and I am quite ready at any time you have leisure to call on me (which I think you promised to do) to show you what he says; any morning from ten to twelve o'clock, except to-morrow, you will find me in Kildare-street, or if you make an appointment, I shall wait upon you; and I would take leave to remind you not to put forward the matters you speak of in your return until you see what Sir Jonah writes, and have time for consideration; it may be otherwise more unpleasant to yourself than to him, supposing what he states correct, as I should hope you will find it. Your's, dear Sir, very obediently, J. C. Lyons." Now, in answer to that I took no notice of it; I knew very well how it was, that I should get no satisfaction whatsoever from Mr. Lyons. Then I received another

note

note from Mr. Lyons very shortly after that, in consequence of my not calling upon him: "Dear Sir, I am sorry I did not find you at home to-day. I send you a copy of a memorandum I found among Sir Jonah's papers on the subject of your communication; read it over, and do me the favour to let me see you on Friday; I shall not be in town to-morrow. Your's, dear Sir, J. C. Lyons."

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What is the date of it?—It is not dated; it is subsequent to this. It was in consequence of my not having called on him, knowing the inutility of it. That paper is in these words: "I wish the registrar fully to understand, that as to droits of Admiralty generally, the Irish Government have no more to do than Mr. Charles Lyons, and no authority to demand *any returns* from the registrar of that Court; and any return made by the registrar *without an order from the judge so to do*, and submitting to such requisition by him, is beyond the duty of the registrar; and I so decided in a former case, when I absolutely *refused* to *suffer* any order of the Irish Government in droit-cases to be *attended to* without the *sign manual* of *His Majesty*, which decision of mine was acquiesced in, and the order was sent to me under the sign manual of the King, and of course obeyed. Secondly, droits of Admiralty (comprising derelicts) belong solely to the King, (or perhaps now to the Lord High Admiral,) and are subject to their order *only*; and no orders but theirs or the judge's can be legally obeyed. Thirdly, as to the case the registrar mentions, I am certain that if any such order was made by me, it was for some proper purpose, as same must have been made with the approbation and desire of the King's proctor, and of the King's advocate, Dr. Duigenan, without whose concurrence I never made any order in droit-cases; but after near eighteen years I have no recollection to lead me to the case; and as the King's proctor, the King's advocate, the surrogate, and all the parties are dead, it is impossible for me to collect more than that I shall direct the foregoing to be stated, if necessary, to any *proper* authorities who demand same according to law and practice. Fourthly, as to the proceedings in this cause, as stated to me by the registrar, it appears that in January 1810 I ordered that the salvagers case should be favourably considered by the Court; and when I ceased to act, that order remained in the Court; *why* it was not acted upon or presented until 1814, three years after I had ceased to act, I am and must be *totally ignorant*. Mr. Hamilton was the King's proctor when the order was made; and when I ceased to act, no doubt he had due authority and *means* to have any such order carried into execution. But after thirteen years absence I can know nothing of those circumstances. Fifthly, I am not informed whether any order ever was made for any specific sum to the salvagers, or by *whom* any such order was made, or if with the *concurrence* of His Majesty's *proctor* or *advocate*, as absolutely necessary in all derelict cases. Sixthly, as to any petition to the Lord Lieutenant, which the registrar mentions, no salvager's petition in any such case could be attended to. If a salvager is wronged, he may require an *order*, and *appeal* from *that order*. But the Government never can, and whilst I hold the office never shall; and I never did suffer it to become a court of *appeal* from *my Court*, nor any other court or judge, save by prohibition or mandamus to the King's Bench or Chancery. No judge acting otherwise could be independent. Seventhly, I have not seen any copy of the order of the Irish Government which the registrar mentions, and unless such order be also made an order of the Court, no registrar of the Court of Admiralty has any authority to obey the same. And in the case of a most extraordinary petition of the proctor's against Dr. Mahaffy in 1816, in my reply to Mr. Grant, the then secretary, I did *expressly* and *peremptorily decline* any and *every interference* of the *Irish Government* (as such) with the *Court of Admiralty*. I hold my office under the King and Lord High Admiral *only*; in cases of the Crown they only can interfere, and in civil cases the remedies are by appeal—*prohibition* or *mandamus*, and none otherwise; that is my *decided opinion* as to all those points and proceedings. As to the registrar himself, if any loss occurred to him during the period my surrogate did the duties of that officer, as I delegated those duties to him, it is fitting that I should see that the registrar as officer of that court is righted. The registrar states his payments to have been made in 1814, certainly without my order or knowledge, and quære, if by any order of the surrogate? I desire all those papers may be laid before me, and I shall lose no time in considering the same. *I never found Mr. Pineau but a very meritorious officer of that court.*"

Is there any date to it? —No.

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Is that in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand?—No, it is not in his hand-writing; it is enclosed to me by Mr. Lyons.

How does he describe the paper to you in this note?—"I enclose you a copy of a memorandum I found among Sir Jonah Barrington's papers on the subject of your communication." Therefore I presume that this is a copy of the original in the hand-writing of Sir Jonah Barrington, which I never saw. Mr. Lyons, of course, saw that.

When did you see Mr. Lyons first after the 10th of October 1825?—I cannot precisely say the exact time; but I have a memorandum of a conversation with Mr. Lyons that will elucidate the answer.

You had better produce all the memorandums of that kind; are there any other letters of Sir Jonah Barrington on the subject?—On the 19th of September 1826, I find this memorandum: Redstrand derelict; copy of a letter I delivered open to Mr. Lyons, at his house, this day about half-past two, when I showed him the original documents therein mentioned; when, at first, he wanted me to leave all with him. I then said that Sir Jonah Barrington only required me to show them to him; he then said he had not time to look at them, as he was going off to England; after which he examined the documents, and kept the letter, and asked me what I wanted. I said, for Sir Jonah to lodge the 200*l.* in the Court of Admiralty, and pay the 40*l.* and 9*l.* I advanced to save him from ruin. He said he would report what I said to Sir Jonah Barrington, and here is a list of the documents. The King against the Redstrand derelict. A list of documents collected by Mr. Pineau, and produced to Mr. Lyons at the request of Sir Jonah Barrington, 12th of January 1810. Judge's order, in his own hand-writing, to pay 200*l.* in his, Pineau's hands, in the said cause, into the bank of Sir Thomas Gleadowe and Co. 12th of January 1810. Said bankers receipt for said sum paid by Mr. Pineau, without deducting either his fees or poundage. Copy Henry Pyne Masters's petition to the judge for salvage, with Pat. Hamilton's certificate of the 9th of December 1809, recommending him to the liberal consideration of the Court, and the judge's order thereon, dated 29th of May 1810, to pay Mr. Pyne Masters 40*l.* On the back of which appears a memorandum that the said petition and order were not delivered to Mr. Pineau until the 1st of July 1814, and also a copy of Mr. P.'s letter to Mr. Mahaffy, then acting surrogate for the judge, dated 5th of July 1814, whereby it appears that Mr. Pineau furnished Mr. Mahaffy, for the judge, with a copy of the said petition. 8th July 1814. Henry Pyne Masters receipt for the - - - - - - - - - - £.40. 0. 0.
John Wycherly, salvors receipt for - - - - - - - 9. 12. 9.

Memorial of Henry Pyne Masters to the Lord Lieutenant, the delivery of which to his Excellency stopped by Mr. Pineau.

Memorial of John Wycherly ditto, stopped by Mr. Pineau.

Memorial of Matthew Whitten, ditto, ditto. Mr. Ware's three letters to Mr. Pineau. John Wycherly's letters. "St. Stephen's Green, September 18th, 1826. "My dear Sir, to your entire satisfaction I have shown the foregoing original documents to your confidential friend Mr. Lyons, and shall wait your answer previous to making my return to Government. I will venture to say that you never had a friend who acted so faithfully, friendly and cautiously, as I did for your interests and character in this most delicate transaction, and not to reimburse me, and not to extricate me; but the thing is impossible. I remain (not doubting of the honourable conduct of Sir Jonah Barrington in this debt of honour and conscience) his most faithful and obedient humble servant, Daniel Pineau.—To Sir Jonah Barrington, knight, &c."

Was that the only time you saw him after the receipt of Sir Jonah's letter of the 10th of October 1825?—"I have been here three weeks waiting——"

The Committee have that; but in consequence of the explanation there promised, did not Mr. Lyons hold any communication with you prior to September 1826. Did he communicate circumstances of which you were ignorant respecting your letter?—No; he did not communicate any of those private circumstances which Sir Jonah mentioned.

What passed?—He says, "I have my claims upon the Government above ten times what you mentioned."

That the Committee have already. You say that Sir Jonah having written to you on the 10th of October 1825, telling you you will see Lyons, can you tell the Committee what passed between Lyons and you when you first saw him?—Nothing passed between Mr. Lyons and me of his explaining any of the circumstances whatsoever.

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whatsoever. There was a kind of waiving; Mr. Lyons declined at first communicating; it was with difficulty I could get Mr. Lyons to make any answer to me. "Well, did you give my letter to Sir Jonah."—"O yes, I did." "Well, what did he say?" He said, "Oh, you know it is a disagreeable subject, and write to him yourself:" that was the manner of Mr. Lyons shoving me off from any thing decisive, and throwing me on that. My letter of the 19th of September 1826 was a decisive step on my part.

You saw Mr. Lyons in the month of October 1825?—I must have seen him, and I did see him.

When you first saw him, what reason did he assign for seeing you?—I asked him to explain these matters to me, and Mr. Lyons did not explain them to me.

What passed?—I believe I told him that I had got this letter from Sir Jonah, and that he referred me to him. I said, Mr. Lyons, I have got a letter from Sir Jonah, referring me to you for certain explanations. "Oh," says he, "I do not know, I do not know," and he gave me no explanation like an answer to this letter whatsoever.

How long were you and Mr. Lyons together?—Not a minute; not two minutes.

Did no further communication pass between you and Mr. Lyons in the interval between October 1825 and September 1826?—There might have been that kind of communication.

Was Mr. Lyons in Dublin?—He was, occasionally.

You saw him occasionally?—Yes.

When you saw him your conversation turned upon the matter pending between you and Sir Jonah Barrington?—Yes; "have you got any answer," said I; "No, no," said he.

Did you enter into any detail, because as Mr. Lyons was aware of the nature and extent of your claim upon Sir Jonah Barrington, you might have stated that to Sir Jonah?—I had stated it here.

In short, you have no distinct recollection of what passed between you and Lyons?—If any thing of a material nature had passed I would have recollected it.

Then the Committee are to understand from you, that at no time were these circumstances explained to you by Mr. Lyons which Sir Jonah Barrington said he would explain to you?—Most certainly not; the Committee are clearly to understand that from me.

Was Sir Jonah Barrington's notion of the transaction ever explained to you by Mr. Lyons?—No, never.

What returns did you make to Parliament respecting these matters?—I have the returns here, and I shall have the honour of presenting them to the Committee. [*The witness produces the Returns.*] With respect to the Nancy and the Redstrand derelict, they did not come within the compass of my returns to Parliament, which were confined to fifteen years.

Then you are aware why that question was asked, because you state in a letter to Sir Henry Meredyth, I have already made my returns to Parliament and the Commissioners of Inquiry respecting these affairs; it turns out that those returns do not embrace the cases of the Redstrand and the Nancy derelict?—No; but my returns to the Commissioners of Inquiry do. I had not communicated those matters to both, and I did not say I had to Parliament and to the Commissioners of Inquiry: I had made many communications as to the Redstrand derelict and the Nancy causes in the fullest possible manner to the Commissioners of Inquiry; that is what I alluded to in my letter.

You pressed upon Sir Jonah Barrington, both by letter and through Mr. Lyons, the necessity of paying you the 200*l.*, that you might save his character by making the return to Parliament or the Commissioners, if it was paid.—As you did not say any thing about the Nancy, in what manner did you mean to save his character by not asking him for payment of the money due to you on the transaction arising out of the Nancy derelict?—I knowing the character and want of punctuality, I am sorry to say, of Sir Jonah Barrington, I made my first stand on the case of the Redstrand derelict, it being so simple and so uncomplicated that my intention was, if I had got a settlement, if he had reinstated the Redstrand derelict, to have stated the case of the Nancy to him; that was my intention.

In what way did you mean to make your return to the Commissioners, so as to cover Sir Jonah Barrington?—I will tell the Committee what I would have said, candidly; I would have said this:—Gentlemen, Commissioners of Inquiry, "Sir Jonah Barrington in the year 1810 did receive 200*l.* in the case of the Redstrand

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derelict.—Gentlemen, in the year 1814 he ordered me to pay 40*l.* and 9*l.*, and he has replaced that money."

As to the Nancy, how did you mean to do as to that?—As to the Nancy, that would have been the subject of another consideration.

Then you had not made up your mind to return it to the Commissioners; you must have kept it back?—No, I would not, I would have told the Commissioners.

Then you would not have saved Sir Jonah Barrington?—He could not have been saved.

Why did you not bring it all forward at once?—Well, it was from the total inutility of it; the total hopelessness of it; the utter inefficacy of all my efforts. I am afraid that the Committee, without knowing the character of Sir Jonah Barrington, and the character of the registrar who has the honour to be before them, they will scarcely credit the circumstances that took place. I can only say, Sir Jonah Barrington ordered me to pay into Latouche's bank 200*l.*, and he wanted me to make a report that I had two debentures for the credit of the cause for that 200*l.* which he received.

You told the Committee you were equally hopeless about the 200*l.*?—I am equally hopeless; I never expect to get a single shilling. As to the 200*l.*, I do not consider it my property; I never did consider it mine; I said the 200*l.* Sir Jonah Barrington might if he pleased retain. I said I could not help it; I said do not think you will retain that 200*l.*; that 200*l.*, the Redstrand derelict, was in point of fact not my property, it was the property of the salvors and persons claiming on the Court, so that I did not care if it was lodged with me; if it was lodged with me, I should have been obliged to pay it out in another way. I did not care much about that; I particularly felt it a great cruelty when I had paid 40*l.* to Henry Pyne Masters to save him, not to be repaid that sum at least; Mr. Masters presented a petition to me.

Did the salvors lose that 200*l.* the Redstrand derelict?—They did.

Have they made complaints, or instituted process?—Yes, they have complained.

To whom?—To the Lord Lieutenant; I have their petitions to the Lord Lieutenant claiming that.

How came their petitions to the Lord Lieutenant to be in your hands?—In consequence of Mr. Henry Pyne Masters, after the 200*l.* had got into the hands of Sir Jonah Barrington, in the case of the Redstrand derelict, getting an order from Sir Jonah Barrington in 1810.

You have stated that to satisfy Mr. Henry Pyne Masters, and to prevent this petition from reaching the Lord Lieutenant's hands, you paid 40*l.* out of your own money to him; you have stated that other petitions came from the Lord Lieutenant; the question is, how those petitions were addressed to the Lord Lieutenant as the petition of Henry Pyne Masters, with respect to which you have given the Committee an explanation, came into your hands?—John Wycherly, one of the petitioners, gave me the petition; I paid him 8*l.* or 9*l.*; the poor man was in great distress; I paid him 8*l.* or 9*l.*; on that occasion he gave me the petition which I have here; and a man of the name of Welton had the petition, and John Wycherly was the bearer of the petition.

All these petitions were relating to the Redstrand derelict, and the question put to you was as to the Nancy. You state, that in order to save the character of Sir Jonah Barrington you satisfied certain claims connected with the Redstrand, but you have stated both here and before the Commissioners of Inquiry, that Sir Jonah Barrington received two sums, making together 682*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which monies were in fact yours; they were never repaid to you by him, and they were not monies arising from the proceeds in your hands as registrar, but that they were *bonâ fide* your funds; now the question is, if you wished to save Sir Jonah Barrington's character in respect of the smaller sum, why did you not equally wish to save it in the larger sum; and if so, how came you not to explain it on your return to the Commissioners?—I confined my whole attention to the case of the Redstrand derelict at that time, for the reasons I have before stated, namely, I wanted to get one matter settled first.

The question is, why you did that?—Is it meant during the period of the Commission of Inquiry—

Suppose the 200*l.* had been paid, and the 40*l.* and the 9*l.*, how could you have accomplished the object you held out of saving Sir Jonah Barrington's character without

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without an undue concealment of the other money?—I can only say, that my attention at the time I made that was confined entirely to the Redstrand derelict; I had at the moment the Redstrand derelict only in my mind, but it was my intention always, when I got a settlement of the Redstrand derelict, then to have made a specific application in the case of the Nancy.

The Nancy having preceded the case of the Redstrand derelict?—Yes.

What you state the salvors to have lost is the difference between 200*l.* and 72*l.* 2*s.* 9*d*?—That is all.

Did any body lose anything in the case of the Nancy?—No, I paid it all.

Did you ever advance any money to Sir Jonah Barrington, or on his account in the proceedings of those causes, except in the case of the Nancy and the Redstrand derelict?—No.

You never did?—I never did. I believe Sir Jonah Barrington owes me another sum, but not being sure of it, I did not mention it.

In the case of the Nancy and the Redstrand you state you did actually advance money to him in order to make the proceedings of the court appear to be correct on the face of them?—Precisely so.

In the case of the Redstrand, the 200*l.* that you paid, and the 40*l.* and the 9*l.* were, as you stated, to stop petitions from going to the Lord Lieutenant to inquire about these sums?—The petition was of Henry Pyne Masters, to get out of that 200*l.* the 40*l.* Sir Jonah Barrington had subsequently ordered him; that was the purport of his petition to the Lord Lieutenant. It was on the ground that 200*l.* was in my hands, and out of that payment he was to get 40*l.*, he having applied for that 40*l.* to Patrick Hamilton I believe, or Sir Jonah Barrington himself. There was a note written by Sir Jonah; this I have not of my own knowledge, but I have it in a document, I think.

Is it a document you have here?—Yes, I think I will be able to find it. It was a note written to Henry Pyne Masters, or to some other person as to that 40*l.* order, requesting he would not present it to Mr. Pineau for two months; the consequence of it was, that very shortly, within three months, Sir Jonah Barrington quitted this kingdom, and never returned to it. That order for the payment of the 40*l.* was not presented to me until the year 1814.

That was two years afterwards?—Yes, four years. The person having that order, knowing and being perfectly aware that I had not the money, did apply to me, but did not apply to me until the year 1814, and then the person applied to me with a petition in the one hand to the Lord Lieutenant, and the order in the other.

Are the Committee distinctly to understand from you, that in no other causes except those two of the Redstrand and the Nancy, had you ever advanced any money to Sir Jonah Barrington to cover any disposition, either before or afterwards of the money of the court?—The Committee are perfectly to understand it. I did not advance money in any other cause but those two.

In the first case of the Nancy you have already explained how the money was advanced, and in the case of the Redstrand you have given an explanation?—Yes, and a true explanation.

Do you know of your own knowledge of Mr. Hamilton ever having advanced money belonging to causes in court to Sir Jonah Barrington?—I know of my own knowledge that he advanced him that 482*l.*

Which you repaid, and the loss fell upon you instead of Mr. Hamilton?—Yes.

Had you of your own knowledge known of any sums advanced in the same sort of way by Mr. Hamilton for Sir Jonah Barrington, and to include any of the court money belonging to the causes?—I did not of my own actual knowledge know it; but I believe the fact to have been so in another cause.

Did you of your own knowledge, either by communication with Sir Jonah Barrington, or of your own knowledge, know of any transaction taking place between him and Mr. Hamilton except what you have mentioned?—No, I did not.

Veneris, 8° *die Maij*, 1829.

John Charles Lyons, Esq. called in; and Examined.

John Charles Lyons, Esq. 8 May 1829.

AT what time did you communicate with Sir Jonah Barrington upon the subject of Mr. Pineau's letter, when did you communicate, or when did you have any conversation with Sir Jonah Barrington upon that subject?—I think it was in the year 1826; I do not like to speak positively, but I think it was at the end of the year 1825, or the beginning of the year 1826. There are two or three letters.

Have you seen any of those letters in print?—Yes, I have.

[The Chairman of the Committee here read an extract from one of the letters.]

Did you communicate that letter to Mr. Pineau?—No; I was rather surprised to see that letter; Sir Jonah Barrington never communicated any thing to me respecting the subject of that particular letter.

That is your explanation?—Yes; I was surprised, as Sir Jonah Barrington had never communicated to me on that subject.

Do you know to what the expressions contained in that letter allude?—Yes; but I only know it from a confidential communication made to me yesterday by Sir Jonah Barrington, and he then mentioned why he did not communicate it before.

The communication was of a confidential nature?—Yes.

And you were surprised, were you?—Yes. When I heard it I was surprised.

Had you read that letter when he arrived?—I suppose I must, but I am not quite sure.

This communication was made to you as his confidential agent?—Yes.

Before that communication was made, you did not know what he mentioned yesterday?—No, I did not.

Did you receive a list of documents from Mr. Pineau?—Yes.

You received a letter from Mr. Pineau?—Yes; and he requested I would deliver it to Sir Jonah Barrington. In that letter he enumerated certain documents which he requested me to look at; I was rather in a hurry, but I did look at the documents, and when I gave Sir Jonah Barrington the letter I told him I had seen those documents.

Did Sir Jonah Barrington make any communication to you upon the subject of those documents?—Not that I recollect; he gave me a letter which I delivered to Mr. Pineau upon my return, that was, I think, in 1826.

Did he make any communication to you after he had delivered the letter, as to the justice or injustice of it?—He made some general observations, but I do not recollect what.

Did Mr. Pineau make any demand upon you as the agent of Sir Jonah Barrington, on account of the Nancy?—I have no recollection that he ever did.

Were you aware of any dispute between Mr. Pineau and Sir Jonah Barrington with respect to any matter of account?—I was not aware of it till Mr. Pineau spoke to me on the subject, and the answer I made him was, that as I was the mere agent and receiver of Sir Jonah Barrington and lady Barrington's income, I had nothing to do with their private affairs, and I would rather decline interfering personally, but I recommended him to write to Sir Jonah Barrington himself.

Were you never in the confidence of Sir Jonah Barrington till yesterday?—I have been in his confidence, undoubtedly, upon other subjects.

But not upon this particular subject, not upon the Admiralty subject?—No.

In no respect concerning any Admiralty proceedings, if I understand you rightly?—I do not recollect having had any confidential communication connected with the Admiralty.

Were you not ever in his confidence respecting any proceedings in the Court of Admiralty?—That is so very general a question that I really do not know how to answer it. I should say, that Sir Jonah Barrington communicated confidentially with me upon most subjects, but I cannot recollect any particular expressions.

It has been stated that Sir Jonah Barrington referred you to him?—I had no personal communication respecting the Redstrand and the Nancy; I was the medium of communication between the parties; I delivered one letter and brought back another, but I certainly said I would rather decline to act personally.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.*

8 May 1829.

Sir *Jonah Barrington* called in; and Examined.

Sir Jonah Barrington, the object of the present Committee is confined to the investigation of the case of the Redstrand derelict, and the Nancy droit-derelict, and therefore it will not be necessary for you to address yourself to any explanation relating to any other objects, will you therefore state what you have to say upon that subject?—My wish and object is, that as that depended upon the evidence of Mr. Pineau, my wish is to bring forward circumstances to discredit him, and to show that he is unworthy of belief. I have already stated that it would be a roundabout way to present a petition to the House to have the powers of the Committee enlarged.

The evidence against you does not rest exclusively upon the statement of Mr. Pineau. It consists partly of statements in your own hand-writing. Orders for the payment of money. It does not turn therefore upon the veracity of any witness. Will you therefore give such explanation as you think proper?—If I am allowed to give an explanation I am quite satisfied I shall be able to doit in a satisfactory manner, but it will be necessary for me to go at some length into the Report for that purpose. There are no orders in my hand-writing, and there has been no complaint made against me as to the misapplication of public money.

The Committee wish rather to hear what explanation Sir Jonah Barrington wishes to give, not upon the whole Report, but simply upon those two cases I mentioned. They wish to hear what explanation he has to offer upon that subject.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I think I have already given an explanation; I have given one in the shape of depositions, and the other I have had the honour of sending to Lord Leveson Gower, those two, if read together, I should conceive, would be considered as a sufficient explanation; I am however ready to enter into any further explanation that the Committee may require.

The wishes of the Committee would be best consulted if you were to confine your explanation, Sir Jonah, first to the case of the Nancy, and then to the case of the Redstrand derelict, and not to mix them together.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I have done so; one by depositions, the other by way of explanation, which I sent to the individual whose name I mentioned on Monday, and if the Committee would hear them read, I think they would be considered as satisfactory

The Committee wish to avoid as much as possible general statements. We have general statements already. We wish to come a little at particulars.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I am afraid I do not make myself perfectly understood. What I wish is this, if the Committee is not satisfied with those two explanations as to the Redstrand derelict and the Nancy, I am ready to offer a further explanation, but in so doing it will be necessary for me to go into the Report at some length, and I think I should have no difficulty in showing that Mr. Pineau is unworthy of belief; to show that he is in fact perjured. I think I shall be able to show that upon the face of the Report itself.

The Committee apprehend, as has already been intimated, that this case depends principally upon papers that have been put in as evidence, papers in your own hand-writing, and orders of court; those papers and those orders remain to be explained.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I think I have done so; I have stated that those orders were made with the approbation and by the desire of the King's proctor and the King's Advocate-general, for the purpose of establishing a Droit-Fund in Ireland, the same as in England. I am satisfied that I have done nothing wrong. I am ready to be sworn, and I think I ought to be sworn; I wish to be examined upon abstract queries.

The Committee have not the power to swear you.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* It is an important thing for me that this matter should be explained. My character has been assailed, and if you put distinct abstract queries to me I will answer them in the best way I am able; but as this investigation respects transactions which took place such a number of years back, it is hardly to be expected that a man at my time of life can answer them very distinctly; but if you will put abstract queries to me, and have the goodness to give me a copy of my last depositions and my first, in order to refresh my mind on the subject; I will then be prepared to answer those abstract queries in the best way I am able. I am totally unconscious of having done any thing wrong.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.*

8 May 1829.

Do you happen to recollect the sum which you paid to the King's proctor, or that you gave orders to be paid to him in December 1805; the money which was paid into the Admiralty Court?—No, I cannot. It was paid into the Admiralty Court, and afterwards paid out to the King's proctor, Mr. Hamilton.

How came it to be paid to him?—Because the King's proctor is entitled to hold the droits.

What, unadjudicated droits?—I cannot say the Redstrand derelict was; but the general practice appears on the report. They were adjudicated.

Is it the practice in the Court of Admiralty in Ireland to pay out sums of money before the rights of parties are determined, to the King's proctor?—It is a practice of frequent occurrence.

Do you know of any former instance in the Court of Admiralty where an order has been made to lodge half the proceeds of an unadjudicated cause with the King's proctor?—I cannot say half. I believe not constantly; but I dare say there are such orders in the report.

Do you mean to say, Sir Jonah Barrington, that it is the practice of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, during the pendency of a suit, for the judge to make an order to pay 482 *l.*; for instance, to the King's proctor, to be invested in Government securities for the use of His Majesty, or the claimants, before it is decided to whom the money belongs?—Yes, with the consent of the proctors of the litigating parties.

Who is the proper person with whom the money ought to remain?—The registrar, and afterwards to the King's proctor. It is handed by the registrar to the King's proctor.

But not before adjudication?—Yes, very often, and to other persons; I will show it by the evidence. It is a constant practice in that court; I do not say it is a regular, legal or proper practice, but it is one of frequent occurrence; very frequent in all causes.

Can you point out to the Committee any instance in the court-books where it has been done?—Numerous instances, I will show it in the evidence.

Then you state as a fact, Sir Jonah Barrington, that there have been numerous instances in which orders have been made in the Court of Admiralty for payments to be made for investing the proceeds of a cause before that cause was adjudicated upon, in the hands of the King's proctor, for the use of His Majesty or the claimants?—Many such; for all the proctors.

Do you mean orders of your own, or orders of your predecessors? I cannot say what my predecessors did.

Then in the result a certain sum of money was given to the salvors, and the remaining part distributed among the claimants?—After deductions for salvage the remainder was given to the claimants.

What had the officer of the Crown to do with this 482*l.*?—To secure his costs. It is a very serious thing to me to have this imputation upon my character.

Did any of this property ever come to the Crown?—Two hundred pounds was a balance lodged, and came to the Crown proctor to pay his costs, and any outstanding disbursements.

Why, the Crown established no right to this property, did it?—The property was returned in part to the claimants to whom it belonged, and a certain sum was paid to the persons who had rescued it from the danger;—why should you pay half the money to the King's proctor?—It was not paid to him, but lodged as a *prima facie* droit; to secure so much as the Crown should be entitled to in case of an adjudication in its favour. This was an American claimant; and still I doubt if not a fictitious one; but the thing is so very remote that I can scarcely recollect the particular circumstance.

You say it has been the practice of that court to pay money in the way you have mentioned?—I do, and a bad one.

That is, you are speaking of your own practice?—Not only my own practice, but the practice for the last fourteen or fifteen years, when I have not practised.

You cannot inform us whether it was the practice of your predecessors?—I know nothing of the practice of my predecessors. The courts in Ireland 35 years ago were not like the courts in England; there was no regular practice existing as invariable practice in any court in Ireland 35 years ago; in fact, I believe that the proctors, or salvors, or some sort of claimants, have for the last 20 years put into their pockets every single farthing of the droits belonging to the Crown, except a few pounds.

In

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In every case you say there has been a general division of the droits of the Crown?—Every one, I believe, with the exception of the Madona, where there were some thousands transmitted to England, and a droit given by the sign-manual to Captain Herbert, the son of Lord Carnarvon, and some other lengthy causes.

It is stated that on the 2d of September 1807, you wrote to the registrar a letter which is set out in the report; that letter was in your hand-writing, was it not—Now be so good as to explain to the Committee to what circumstance that letter alludes?—It alludes to this, that I and Mr. Hamilton went over to England in order to explain how the case really stood, and to make a new arrangement, by which I was to get 2,000 *l.* a year upon giving up business. I very much wish to be sworn, as there are these imputations on my character.

The Committee have already intimated that they have not the authority to swear you.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.*—Perhaps you will allow me to have the depositions before me?

The Committee think it would be better to give your explanation *viva voce*, rather than by reference to the depositions.

Sir Jonah Barrington. I really cannot recollect what I might have written upon that occasion, other than as in my former deposition, but I shall endeavour to search for some papers and letters to explain.

The Committee will refresh your memory by reading the letter to you; it is to this effect, from yourself to Mr. Pineau, who was the registrar. " Dear sir, In the case of the Nancy, I request you will make the report I perused and approved of, stating your having in the registry two debentures to the credit of the cause pursuant to the orders of the 8th May 1806. I have, upon your making such order, to account with and pay you over a sum of 190 *l.*, being the value (or about it) of such debentures; and I promise, upon demand by you, to give you my bond payable forthwith, for any sum, or any other security you may deem proper or necessary for the securing you therein. 2d September 1807."

Sir *Jonah Barrington.*—I should mention that the King's proctor and the King's advocate were called upon to make returns of all causes relating to the Crown, and how they stood, to the Government of England at that time. There had been an order made for 200 *l.* to be lodged in debentures, and that sum was intended as a security for the costs of the Crown.

I suppose you made the order, is that so?—It was made in public, in open court; by prayer of the King's proctor.

Do you mean that this order, directing the registrar to lodge in the bank of Latouche and Co., subject to your order, the sum of 200 *l.*, was out of the proceeds of the Nancy?—Certainly.

You made that order, did you?—Yes; but it was made publicly, in open court.

It was lodged in the name of the judge, was it?—Yes.

And the name of that judge was Sir Jonah Barrington?—Yes.

What are those two debentures?—Of stock.

Given by you?—No.

The registrar says there were no debentures at that time?—No.

The registrar had no debentures to the credit of the cause, had he—he informs us that if he had stated he had two debentures in his hands to the credit of the cause, he would have stated what was untrue; he could not have made such a report?—He had money, (this is explained, in my deposition; I refer to it) to a large amount in his hands.

Did you not call upon him to state that he had in the registry two debentures to the credit of the cause; he says there was at that moment no debentures in the registry?—But he lodged the money for the purpose.

Had you at that time any private account with the bank of Latouche and Co?—Not a farthing, that I now recollect; but on further thought I shall endeavour to consider that question.

Did you upon the 23d of May 1806 give a draft upon Latouche and Co. for 30 *l.*—(No answer.)

I think you said you had no money of your own in the hands of Latouche and Co.?—No, I had not, that I remember; but I thought I had credit, and ought to have had.

Did you give any drafts upon the house of Latouche and Co. at that time?—It is so long ago that I really cannot be expected to recollect now.

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Do the Committee understand you to say that 200 *l.* was to be lodged in the bank, in your name, to secure the costs, and other demands of the King's proctor?—Yes; because otherwise it would be swallowed up, and it was the proper place of deposit.

That was the real object, was it?—It was, so far as the 200 *l.* went, if it had been

Then how came it to be necessary for you, in the same cause, to pay to Mr. Patrick Hamilton the sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*, which was about a moiety of the whole produce, because he was the King's proctor, and could pay himself the costs out of the 482 *l.*; then why was it necessary to lodge the 200 *l.* for that purpose?—An order was made; and the order that was made to lodge half the money was this, it was a derelict, which came into some port; there was no claimant, and the law is, that if a claimant does not come in in a year and a day it belongs to the Crown.

Then was no claim made?—A year had nearly elapsed when Mr. Hawkins put in a claim on behalf of an American, of New Brunswick; the claim was always doubted, and I doubt it still, and it was thought necessary to secure something for the Crown, in case of an adjudication in its favour; it was thought adviseable to put it out of the reach of being eat up, and by the desire of Dr. Duigenan, and it was upon his motion, and directed by him that it was done.

The Committee think it right to supply you with some dates; it is nothing but fair, considering this is a matter of so long standing. The order to pay Mr. Patrick Hamilton the 482 *l.* odd; was dated the 21st December 1805; and the order to pay Mr. Pineau the 200 *l.* was the 3d of January 1806, therefore you see it was very shortly afterwards; therefore there could not possibly be an intervening space of twelve months, or any such period.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I fear I have not made myself understood. The order for payment to Mr. Hamilton, the King's proctor, was on the 23d of December 1805, and the order to pay to the Judge's order the 200 *l.* was the 8th May 1806.

Will you be good enough to say whether there was any money lodged in the bank?—This is the date of the order for lodging it. Three accounts were made out and signed by the King's proctor, and sent to Government; I was then in a negotiation with Government.

That has no application to the present question. I suppose no money could be paid out of the Court of Admiralty except under your orders?—Indeed it could, and was constantly, and is recently, you will see by the report to the contrary; though a very great proportion of the funds have been paid out by the registrar without the judge's knowing any thing at all about it; but no droit-money could be disposed of but with consent of King's advocate and proctor.

How paid out, and by whom?—By the registrar, without any notice.

And without your knowledge or authority?—Yes; solely on his own private authority.

Do you mean to say that such a practice is legal?—The registrar does it, although not legally.

Will you give us your statement upon this subject with a little precision. We want to know what the practice of the Court really *is*?—I am sure it cannot be expected at this distance of time, and at the age of 70, this subject can be very fresh in my memory.

But the judge must know whether money could be paid out without his order, must he not?—I know that it has been constantly done; I can remember sufficient to state that positively.

Suppose a thousand pounds to be deposited in the registry of that Court, could anything short of a judge's order have enabled any body to receive it?—I have already said yes. It *is* the constant practice by the registrar. See the report.

But you say it is not a legal practice?—Not at all. It is not a legal practice; but there were many things done in that court at that time of day that were not strictly legal.

But you, as the presiding judge of that court, had the power of regulating its proceedings; had you not a controlling power over the registrar?—I say the practice was constantly for the registrar to pay money out without the judge knowing a word about it.

You mean to assert that that was a general practice?—Most distinctly I do; a frequent one; and there are very many instances of it in the report.

Then

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Then how came it to be necessary for you, Sir Jonah, in this particular case of the Nancy—how came it to be necessary for you to make any order?—I did it to take care of the interests of the Crown, to prevent the possibility of its rights being defeated; and there were other reasons for it; I knew that the registrar was not solvent for large sums.

After having adopted that course in the particular case in 1805, did you follow up that course in subsequent cases in order to prevent the registrar paying away the money; did you make orders of your own for the payment of money in different causes?—I did; I cannot speak positively as to the names of cases.

Or do you mean to say that your suspicions arose against the registrar in this particular case of the Nancy, and that you confined it to that?—My suspicions arose in every case.

You were strongly impressed with the impropriety of trusting to the registrar?—Yes.

Did you make any complaints?—Yes, I did; so did Doctor Duigenan make representations.

To whom?—To Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Cooke, and the consequence was the whole court was going to be put upon a new footing.

I think you said that you had not any private account at the bank of Latouche and Co.?—I said I had not.

Do you remember drawing a draft for 100 *l.* on that bank?—I do.

By whom was it paid?—By Mr. Pineau.

To whom?—To the King's proctor, or his clerk.

You say the draft was drawn on Latouche & Co.'s bank?—Yes; but they had no funds of mine in hand.

Do you not know that the bank of Latouche & Co. refused to open an account with you?—I positively do not know it.

But that draft so drawn for 100*l.* on Latouche & Co. was paid by Mr. Pineau?—Yes; it was a draft payable to the bearer, I believe, and was paid to Mr. Whiteway, the clerk to Mr. Hamilton, the King's proctor.

How did you happen to know that Mr. Pineau paid the draft, and not Latouche and Co.—Upon my word I cannot answer the question, save by the report and letter. I cannot tell. I have never thought of the circumstance from the time it occurred till the present Inquiry, and it is quite impossible for me to recollect.

If I understand you rightly, Sir Jonah, the case stands thus, you tell us that you had no account with Messrs. Latouche?—What I say is that I do not now recollect that I had.

You draw upon Latouche and Co. a draft, payable to bearer for 100*l.*, and the fact is, that that draft is not paid by them, but paid by Mr. Pineau?—He has stated in the report that he was called upon to pay it at the bank, and did pay it to the clerk of the King's proctor.

Did you give any other drafts upon the house of Latouche and Co.?—I think I did; there were two drafts of 100*l.* each. This appears to have been paid by Mr. Pineau.

It is drawn upon Latouche's bank by you; but does not Mr. Pineau state that he paid it?—It appears by the report and letter to have been paid by Mr. Pineau. If Mr. Pineau paid it I cannot account for it. I do not recollect it. I never thought of it since.

Was Mr. Pineau in the habit of paying money for you?—My fees; nothing more.

You state that you gave orders to Mr Pineau to lodge the money in Latouche's bank?—I did.

And in your own name?—Yes; upon the motion of the King's proctor, in order that it might be forthcoming whenever it was wanted.

The King's advocate was Dr. Duigenan?—The same. I never made any order in any cause in which the Crown was concerned without his consent, and whenever I made them they were always public orders, that is, entered in the books. It is impossible for the members of this Committee to conceive the state of some courts of justice in Ireland many years ago. It was often a complete scramble. I was not reduced to a situation in which I should have acted in the mean manner that has been ascribed to me. I could at those times generally command thousands, and it is not to be supposed that I should so have committed myself for the sake of retaining a few pounds. I trust I am incapable of such foolish conduct.

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Was not there a paper annexed to the draft?—I do not know. I never heard of or saw that paper before; it was never mentioned in the depositions.

Did you not say it was the general practice in the Court of Admiralty in Ireland to distribute all the King's droits among the proctors of the court, for payment of costs. Amongst officers, proctors and salvors?—Almost every halfpenny.

But this was proved not to be a droit?—Finally there was a claim allowed for so much; it was *prima facie* a droit, being a derelict.

But none of it was confiscated?—No, not finally; all was paid to all parties.

Was this distribution made before a final decree?—Yes; sometimes partially made at the commencement.

What, as soon as the produce of the sales was brought in?—Yes, often. I wish the Committee would order the decree in the cause to be produced, of course I cannot know at this distance of time what the decree was, but if the decree was properly made up, every circumstance would appear upon the face of the decree. I sent to Ireland for the purpose of obtaining all the information in my power, but it was withheld from me. If the book was produced, of course it contains the decree of the court. Look into page 19 of the Report, or page 20.

The Committee here referred to the book containing the decrees of the court. There are many entries respecting this cause.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* Yes, certainly; but you will find there is no regularity.

You say that the funds were frequently distributed in the first instance?—Yes, frequently, partially applied.

Upon whom did you make orders?—The money was frequently paid to the salvors and officers without coming into court at all.

Till you are able to ascertain what the amount of the salvage might be, how could any order be made for the payment of the salvors?—As I have already stated to the Committee they were often paid without any order.

Who paid them?—The registrar.

The registrar was permitted to take upon himself to pay the salvors?—Such was the frequent practice, and remained so many years after me.

Before the amount was ascertained?—Yes.

And would the registrar pay the salvors just what he thought proper?—Often. You will see it upon the face of the report often.

And did you, as the judge of this court, Sir Jonah, permit this practice?—My surrogate did. See the report.

And did this happen during your own time?—In that instance and many others, but never when I could help it.

And what prevented you from putting a stop to such an improper practice?—Because it was not my business. I had no right to attach; *prima facie*, I had no right to make an order against a practitioner, unless a complaint was made to ground it.

Why you was the only person who had the right, was you not?—The Committee will find that unless a complaint is made to a judge he never interferes to punish an officer.

Were you aware, during the time you presided as judge of the Admiralty Court, that your registrar paid just what he thought proper to persons claiming salvage, without any communication to you, or without receiving any order?—I always knew it when a decree was called for and made.

The payments were frequently made by the registrar before you knew what the amount of the salvage actually was?—Yes, often.

Was it the general habit?—Yes; for the least eighteen years, and my deputy, I believe Sir H. Meredyth, found it so.

The Committee are not inquiring into the conduct of your deputy. You have not acted in person for the last fifteen years, have you?—No, nor for nearly twenty. About nineteen or twenty years.

Did you not go to live in England?—Yes; and I believe my deputy.

The Committee do not inquire into the conduct of your deputy, and you know you had no personal opportunity of knowing what was the practice of your deputy.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* No, that is very true. I never heard any thing about the matter for twenty years. But I see it in the Report. I was called to the English bar, but my health was bad, and I could not prosecute it.

How

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How many years did you preside in the Admiralty Court yourself?—Thirteen or fourteen years.

And during that time was the mode you have been speaking of, with respect to paying salvors, the general practice?—Not the general practice, although it was frequent.

The registrar took upon himself the functions that belonged to the court?—It was impossible to keep them in proper order.

The *Committee* request you will look at that note [*handing a paper to the witness*], that proves you had other accounts. It is a letter addressed to Mr. Pineau.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* That was all on account of my fees.

Do you mean to say that you had an account at Latouches and Co. for your fees?—No; but I think Lady Barrington might have had money at Latouches that she could draw out, and probably I desired her; but I cannot say any thing positively.

I thought you stated that you was aware Latouche and Co. refused to receive any money upon your account, because you had no account there?—I suppose Latouche would not receive money in the name of a judge, unless by an order made through Government. I cannot tell.

After having drawn on Latouche and Co., who had no money in their hands on your account, for 100*l.*, you drew three other bills, one for 30*l.* British, one for 20 guineas, and one for 20*l.*, and that was all after you knew that your first draft had not been paid by Latouche and Co., because they had no money in their hands on your account, but that it had been paid by Mr. Pineau. What is your explanation of that?—All this is now new to me. In truth I must have time to consider my explanation; it has reference to a subject of such long standing, I am completely taken by surprise; but I should think I must have had money at Latouches, or Lady Barrington must have had money there. I should think so.

But you know they did not pay the draft; they say they had no money on your account in their hands?—I am afraid we are confounding two things together. There was 200*l.* directed to be lodged at Latouches, and there were two bills drawn for 200*l.* each.

The Committee only find one draft for 100*l.* There are not two bills for 100*l.*

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I really do not understand it, so long ago, and so abruptly interrogated.

Will you look at the drafts, they are in your hand-writing, you know?—They are indeed. I will show you there was another 100*l.* And there was 200*l.* lodged in the Latouche bank.

You drew that 100*l.*, did you not; then you drew a 30*l.* bill; another for 20 guineas, and another for 20*l.* Now it does not appear before us that all the money was drawn for?—It is exceedingly painful for me to be subjected to all this abrupt interrogation; but I say there were two bills for 100*l.* each; but if Mr. Pineau does not think proper to produce both I cannot help it; but I am not to be the sufferer on his account.

Will you explain these drafts on Latouche and Co.?—I take it they explain themselves.

Out of what fund were those drafts to be paid?—At this distance of time I really do not know, but I suppose out of some fund they had of mine. I must have time to consider.

Why, you are quite altering your statement, Sir Jonah. Did you not tell us distinctly that you had no funds in the hands of Latouche and Co.?—I think that is a very harsh observation; it is not to be expected at my time of life that I can speak with particular accuracy upon a subject that has not been passing in my mind for more than twenty-five years. I trust I am as incapable of *wilfully* uttering a falsehood, or *designedly* making a misrepresentation as any gentleman in this Committee.

The Committee are not charging you with wilful misrepresentation, they are only reminding you of the difference of the two statements you have made. Their wish is, that you should not to be taken by surprise, but the two statements you have made are totally different. What Mr. Pineau says, is this, that there were 200*l.* which you had directed him to lodge in Latouche's bank, but that when he went to lodge it in your name they refused to receive it, because the cashier said you had no account there. Notwithstanding which, as he states, you continued to

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draw as if you had the 200 *l.* in their bank, and when those drafts went in to Latouche's, as they had no money in their hands belonging to you, they informed Mr. Pineau of it, and he took up those drafts, and paid them for you. The Committee only think it right to put you in possession of what is the evidence before it, which certainly does seem consistent with the first statement you made, that you had no funds in their hands. He goes on further to state, that in consequence of having paid out of the 200 *l.*, those drafts which you had drawn, he could not truly report that he had two debentures to the credit of the cause in his hands; of course, if you wish it, you can withdraw that statement, or give any explanation you think proper upon it.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* As I have repeatedly stated to the Committee, it is impossible for me at this period of time to speak *accurately* upon the subject. It really is not within my recollection. I never saw the drafts till to day, since drawn.

Have you seen the report made by the Commissioners of the Court of Inquiry, where these facts are substantially stated?—All this takes me by surprise.

The Committee have not yet received any explanation with respect to a bond, which it is represented you promised to give the registrar.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I have written an explanation; it was done at the request of Mr. Hamilton and Dr. Duigenan.

A request that you would grant your own personal bond?—It was at their request; they wished me to satisfy him that he would be secure, as a new arrangement was in progress.

You agreed to give him your own personal bond; and yet if I understand you rightly, you said at this very time Mr. Pineau was under your very strong surpicions?—He was all along, as to solvency for large sums.

When did you receive the honour of knighthood?—I hardly know, but I think it was in the year 1806.

You drew a second bill for 100 *l.* and they refused to honour the draft?—I never wanted money at that time, unless occasionally.

We are speaking of the facts before us; and it appears that Latouche and Co. not having any money of yours in their hands refused to honour the draft; you must have known that they refused to honour them?—I was told so; I did not know it of my own knowledge.

After the money was lodged you gave 100 *l.* to Mr. Hamilton the King's proctor?—Yes; he obtained it through the order.

What order?—An order to lodge 200 *l.* in the bank.

The Committee wish to put you, Sir Jonah, upon your guard when you say that the drafts must have been drawn upon some private account by calling your attention to your own depositions; I will read what it is that you have stated. "And this deponent saith, that if this deponent drew any bill on the said house of Latouche and Co. on account of the lodgement which had been so ordered, but of which this deponent has no *accurate recollection*; same was drawn by desire of the law-officers of the Admiralty, and for the purposes of the Crown proceedings, and in no respect to the amount of one farthing on this deponent's private account, or for his private or individual use or advantage."

[A memorandum and draft was put into the hands of the witness].

The Committee wish you to look at that draft and memorandum.

Sir *Jonah Barrington*—I do not know really what this means. "May 14th 1806, to be lodged at Latouche's to the credit of Jonah Barrington, esquire, Judge of the Admiralty." This is in Mr. Pineau's hand writing, I never saw it before, neither do I know what it means; I see it says a sum of money is to be lodged to my credit in Latouche's bank; it is all a mystery to me; I cannot explain it at this distance of time, if it were a recent affair it would be easy to explain it; it was received by the King's proctor. It was paid by Mr. Pineau, I see by an indorsement on the back of the draft, to Mr. R. Whiteway, at Mr. Hamilton's, 13, Anglesea-street, who was the King's proctor.

The Committee wish you to go back to the answer you gave just now, which was that you supposed the drafts which you drew upon Latouche's bank was upon some private account; now, looking at the statement which I have read from your depositions, you attribute it to a public account and in no respect to a private account. You may have fallen into a mistake, and you have now an opportunity of explaining it; at present the two statements are inconsistent; upon recollection, do

do you think it was upon a private account, or upon a public account?—It was positively upon a private account.

But in your depositions you swear, and I think it but fair to *tell* you so, you have sworn positively the reverse; you swore that any bills you drew upon Latouche and Co. that they were in respect to public money?—I drew two bills each of 100 *l.*, in favour of Mr. Hamilton, that I swear positively, and they had reference to public monies. At this period Lady Barrington was in England, and she was either drawing upon me or the bank; I paid her drafts always; I do not know how to account for it else, so long ago; the bills, I suppose, were drawn upon Latouche and Co. in consequence of the 200 *l.* which I believed was lodged with them.

There are two other drafts upon Latouche and Co., one for 20 *l.*, another for 30 *l.*, and they are drawn exactly in the same form as the bill for 100 *l*; how do you account for that?—I cannot think there is any thing in that; it is the way, I believe, every body draws a bill upon a bank, at least it is the way I always do.

Did you not mean that they should all be paid upon the same account?—Provided it was not on account of the Admiralty; I cannot recollect.

But how did you suppose that the firm of Latouche and Co. could distinguish whether the bills were drawn upon the Admiralty account, or your private account?—There might have been money lodged in the intermediate time to my private account; I do not say there was; this is a case of 25 years standing, and how is it possible to suppose that I can speak with any thing like certainty upon it.

The bill for 100 *l.* was drawn on the 13th of May, and it appears that this bill of 20 *l.* was drawn upon the 11th of June, is not that so?—It was upon the 8th of May that I desired Mr. Pineau to lodge this money.

And which he did not lodge; you know they refused to receive it?—I have heard so.

Will you look at that draft for 30 *l.*; have you any recollection respecting it?—I see it was drawn in the county of Wicklow at my country-house. Let me consider. I think I can now call something to my recollection. I dare say there were a great many more drafts. Lady Barrington was at that period, if I mistake not, living in Sloane-street, in London, and Lady Barrington wrote to me to send her bills upon London; I think that was the case; and I dare say I sent an order to Mr. Pineau, upon Latouche, for a certain sum of money, and directed him to procure her a bill from England for it, in order, I suppose, that those which I drew upon Latouche should be met by the money which was to be lodged by them.

You say there was money lodged there then?—I should not say so decidedly; I can only judge from circumstances at this distance of time. I see by the letter I have said, "Dear sir, I shall be extremely obliged by your procuring an English bill for 20 *l.* English, to day, or at farthest to-morrow, payable to the order of Mrs. Barrington," and so on.

Is there not at the head of that letter a draft upon Messrs. Latouche and Co. for 20 *l.*?—For 22 *l.*

But that is only the difference in the currency, is it?—No, I suppose not; I desired him to procure me a bill for 20 *l.*

And you sent him that draft, I suppose, by way of security?—Yes.

Was that draft to be paid for out of money lodged at the time?—I suppose it was, but I cannot recollect, 'tis so long ago.

Out of what fund was Latouche to have any money of yours?—My own.

You ordered the registrar to pay out of the funds of the Admiralty a certain sum to Latouche and Co.—You ordered him to pay out of the registracy of the court of Admiralty 200 *l.*, to be at your disposal, at the bank of Latouche and Co.?—Yes.

Have you got the draft of the 23d May?—I have; this is 30 *l.* British; it was for a bill to send to England, I have no doubt.

Was it not to come out of that 200 *l.*?—Certainly not.

That is written eleven days after you had made this order?—Yes.

The order for the lodgement?—Yes, the order for the lodgement.

Can you prove by Latouche's books, or by any evidence, that at that time they had in their hands any of your private money?—I really cannot at this distance of time.

The Committee think that it would be easy to prove that fact, if they had private funds of yours in their hands. As far as the evidence is before us, it

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appears they had not; and it appears that they refused to enter into an account in your name, but if you had such private funds in their hands that could be proved by their books. It will be very easy, if you wish it, to get evidence from Messrs. Latouche, whether or no you had any private funds, and if you had not, it is impossible to resist the inference that this was drawn out of public money for your own private use.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I am taken completely by surprise; I could not suppose that I should be expected to give explanations respecting transactions of such long standing.

The Committee wish to give you every facility in their power to assist your recollection, and to give you an opportunity, if you think proper, of retracting what you have stated. I will read again to you that passage from your depositions where you deny that you drew from a private fund. "And the deponent positively saith, that if this deponent drew any bill on the said house of Latouche & Co. on account of the lodgement which had been so ordered, but of which the deponent has no accurate recollection, same was drawn by desire of the law-officers of the Admiralty, and for the purposes of the law-proceedings, and in no respect to the amount of one farthing on this deponent's private account, or for his private or individual use or advantage;" you disavow therefore in your depositions that you drew upon any private account, and you state them to have been drawn by the desire of the law-officers of the Crown, and for the purposes of Crown proceedings, and in no respect upon your own private account. I have read this to you, Sir Jonah, in order that you may be in possession of what you have formerly deposed to. Was Mr. Pineau to pledge himself to pay that bill?—He was always in my debt, but I had given him an order to lodge money in Latouches bank.

But Mr. Pineau was in the first instance to become responsible for those drafts?—Yes, if he had not money of mine in his hand.

The Committee wish you, Sir Jonah, to look at this draft report.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I do not comprehend it.

Are not those alterations in your hand-writing?—Certainly they are.

Is not that the report you alluded to in your letter of the 2d of September?—I cannot tell.

I mean the letter where you say "In the case of the Nancy I request you will make the report I perused and approved of, stating your having in the registry two debentures to the credit of the cause," and so on?—I cannot possibly say; I should think it might be; I think it likely. This pencil-mark, however, is new to me.

Is not that the report you intended the registrar to make?—I should suppose so.

And that is the report on the making of which you say "I shall pay you over a sum of 190 *l.*, being the value, or about it, of such debentures?"—There must have been an order previous to this; this is the report.

Is not this your letter referring to the report you have just been looking at, "Dear Sir, in the case of the Nancy, I request you will make the report I perused and approved of, stating your having in the registry two debentures to the credit of the cause pursuant to the order of the 8th May 1806. I have, upon your making such order, to account with and pay you over a sum of 190*l.*, being the value, or about it, of such debentures." To account with and pay you over a sum of 190*l.* Now will you tell the Committee, Sir Jonah, how you came to have the sum of 190*l.* to pay to Mr. Pineau upon his making that report?—It is an engagement to pay it to Mr. Hamilton, the King's proctor, by Mr. Pineau. Now I fancy that this Committee are to take into their consideration the whole of the report; I should think so; I should think it is not to be taken by pieces.

The Committee are merely asking an explanation of your own letter.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I have explained it as well as I am enabled at this distance of time. It is impossible I can recollect the particular circumstances under which that letter was written; I have no other explanation to give. I do not know whether this is a report which bears date. Yes, here is a date, 17th December 1807, "The King *v.* The Nancy." The figures are altered; decidedly they are not mine. This order was made certainly by me; but the figures are not in my hand-writing.

Do you think that paper is correct?—It will be seen by comparing it with the book.

The *Committee.* Look at the order of the 23d of December. "On reading the order of the 17th instant, and an affidavit of service thereof, and a certificate that the sum of 482*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* therein mentioned has not been yet paid in; it is ordered by

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by the judge that the registrar do forthwith, out of proceeds of this cause remaining in his hands, and also out of any other proceeds or lodgements in his hands," and so on. You ordered this money to be paid to the owners out of the droit-fund; how could you do that?—Because it was a droit.

Was it a droit? It was not a droit.—There were other droits, I dare say.

Who would take care of the droit-fund?—The registrar; it might be in the registrar's name as a droit fund.

Was there such a fund?—Yes; but it was transmitted to England at the time of the Union.

Was there such a fund at this time?—There ought to be.

This money never was a droit. Why should you order a claimant who comes into court, and makes good his claim at last; why should you order him to be paid either out of the produce of that ship, or of any other ship?—The nature of a droit must be considered.

You are aware that Mr. Pineau has stated that in conversations which you had with him you have admitted that you received from Mr. Hamilton a sum of 482 *l.*?—And I have sworn upon my oath that no such conversation ever passed. The question rests between us; and surely this Committee would not consider the evidence all one way.

When there is a decree of restitution there is an end of the droit?—A claimant may be for a part.

[A member of the Committee here read the judgment of Sir Jonah Barrington in this particular case.]

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* All that I have to observe, that that decree was made at the prayer of the King's proctor, and the King's advocate under their order, and not made by me *ex parte.* It was a public decree.

The Committee are of opinion then that it was their decree, and not yours.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I never made decrees in droit-cases, but at the instance of the King's proctor, or the King's advocate.

The Committee think this was not a droit-case.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* It was, *prima facie.* The Crown had a claim upon it for their costs. There is one subject I wish to make an observation upon, and that is with respect to the claim set up by Mr. Pineau. The evidence is that he did not mention it to any human being for 24 years; and I believe he was in a state of insolvency at the time.

The Committee have no evidence before them in proof of his insolvency; we never heard of it till this moment.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* A gentleman who was before you to-day could clearly establish that fact, I mean Mr. Lyons.

The Committee can examine Mr. Lyons to that point if Sir Jonah Barrington wishes it.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I do wish the Committee to examine him as to the insolvency of Mr. Pineau. I think the Committee will agree with me that it is very unlikely that my officer should have paid 630 *l.* for me 24 years ago, without mentioning it to any human being, and yet in the course of that time should himself be in a situation of great distress. And it is not till his own defalcation is found out that a word is said about it. He has proved himself unworthy of belief. He has forsworn himself in many of his accounts; and I can prove that he is a person not to be credited upon his oath.

Upon what ground did you order him to lodge 200 *l.* to your credit in the bank of Sir William Newcomen?—From Mr. Hamilton's costs; it was lodged in the cause in the name of the judge in the cause of V. R. and derelict. Mr. Hamilton did get it.

Is it usual in Ireland to lodge money in a banker's hands to the credit of a cause in the judge's name?—No; not common.

Do you recollect giving a draft to Sir William Newcomen?—Yes; I recollect I gave them to whom Mr. Hamilton desired.

Do you mean to say that you gave drafts to any person that Mr. Hamilton verbally desired you?—Certainly.

Without taking any receipt or acknowledgment?—Yes; Mr. Hamilton most undoubtedly giving a receipt as the King's proctor. I am extremely sorry that it is not in my power to give a more clear explanation of the transactions to which I have been examined; but the fact is I have nothing to assist my memory, all my valuable papers having been lost by William Moffatts, against whom I filed a bill,

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and who I put in prison for four years; but fortunately I have found a few important papers.

Do any of them relate to this derelict?—Collaterally. There is another topic which I wish to make an observation upon, with the permission of the Committee, which is a matter of credit as regards Mr. Pineau. He states that he stopt certain memorials from going to the Lord Lieutenant. The fact appears to be this, though I do not know the exact rights of it: Having quitted my judicial duties in the month of September 1810, I made an order for one Pyne Masters for 40 *l.*, which was additional to 250 *l.* as a salvor. Mr. Hamilton, the King's proctor, stated to me that he was a very meritorious person, and prayed that he might have some further compensation; and upon that prayer I ordered him to have the additional sum which Mr. Hamilton was to have paid out of the 200 *l.* which he had so received. I do not understand that Mr. Hamilton did pay it, because, till after Mr. Hamilton's death it never was demanded by Masters. Then Mr. Pineau says at the end of four years Masters came with the order in one hand and a petition to the Lord Lieutenant in the other, and he states that the better way would be, as he thought, to pay it. The order was a public regular order, by which this man was to receive an additional 40 *l.*, and yet Mr. Pineau says it was not presented for four years.

[A portion of the memorial of Masters to the Lord Lieutenant was here read by one of the Honourable members of the Committee.]

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* All I can say, is, that I know nothing about it. It is a mere statement, and cannot by possibility be read as evidence against me. I hear the contents of it now for the first time; I know nothing at all about it, and it is a statement that cannot affect me; I never heard of such evidence as this being received against an individual. If I am to be treated as a culprit, let me have the benefit of being tried like one. When Mr. Pineau was asked by the Commissioners of the Inquiry why he did not demand from me, for twenty years, that 630 *l.* which he now claims, he said because he thought if he could get 40 *l.* from me by dread of *exposure* I should be glad to pay him the 600 *l.* Mr. Pineau was never in a situation for any one to be in his debt to such an extent, and in fact, he was I believe, in a state of insolvency at the time of the Nancy, and I hope the Committee will do me the favour of examining Mr. Lyon upon that subject, who, I have no doubt, will prove to the satisfaction of the Committee what I have asserted. There certainly was a time when I had a good opinion of Mr. Pineau.

You say you once entertained a good opinion of him. When did that opinion cease?—When I saw the Report; but I thought if he had experienced a loss it must have have been owing to my surrogate, and as I did not sit myself I thought if any injury had been inflicted by my surrogate that I was responsible, he standing in my place.

It appears that this claim was stated to you in a letter of the 25th day of July 1825, and still more fully again in the month of August. Now I wish to know how it happened that you gave no explanation, and did not deny the existence of the claim in your letter?—I did not know how to act. Perhaps I may be allowed to explain that letter.

The *Chairman.* Perhaps we had better postpone that till we meet again.

John Charles Lyons, Esq. again called in; and Examined.

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How many years have you known Mr. Pineau?—I cannot say that I am very well acquainted with Mr. Pineau; I have known his person, and known him as a professional man, I should think fifteen or sixteen years, or rather more.

How long have you been in business?—Ever since the year 1807.

What have been the circumstances of Mr. Pineau, as far as you have been able to judge during the time you have known him?—Of my own knowledge I cannot say a great deal, but I believe his circumstances were at one time embarrassed.

At what period?—I really cannot say, speaking from recollection. I could inform you exactly by a reference to books and papers which I have at home. But I remember at one time his bills were in my office to sue for.

There were writs against him?—Yes.

To what amount do you happen to recollect?—No; I really cannot recollect at this moment.

We do not want to know to a day, but about what time?—I will endeavour to recollect as near as I can; but it must have been, I think, the year—certainly within the years from 1813 to 1816.

Not before the year 1813?—I really do not think it was before the year 1813.

Then you have no knowledge of the circumstances of Mr. Pineau prior to the year 1813?—I cannot say positively; I have a perfect knowledge that somewhere about the period I have mentioned there were proceedings taken against him for some bills of exchange, and I know he was sued to judgment and execution, and the matter stood over for several years in consequence of his embarrassment.

Was he taken in execution?—No, I think the execution was against his property, and I believe the sheriff returned that there were no goods, and that Mr. Pineau had absented himself, and his retreat could not be ascertained.

Have you any other means of ascertaining Mr. Pineau's circumstances?—No, I have not.

Do you know whether there was any general opinion as to the state of Mr. Pineau's circumstances; was there any opinion of his circumstances either one way or the other?—I am at a loss to answer the question; it is rather a delicate subject to give an opinion as to any general impression with respect to a man's circumstances, but I believe it to have been supposed by many persons that he was embarrassed.

Did he know you to be the confidential agent of Sir Jonah Barrington?—I think he must.

From what time?—I should presume that Mr. Pineau having been officially concerned with Sir Jonah Barrington, he would be very likely to know that I was his agent from about the year 1816 until the last year; I had not been for the last year Sir Jonah Barrington's agent.

When did you first hear from him of his claims upon Sir Jonah Barrington?—Not till about the year 1826.

I think you said that it was a confidential communication about the letter of 1825?—I asked him why he had written that letter without having made a communication to me; Sir Jonah Barrington then mentioned his reasons to me, and mentioned them confidentially, and I should not wish to be pressed upon that subject.

Did you receive any letter from Sir Jonah Barrington for Mr. Pineau, on the 16th of October 1827?—I received a letter for Mr. Pineau from Sir Jonah Barrington, but I cannot say whether it was at that time.

Have you a copy of those letters?—No, I was very anxious to keep myself perfectly clear of any communication with them.

Both those letters you communicated, I suppose?—I delivered a letter from Mr. Pineau to Sir Jonah Barrington, and he told me the nature of it in very general terms, but I requested him to write his answer.

What was the date of those letters; do they appear in the Report?—One of those letters was numbered; I saw a copy of one of them yesterday, in which Sir Jonah Barrington had numbered the paragraphs as well as I recollect.

Were you examined before the Commissioners?—No.

Can you tell us the year in which those letters were written?—In the years 1826 and 1827, I should think.

I suppose you only speak from recollection?—Only from recollection; I was desirous throughout not to mix myself up in the transaction.

I suppose those letters were subsequent to the inquiry of the Commissioners?—I think not; I think they might have been pending the inquiry.

But subsequent to the commencement of the inquiry?—I think that very likely.

You told Mr. Pineau that you wished to avoid any thing like personal communication?—Yes.

Can you recollect what passed between you and Mr. Pineau upon the occasion of his coming to you, the subject matter being a demand?—I think he requested me to call at his lodgings to look at some papers, and he said, if I recollect, that he had a communication to make to Sir Jonah Barrington of a private and peculiar nature, and he said he thought that Sir Jonah Barrington would not like an exposure.

What answer did you make to that observation?—I said, I thought the best mode of communication was the post, and that was open to him.

J. C. Lyons, Esq.

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Did he mention at that time that he had a demand upon Sir Jonah Barrington?—I think he said he was out of pocket 40*l.* or 50*l.*

Out of pocket he said, did he?---To the best of my recollection that was the expression. He showed me the papers, which I went through with him, and it certainly appeared to me from them that he was something out of pocket.

He did not mention any thing about this great sum?—I have not the least recollection of his mentioning it.

And that is all you know upon the subject?—Yes.

From what time was Sir Jonah Barrington absent from Ireland?—I should say about 15 years, probably for two or three years more. In the year 1816, he first applied to me to collect, receive, and remit his and Lady Barrington's income, and as far certainly as my observation went, I never met with a more particular or honourable man with respect to money matters.

You have spoken upon the embarrassed circumstances of Mr. Pineau for about three years; have you reason to know that his circumstances altered at the time of this commission?—My only reason for supposing they had was this, that from having been an absent person before he again became a public man.

Lunæ, 11 *die Maij*, 1829.

Sir *Jonah Barrington*, again called in; and further stated.

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THE Committee asked me, before I went away the last day, for an explanation of the letter. I thought it was the better way to put down in writing expressly what I had to say upon that explanation, because it is a very singular explanation I have to give, and it is one that the Committee will form an opinion upon when I have given it, whether I ought to go *fully* into it or not. I will obey their orders upon the subject. I have written it down carefully, so that I might make as few mistakes as possible. The Committee will recollect that this letter of mine is an answer to a former one of the 27th of August 1825 of Mr. Pineau to me; the first notice he gave me was the 27th of August 1825 of his demand, and my answer was the 10th of October 1825. Now I am called upon for an explanation of that letter, and I feel a necessity to go into an explicit explanation in consequence, and you may ask me every thing after I have read it. My answer is this: Mr. Pineau's letter was the 27th of August 1825; my reply to it was the 10th of October 1825, being the letter on which I am interrogated. I had anticipated my intention to Mr. Pineau, but did not in fact communicate to Mr. Lyons the subjects alluded to in that letter, because on more mature reflection I judged that such communications, though tending materially to affect Mr. Pineau himself, might implicate some distinct confidential transactions and names, which, though strictly honourable to all parties and injurious to none, were not and are not of a nature calculated for public disclosure. Some of these, however, had relation to the rights of the Crown, and were generally connected with the court and judge, and partially the registrar; but they had no relation whatsoever to the abstract case of the Redstrand derelict or the Nancy, or any other distinct droit case in the Admiralty. The object I went to London then for was to seek an adequate retiring pension; that object failed, through the absence of my friends. The subject, therefore, I had not for some years thought of, until about that period I learnt matters respecting Mr. Pineau which revived it, and not thinking lightly of him at that time, I was disposed, for his own sake, to communicate to him and undeceive him as to the cause of money having been taken out of his hands. On reflection I considered it wrong. However it is only within these few days I did confidentially mention the subject matter of those circumstances alluded to in that letter to Mr. Lyons. Painful however, as it must be to me, if the Committee desire I will communicate to them those circumstances and my allusions. Thus much, however, I can say without pain, that the claims I allude to on Government, mentioned in that letter, were all just and admitted, and thought so by the English members, who have always acted heretofore fairly and honourably by me; it has never been discharged, but it was not their fault. I avow that the subject alluded to in that letter did relate to the establishment of a droit fund and a receiver and auditors

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auditors in Ireland, if possible in the state of that court; it did relate to a partial appropriation of a portion of that fund specifically if it could be collected; and by desire also of some of His Majesty's ministers it did relate to the court generally, to the judge individually, and to the registrar's profits officially; and it did originate from the friendly and honourable interference, as a mediator, of one of the King's cabinet ministers, still living; but a total failure of the intention determined me either to have the court altered, or to retire altogether. Those are the facts: but any reform of the court was then totally counteracted by the private interference and report of the lord chancellor and the three chief judges of Ireland in direct contradiction to the report of Lord Stowell and the opinion of the Irish secretary, and His Majesty's cabinet ministers of England. The result was quite destructive to me, and I became disgusted with the office totally and determined to retire, and have made every effort to do so on just terms for many years, as I have now in proof by many letters from persons of high rank to myself. But I was always counter-advised by my ministerial friends, particularly by Mr. Cooke, who dissuaded me from this measure, as by the letters now in my possession may appear. So late as the 16th of October 1827 I also sent my resignation by Mr. Lyons for Mr. Lamb, before any idea of any report of the Admiralty Court was at all in contemplation; but it was not delivered to him, being considered irregularly worded. The next subject I mentioned in my letter is, that I did not at first understand Mr. Pineau's demand: it was perfectly true I could not at first conceive why he should demand any money from me in such a case, after near twenty years; but his letter of the 27th of August brought the case to my recollection, and I did recollect that it was an effort to save something in a droit cause, I admit with some view to my own interests; but though the circumstances of the case were so small, and so long a period has elapsed that many points may fluctuate in my memory, and though certainly I may be forgetful on some points, yet certain I am that no portion of those proceeds *rested* with me. I find by some letters I read yesterday, that a communication was made to Mr. Cooke by Mr. Hamilton through me in the year 1812 of all the droit cases, and an account of his own demands against the Crown, making the Crown his debtor, and stating very considerable unappropriated funds in the hands of the registrar, who I understand has now some thousands; but as I have determined never to officiate more, I did not follow up that information as I might have done, probably to my own individual advantage, and upon which I am very willing to give the Committee an entire explanation, and what appears there to be mysterious. At the same time I ask them whether they choose I should or should not? I think I ought not. It relates very much to myself, it relates to others; it is not wrong, there is nothing dishonourable.

If it relates to the present business in any manner, or if you think it in any respect material to your defence, certainly there can be no reason why you should not state it?—It may be considered improper by others, but I do not; I feel it so upon my defence. There are two points which seem to me to press very strongly upon me, and I regret to find there has been excited such an extraordinary public feeling against me after such a lapse of time. On the sum of 50*l.* I was, and on the allegation of Mr. Pineau, represented in the public prints to have been almost as bad as a murderer would have been considered; but at the same time I do consider I am called upon to state the facts as they really are, and it lies with the Committee to disbelieve or not other persons. The documentary evidence speaks for itself, and cannot deceive. It is not by unexplained constructions I am to be put down; it is by constructions verified by credible oral evidence; and I venture to say if the oral evidence of Mr. Pineau is taken out of the case, you will see nothing more in it, because Mr. Pineau's evidence is this. I will take for granted I did make very irregular orders; I will suppose that, for I do not say they were regular; but, under the circumstances of the case, I think I ought to go into it.

It must be explained?—I will explain it shortly; the explanation is not agreeable, but however I will make it. At the time of the Union, for it relates so far back as that, this transaction was five years afterwards, I was in Parliament, and I was determined to oppose the Union; this relates to the point: I held several public law offices under the government, and among the rest I held my present office and King's counsel; I held also other offices as counsel; I was determined to oppose the Union; I was moreover made the highest offers to, and probably as high as any body else, but I would oppose it. Lord Castlereagh was my particular friend, and had apprized me of the intention, and we had quarrelled upon that subject;

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and I have got a letter from him thereupon, declining to appoint me solicitor-general, which I expected I should have been, he saying that he did not consider that persons should oppose the Government and yet hold offices under it. I was dismissed from some other offices in 1809.

It would be desirable to confine your observations and statement to any thing that bears upon your own case?—This bears upon it exactly; if I do not bring it to bear upon it I am talking uselessly. Lord Westmoreland afterwards interfered between me and Lord Castlereagh; he is the best friend I ever had, and a steady one, and has always stuck by me. This will explain the droit of Admiralty business altogether, as to how I was interested in it. This letter is dated May the 6th, 1806. "Dear Sir—I have received your letter, and have conversed with Mr. Cooke upon the subject of it; and I have likewise expressed to him my wish that he should discuss with you different points, particularly relative to the Admiralty, and shall be glad if they can be arranged to your satisfaction. I will endeavour to find an opportunity of mentioning the business to Lord Spencer. I am, your very faithful and obedient servant, (signed) Westmoreland." I have another letter, dated March the 31st, 1806, from Lord Westmoreland. "I have been so particularly engaged during some time past as to prevent my giving so early an answer to your letter as I wished to have done. I am very sensible of the circumstances you state, and shall be very happy if I can be of any service as a mediator in effecting a reconciliation between you and the Government. With this view, I have written to Mr. Cooke to express my desire in confidence to Lord Castlereagh, that he would enter into the business with a friendly disposition; but if you prefer any communication through me, I shall readily convey your sentiments to Lord Castlereagh, with my wishes that the matter may be arranged satisfactorily with you and the Government. I shall have great pleasure in seeing a favourable end to this business." There are several others to the same effect, and from other persons which I need not mention; the consequence of it was, that between myself and Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Cooke and another person, inasmuch as I did say to Lord Westmoreland, "I will do what you desire, because I think it a matter of honour," he wrote me a letter, expressing his expectation that I would resign my seat (which I had got through his lordship) as I opposed the Government question. I had paid for my former seat 2,500*l.*, and I did say I thought I should be made some compensation for it; but whether I was or not, I would do as Lord Westmoreland suggested, against the opinion of Lord Oriel and Mr. Ponsonby, and other friends of eminence, and resign my seat; and I did resign my seat, upon the understanding that I should be placed upon the same footing as others were who had resigned their seats. After that a negociation took place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Cooke and me, with the knowledge of others; and it was amongst other things agreed, that I should put in a claim to the Commissioners of Compensation, who had the appropriation of a million and a half, for compensation for the loss of the prize jurisdiction I had exercised, and which I have brought the roll-book to show I had the right to exercise, and an order from Lord Castlereagh that I should exercise it; and it was also agreed, that I should receive whatever others received as a compensation, if Government succeeded, for vacating their seats, as I had vacated mine. When the Union took place, Mr. Cooke had informed me that that could not be done in that way, because I would not be in Parliament at the time of the Union being effected, and did not come within the rule of giving compensation to persons in Parliament at the time; and I also afterwards more unfortunately found that my claim that I put in for compensation for the prize jurisdiction was put in some days too late; it was limited to a year, and I put it in some days too late. Dr. Duigenan was a commissioner, and Lord Annesley and Mr. Jamieson; they were my friends, but could do nothing. It was then considered what could be done; I heard that Lord Stowell had suggested, and other lawyers, that the Court of Admiralty of Ireland should, as far as could be, assimilated to the court in England; it had been always in a state of confusion; and I am sorry to say, as I see by the Report, that it is so at this day; it was therefore agreed as far as possible that a droit fund should be preserved for the Crown, and that under the order of the Crown, when a certain fund was collected, I should be made compensation for the loss of profits which they could not compensate me for by the Commissioners of Compensation. I therefore did feel an individual interest in preventing the droit fund from being totally swallowed up by salvors claims, and the practitioners, which they have been from that time to this; but I do most positively assert, that my efforts were altogether ineffectual, for not a single sixpence

have

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have I gained directly or indirectly, but lost many thousand pounds by losing my profession and giving up my business. With that view I did make many orders, I believe there were only two I could make previous to 1803, to have money taken out of the hands of the registrar, which they were not, for they were otherwise disposed of. In the one case, the only prize case then in the court, I considered myself not warranted in retaining any part of the proceeds in Ireland, because the Act of Union took away my jurisdiction in prize direct. There were two prize cases, the one was the case of the Le Medora; in that I ordered the registrar to make up the account, and pay my expenses and every body elses, and transmit the balance to the English Government; which they did to the amount of some thousands. Mr. Cooke informed me they were obliged to add to it as much as made 12,000*l.*, to give to the Greeks to prevent the Grand Seignor being angry. The other case concerned the son of Lord Carnarvon: I received a letter from Mr. Ponsonby, enclosing one from Lord Carnarvon to himself, requesting he would speak to me to see what could be done for him. Mr. Ponsonby says in his letter, "The English are so ignorant of your Irish concerns, and so disposed to censure them, you will let me know what they are." I said I did not feel authorized, unless under the King's sign manual, to send them out of the kingdom; which I did obtain, and ordered the proceeds or vessel or cargo out. That is the best explanation I can give of the truth of those orders being made, and when I found that my professional business had gone altogether, I determined I would give up the affair altogether, and retire to England, if my health would permit me to do so; and under the auspices of Lord Stowell I was called to the English bar, *speciali gracia*, and took a house first in Wimpole-street, and then in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, where I remained till my health would not permit, nor my purse; and I had previously appointed surrogates, and retired then to the continent. That is my case, and after more than twenty-five years, I could not have a conception I should ever be called upon for an explanation. I hope I shall be permitted, having stated the real fact of my interest in droits, to show, that as to documentary evidence I have given the best explanation my recollection affords; and as to the oral evidence, I hope I shall not be prevented showing you it is an entirely false and malicious charge, as far as it goes, as to my retaining one shilling; and I beg to answer some questions which I could not answer the other day. I could not point out in the book where, I believe, some of the gentlemen of the Committee are mistaken. I beg a thousand pardons; I believe I was too warm, but I hope I have not given offence to any individual. But it is too bad; if I had been a murderer, one of my judges in England was a proclaimed murderer, I might have been a Commissioner of Inquiry too probably. I have letters from the highest person in the kingdom; I have a letter from Colonel M'Mahon, by order of the King, bearing testimony to his Majesty's favourable opinion of me; and it is the first time it has ever been publicly impugned. I believe the reference to you is pretty general; it is to take into consideration the Eighteenth Report of the Commissioners, and also the depositions, and certain documents; but I do not think it was framed absolutely by words to meet my case.

Our present inquiry is at this time confined to the cases of the Redstrand and Nancy derelict. You have admitted the orders by which you withdrew sums of money in each case and lodged them at a private bankers, the material point being and the object of your evidence to show to whom you gave the orders upon those bankers, and that those were official payments to persons who had the same?—If it was a recent matter it might be easy to do it; but I will, I think, show the Committee they misconceive one part; if you take Mr. Pineau's verbal account out it, I admit all the rest. I have given my only explanation of it; but I will show you there has a mistake been arising with some of the gentlemen of the Committee as to the business of Messrs. Latouche. I was asked on Friday, but I did not recollect the fact then. I had much dealings with Mr. John Latouche, junior, banker. Mr. Latouche and I stood as joint candidates for the city of Dublin; I stood fifteen days poll for the city of Dublin, and Mr. Latouche and I made much expenditure together; and Mr. Latouche gave me 1,000 *l.* towards my expenses at one time, and I afterwards drew occasionally upon John Latouche for sums of money at different times, but it was a private not a bank account; we had been joint candidates, and it cost me what I should be very much ashamed to say, indeed it did me a great deal of permanent mischief, and cost some thousands. Mr. Latouche upon a certain account paid me 1,000 *l.* and allowed me to draw upon him privately for three years on loan when I wanted small sums. He stood

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a second election, and I supported Mr. Grattan upon the second election and that broke off our connection; I had some dealings till then, but I can tell no more than a child unborn what they were, I kept no account of them, and as I stated before, I lost the greater portion of my papers in 1812. I recovered a few I found yesderday in a little box. As to Sir Thomas Gleadowes, I had very large dealings of different sorts with him. I now find I had a very large credit at one period there from Sir John Brown, who gave me at times 1,000 *l.* for coming over to his petition here, and aiding him in his election in Ireland. It was Gleadowes, Newcomen and Ivy, latterly I believe it was Mr. Thomas Newcomen I had the dealings with, and not Mr. William; in fact I had money at different times at all the banks, and spent a great deal too much, that was the truth; but the draft upon Mr. Latouche which was shown to me on Friday is a document I had never seen before from that period, and did not recollect. I find in the Report it appears they were two distinct sums of 100 *l.* each; Mr. Pineau says he was called upon in a dilemma to pay 100 *l.*, he does not say who called upon him, it certainly was not me, for I was not in Dublin, but that he paid 100 *l.* in that dilemma, not to the bankers but to Mr. Hamilton's clerk, and he paid the other 100 *l.* in like manner.

In several drafts he says?—He said that in his examination, but he said the contrary on his oath. I was at Drummond, my country-house, and I sent to Mr. Pineau the registrar of my court.

Will you point out the contradiction?—I will; it was not several drafts, it was one draft: he says he paid one to Mr. Hamilton's clerk, and another sum of the same amount in like manner; he says he paid it, in the presence of Mr. Mason, one of the banker's clerks, to Mr. Whiteway, the clerk of Mr. Hamilton, and the other must have been in like manner, if he had paid it in any other way it would have been mentioned.

It is a contradiction to what he said before the Committee certainly?—You cannot take his word against his oath; I made a deposition in a foreign country, but it was with a saving clause, because I had not a single document to refer to, and could not be accurate after 25 years. In page 140, query 438 of the Report Mr. Pineau's statement is found.

That is an entry from a book and not his statement?—You must take it as his answer; the entry he made was an entry of two distinct sums of 100 *l.* each, and I say that I did draw two bills of 100 *l.*, and I believe they were paid to Mr. Hamilton; I was not in Dublin at the time, I had a house in Sloane-street, where Lady Barrington resided some months. Another point which the Committee was very rightly and properly dubious upon, because they could not believe it, nor if I did not know it had been so could I believe it, that a judge's order was not necessary for taking out money at any time; it might be three times out of four that money was paid without any previous order of the judge, as appears upon the Report of the evidence. The course they pursued was this: the registrar or two proctors as soon as a sum of money was brought into court said, we will take out that money; and this appears by the Report their habit to this day, because in the last fifteen years I did not sit at all; one of the proctors signs the consent for the other to take it out, that is taken to the registrar, and the registrar pays it out and puts it down as an order by the judge who never saw it; I believe that has been the practice, but I never permitted it, I see it has been the late practice for the last fifteen years; I will show you twenty instances of it, it is the constant habit in every case that is reported here, it is so.

You must have been cognizant of that practice?—They know it is the practice, but they cannot hinder it.

You must have known of the practice?—I never permitted it; it was not practised in my time; it was done without the judge knowing it.

Where does that appear in the Report?—If the Committee will give me leave I will go through the book and make out a list of the causes.

The marshal of the Admiralty in December 1825 paid 925 *l.* into the court, as the proceeds of a ship and cargo that had been sold; then you, in the course of a few days, give an order to the King's proctor without the concurrence of any other party, to receive a moiety of that money?—I was asked that question on Friday, and I could not answer it; but I can answer that question now by looking at the book; and another question asked me was, whether it was customary to pay one case out of another; I see that that has been practised so late as last year by Sir

Henry

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Henry Meridyth; I see he has ordered the produce of a droit to be applied to another purpose.

Can you turn to a case of the judge ordering the payment of a sum of money for another purpose out of a droit?—It is in the Report on the face of the Report, and one of them is very modern. In the case of a whale the money was paid out for other purposes.

But that is after the property has been condemned and become a droit?—No, in many cases where it never came to a droit.

Pending adjudication?—No, where it never came to adjudication; it was settled among themselves. In the case of Sir Henry Meridyth, it was after adjudication.

It had then become the property of the Crown?—Yes.

Can you point out any other instance in which funds have been transferred from one cause to another before condemnation?—I do not know that I can; I cannot tell; it is new to me since I came here; it is impossible for me to say yes or no; probably it was very irregular; probably it was.

The case of the Nancy never was a droit?—It was acted upon, and they are all acted upon as droits for a twelvemonth.

This was after the twelvemonth, after the decree of restitution?—The King's proctor has a right to deduct for the costs of the droit out of any property, though the owners prove a right to it; if it is not lodged for him the owner will take it away. The King's proctor as often as he can, but that is not always, takes care to extract as much from the funds as will pay his costs before or after adjudication; If it is adjudicated to the owner, the King's proctor goes immediately to the registrar, and says, I insist upon having so much kept for me, you may give the rest to the owner, but I must have my costs.

Are you prepared to give any further explanation of the application of the 200*l.* lodged in your name in Sir William Newcomen's bank?—Have I not already done so as far as I could? how is it possible for me, when I had a great deal of dealings with that bank, to do more than to say that Mr. Hamilton did get from me on bankers orders for a great deal more than that?

Have you any receipts or any documents from Mr. Hamilton?—No, not a document; I stated I lost every paper in 1812. I have will bring a copy of the bill filed against the man who made away with them; I had him in prison a long time.

You say you found some papers yesterday?—Yes; because when I came over to England, they made me bring over my papers and books; here is one of the books (*producing one*) which I have found since I have been examined here or just before.

The prize jurisdiction was taken away at the Union?—Yes.

It has not such jurisdiction now?—No.

It is a mere instance court?—I so consider it.

Is there any thing further you wish to address to the Committee?—Not at this moment.

John Charles Lyons, Esq. again called in; and further Examined.

J. C. Lyons, Esq.

THE Committee wish to ask you whether to your knowledge Mr. Pineau held out any threats against Sir Jonah Barrington at any time if he would not give him a sum of money?—I think I mentioned on Friday that he said to me that Sir Jonah would regret it, or something of that kind, if he did not settle with him.

What was the sum he referred to at that time?—The sum I have a recollection of is about 50*l.*; but I know of no forcible threat.

When was it?—It was about the second communication.

In what year?—About 1826.

Was it a general expression?—Yes; the impression on my mind was that it was something of that kind. I think he said he should be obliged to bring it before Parliament or the Commissioners; but I have said before the whole business was not much impressed upon my mind, I did not pay much attention to it; but he said something of that kind, which I communicated to Sir Jonah Barrington.

Are you now acting as agent for Sir Jonah Barrington?—I am not acting as receiver for his income; and when I alluded to my having ceased to be his agent, I alluded to my having ceased to receive his income; but I believe the fact to be, that he would resort to me upon any professional matter.

Have you any thing to do for him at this time professionally?—No.

During the time you were proceeding against Mr. Pineau for the recovery of that

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debt, had you any personal communications with him?---No; I believe all the communications were by letter. It was difficult to see Mr. Pineau at that time; I wrote to Mr. Pineau, and there was considerable delay.

You stated that you thought he must have known you were agent to Sir Jonah?—I do not connect my proceeding against him with my being agent; I think it was before I became agent.

Why was it difficult to see him?—I believe he was embarrassed.

You never heard of any claims of Mr. Pineau upon Sir Jonah Barrington till the year 1825?—1825 or 1826.

You never heard of it in any way till that time?—No, I did not; it was rather a surprise to me when he mentioned it.

You were employed by some other parties to sue Mr. Pineau?—Yes, I was.

At what time were those debts settled which you were employed to sue him upon?—That I cannot say, but not for a considerable time afterwards; they laid in my office for a long time.

When were you employed to sue him?—I cannot state, it is so distant; I think it was some time between 1813 and 1816 or 1817, but when I return I will send Sir Jonah the particulars. [*See Mr. Lyons' letter to the Chairman.*]

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When you mention that it was a long time before the debts were settled, can you give the Committee some notion of the time?—I should think, without pledging myself to be accurate, they laid in my office for one or two years; I really believe they did, but I should be anxious to claim the permission of the Committee to send an account of that.

It was many months?—Yes, certainly I think it was more than two years.

During that time did he ever communicate to you that he had any claims on Sir Jonah Barrington?—No, not at that time; nor do I believe I had at that time any professional connection with Sir Jonah Barrington; it was at the time of the sueing; whether they remained unsettled after I became agent for Sir Jonah I cannot recollect.

There is nothing in your recollection to bring your agency for Sir Jonah Barrington in contact with the time at which these suits were going on and were unsettled?—There certainly is not.

Sir *Henry Meredyth*, bart. called in; and Examined.

Sir *Henry Meredyth*, Bart.

YOU are surrogate to Sir Jonah Barrington?—Yes, I have acted as the surrogate and judge of Sir Jonah Barrington, or of the court.

For how many years?—I think my appointment took place in the month of September 1823, but I did not take any seat till Michaelmas term of that year.

How many years have you practised in the court?—As civilian, I take it I have been in general practice in the Ecclesiastical and Civil Law Courts for about twenty-six years; my appointment is in the Report.

You are conversant with the practice of the Court of Admiralty?—I hope so; I have had long experience; with that assurance I entered on the duties of the office.

Will you inform the Committee whether it was the usual practice of the court for the judge to order money to be paid out of court to his own account at a bankers?—It is certainly not the practice of the court, nor should I consider it to be the law of the court; I have known no such instance; I should never do the act; the orders are supposed to be made, and ought to be made, at the sitting of the court in particular causes; the payments ought always to be to the credit of the cause in discharge; some demand upon the cause, and I cannot conceive that a judge could order money to be paid to his own private account; it is right to say this, that the registrar of the court, by the law of the court, is at present, and so it is in England, the depositary of all monies paid in; he is the banker of the court, and he may exercise his own discretion on his own responsibility as to the advances he may make; the only peril he endures, is being answerable for the money at the call of the court.

Do you remember any instances of the court ordering money to be lodged at private bankers upon the order of the judge?—No, I never heard such an instance till I saw it in the Report of the Commissioners.

Are you aware of any case that could arise to justify it?—No.

The registrar can pay no money except under the order of the court?—He ought not to pay any money in a cause without the order of the court, and every

order

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order is made in open court; there was a lax practice in the court, which I have done every thing in my power to condemn, to make an order upon in registry, and of that order the court knew nothing.

Is it the practice of the court to allow money in the case of a vessel proceeded against as a derelict, where there are claimants as in the case of the Nancy, to be paid out without an order?—I have seen the account given in the Report.

Is it usual in the court to allow, at the suit of the King's proctor, a sum of money to be paid out in an unadjudicated case?—I should rather think not; but it is right to mention one case that has occurred to me; there were sums of money lodged to the credit of different causes in the court, and there was a proceeding against a whale, not a very usual proceeding, a droit of Admiralty; it was necessary to have the whale removed to have a beneficial sale of it, in a better place than where it laid: and I remember an application being made to me by the King's proctor on the part of the registrar, that a certain sum of money should be taken out of the general droit fund to enable the persons in charge of the property to remove it to a better place, but with an understanding that the money should be restored.

In that case, there was money undoubtedly that would come to the Crown?—No doubt.

In the case of the Nancy, there was a complete restitution of the property?—I am not sure, I speak with great diffidence in this case; it was a case that occurred several years before I had any knowledge of the court; but as far as I know of it, it was a case of alleged droit, and ownership, and salvage; if the case of ownership was established in evidence, the Crown had no right, and the owners took it subject to the claim of salvage.

[*The first order was read to the witness for the payment of a certain sum on account of the Nancy.*]

I should certainly not make an order to that effect; there might have been special circumstances to justify it, but I do not know what they were.

[*The second Order was read.*]

I could not make such an order. I would do it on consent, which always conquers the law of any court, if the parties were empowered to consent to it; but I should do it as a consent order, and not as a judicial act.

There could not be a consent in that cause?—No, certainly not; there was no party; there was no person to consent on the part of the owner; it was a case of contingent ownership, and until the owner came before the Court and made a consent to that effect I should not make any such order.

Not to take out the money and apply it to any other purposes belonging to other causes?—No; nor to that cause.

Is there any fund called the Droit fund?—I do not think there is; when property is under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty it may be for the advantage of all parties to have a quick sale; the property may perish; then there is a commission of sale directed by the court; the martial is intrusted with the execution of it, he brings the money into court, and it lies in *usum jus habentis*; it may or may not become droit fund; but, until it is adjudicated, that cannot be known.

What becomes of them?—They ought to be transmitted if they amount to any thing; they are always under the direction of the King's proctor. The Admiralty of Ireland has nothing to say to the fund itself, except that it must be satisfied there is a fund to adjudicate upon; but it has nothing to do with it afterwards unless there is a complaint.

Where is it transmitted?—It belongs to the Irish privy purse; I think it belongs to the King in his own right; it does not go into the treasury.

Have you ever known an instance of any part of that droit-money having been paid out of court into the hands of the King's proctor, or any person on behalf of the King?—I cannot say I know an instance of the kind; but if the property is clear derelict property and droit fund, the King's proctor is entitled to it, and I presume the officer does his duty.

Has it happened to you to know an instance where it has been paid, or has the whole been absorbed in the court?—I understand the King's proctor has had a current account between the Crown and himself with respect to this droit fund; whether that account has ever been settled between him and the King's officer I cannot say.

This droit account is not laid before Parliament?—No.

Is the King's proctor in Ireland proctor to the Admiralty?—We have no proctor

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to the Admiralty. I believe I suggested in my evidence some improvement in the practice of lodging money in the bank of Ireland to the credit of the cause.

Is it usual for the judge to give reasons for his decision; in October 1827, in the case of the Nancy, there are reasons stated?—I never saw it before; the registrar of the court certainly puts in many reasons for my judgment, but I do not much approve of the system myself.

You apprehend they are totally distinct officers, and have no connection?—None in the world.

Are you aware of a return to Parliament made by Mr. Pineau in 1828 of the droits of Admiralty?—Yes.

Is that a return of all the droit cases?—That is pursuant to the order of the House under which the Commissioners sat. With respect to the return made by Mr. Pineau, I have to say it was made by himself individually, without any communication with the Court; and, as I understand from the proctors, without any communication with them; he made it upon his own responsibility. I have met many things to object to myself, not as reflecting upon the court, but as vague and unsatisfactory. If the return had been made in the way I suggested, there would have been, I think, more information given.

At what time did you first hear that Mr. Pineau had any claim upon Sir Jonah Barrington, either on account of the Nancy or Redstrand derelict?—The first communication Mr. Pineau ever made to me on the subject I should take it was in the autumn of 1827; it was after the inquiry was directed by the order of the House; he never showed me any documents; I have never seen them in my life; he never stated what the particular matter was in detail; but he stated to me he had received a letter from Sir Jonah Barrington in answer to a demand he had made upon him; as well as I can recollect he read the letter to me, and it now appears in the Appendix. That letter gave me an impression it was a private demand existing between Sir Jonah Barrington and Mr. Pineau; it was a matter upon which I felt a great deal of delicacy in speaking or advising, and perhaps from my coolness he did not go into it; it always appeared to me it was part of the money he had in his hands and advanced to Sir Jonah Barrington, and that it was then pending; but whether it was paid as in a cause or in any matter in the court I did not know.

Nor the amount?—No, nor the amount; my impression was, till I was told more of it by the publication of the Report, and before indeed from the Commissioners, that it was money paid upon judicial orders; I thought before that it was a mere private account of debtor and creditor, and the correspondence has certainly gone to support me in that opinion.

You never heard of it before 1827?—No; nor till after the motion made by Mr. Spring Rice; it was a mere cursory conversation, and one in which I did not take much part, as I did not wish to take any cognizance of it.

Mr. Pineau had the regulation of these matters in his own hands?—Certainly; he might apply it as he pleased, being responsible for the money when wanted; he might keep the money or lend it, or do any thing with it in the present constitution of the court.

Do you conceive he was bound to obey the order made upon him by the judge to pay a certain amount of 200*l.* into the private account of the judge?—I have very great doubt of it; I should not make it, nor should I obey it if I was an officer.

You have seen the case of the Nancy?—Yes.

You would not find any mention of it in the return of the droits?—No.

[An extract from the evidence of Mr. Pineau was read to the witness relating to an entry "for the use of His Majesty, 482*l.*"]

Did you ever hear or see any thing of that?—No, not till it was mentioned at this moment: I had no knowledge of the court at the time; I never practised in the court, and never heard of it.

You never met with any body who had heard of so extraordinary a circumstance?—No; but I have to say this, I was not practising in the court at that time; Mr. Pineau has been in the habit of frequent intercourse with me, confidential, private and professional, and had access to me at all times, and has been with me at my table in moments of conviviality, and has never mentioned it to me as a good joke or any thing else.

He says it was notorious?—It might have been to those persons who were present.

[*The order alluded to was shown to the witness.*]

It

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It is the practice of the court when those orders are written, and when it is necessary to mention His Majesty, to write the name in large letters?—I never knew it; it is all in the same hand-writing in the court-book.

When did you first enter the court?—I think in November 1823, as a judge; as an advocate I scarcely ever practised in the court before. I am sorry to say, until I took the situation, there was scarcely any business in the court; but I think I was concerned in two cases that came incidentally before the court, not exactly for judgment, and afterwards in an appeal cause from the surrogate of that day.

Was it about that time?—No; I had not the slightest knowledge of the court at that time; I never held a brief in the court during the time Sir Jonah was judge of the court.

Mr. Pineau was absent from the office of registrar for some time?—It was before my time. I understand he was absent some time about 1816 or 1817.

He is now the registrar?—Yes, he has the patent office. I found it necessary to appoint two deputies to act in his office, but he is the patent officer under the Crown.

Have you appointed any deputy during your absence?—I cannot; I am only deputy myself. It is rather unfortunate for the court that I am but a deputy, for I cannot make any material alteration in the court. The orders that have been alluded to may have been orders taken down contrary to the law of the court; I do not allow an order to be taken down except in my presence, and which is not immediately afterwards read in court. I hold courts three days in the week to take down orders, and I hope I shall repress orders of that kind; there is one case where it appears the money was drawn out by two proctors, and the court had no more to do with it than if it had been in Japan.

Those orders are stated to be general?—I trust they have never taken place during my time; if they have, it has been without my knowledge, and it is contrary to the practice of the court.

Sir *Jonah Barrington*, again called in.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.*

HAVE you any question to ask of Sir Henry Meredith?—None, except that one which I stated to the Committee, whether Mr. Pineau ever mentioned the subject to him.

The *Committee.* That question has been asked of him.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* I have no other.

William Richardson, Esq. called in; and Examined.

W. Richardson, Esq.

HOW long have you been King's proctor in Ireland?—I have been proctor ever since before the year 1817; I think it was in 1817 I made my return; I was proctor two or three years before that; I think ever since 1812 or 1813.

How long have you been a practitioner in the Court of Admiralty?—I think 30 years; I think I was admitted before 1798, at a date that was very familiar to us in Ireland.

Were you admitted before Sir Jonah Barrington was appointed or afterwards?—Before he was appointed. I think I was sworn before Judge Flood, the judge of the high court, as well as I recollect.

You are then conversant with the practice of the court?—Pretty well I am humbly of opinion.

Will you inform the Committee whether you know any instances of a judge directing money to be paid out of the court and lodged in the hands of a private banker in his name?—I do not know that I have heard of it: I have heard it in the way of conversation latterly.

None have occurred in your practice?—Nothing of the kind.

Was there ever any practice of that kind in the court from the time you have known it?—I have heard vague conversation of money being ordered out of court.

Was that the acknowledged practice of the court?—No I was not aware of it.

Not as being the avowed practice of the court?—No.

Is it usual in a contested case where there are claimants, and the Crown claims the droit, to pay over any part of the proceeds to the King's proctor in an early stage of the proceeding before adjudication?—By a return made by the registrar, I see there is a credit given to me for 16*l.* or some matter of that sort, but I was not aware of it till I saw that return.

Suppose a vessel is sold by order of the court under the superintendence of the

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marshal, and the money is paid into court; is there an order made for the registrar to pay a certain portion of that money to the King's proctor or the claimants?—It never occurred to me.

What should you think of such an order, what could the King's proctor have to do with it?—It might be considered a discreet thing, or a great stretch of authority, to say you will apply the money of the court in that way; in one way it may be beneficial or not.

Is it in conformity with the regular practice?—I am not aware of it.

Are you aware of it being consistent with the uniform practice of the court?—I am not aware of any uniform practice of the kind.

Do you take the practice to be the other way?—I do not know of such a practice.

You are asked whether that practice is a regular one?—I know of no such instance.

If such an order should be made, should you consider it an illegal mode of proceeding?—I would not conceive any thing illegal in it, but I would consider it a new practice.

Would the registrar pay it without remonstrance?—I do not think he would remonstrate.

Would he mention it as unusual?—I cannot say what he would do; I cannot conceive he would disobey the order.

You consider in Ireland that you are the same as proctor for the King in the office of Admiralty, you would have the care of the droit money?—Yes, when the property is sold I take care of the money; but when it comes into the court the registrar takes it.

The King's proctor is Admiralty proctor?—Yes; but I did intend, and I do intend, when we have a judge, to offer my humble opinion upon that subject, that the money brought into court shall be lodged in the bank of Ireland, and lodged where it may be productive.

Have you known any instances of the payment to the King's proctor otherwise than by orders of court?—I have received money out of court towards my costs without an order from the court having been pronounced; that is, knowing that I was out of pocket, and that there had been expenses incurred, the registrar has handed me over the money before the order was pronounced; but that is acquiesced in by the judge.

Is that the usual course of proceeding?—I think it has happened to me two or three times.

Without any order of the court at all, before any order for the payment of the costs?—I think I have received money on account of costs, before there was an order for costs.

From the registrar?—Yes.

Without any official communication with the judge?—Yes.

Did you ever wait for such an order of the judge before you got the money from the registrar?—Yes, I apprehend I have, I think so.

Can you distinctly say you have?—I cannot distinctly put my finger upon a case, but there are many cases where I have not been paid at all any money; the revenue has carried off the property, and taken no notice of the Admiralty, and I had not the means to attach the parties.

Having been proctor, and King's proctor in this court many years, you must know Mr. Pineau well?—Yes, I know him well.

Do you know at any time of his being in distressed circumstances, and being obliged to keep out of the way?—It is a delicate thing; but I have known times when it was the general opinion that he was not very flush of money.

Do you recollect how early it was when you first heard that?—A considerable time ago.

About how long?—Latterly, within these very few years; within this year, or two or three years, I heard he was very much embarrassed, and I suppose twenty years ago I heard it.

Do you remember his absenting himself a good deal?—I remember that a time several years ago, when he was not very easy of access.

Do you remember whether he was embarrassed in the year 1825 or 1826?—I rather think that was a general opinion; but I am not acquainted with his pecuniary concerns, I wish to speak with all delicacy on a subject of this kind.

Have you any circumstances that bring it to your mind?—I rather think he was embarrassed, as he lived in that kind of way that would make you think so.

Are

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Are any facts in your recollection applicable to 1810, or to the year 1814?—I think about that time, or whatever the date is, I cannot speak of the dates, but I can speak of times and circumstances; I think that when Mr. Pineau was about negociating his employment with Mr. Robinson, I rather think it was not owing to his being in very affluent circumstances.

That was about 1817?—Before that; and then again, when he had to pay money it was a very difficult matter to raise it.

Since your knowledge of his having sold the office, has he ever been reputed to be a man of substance so as to be able to advance sums of money, hundreds of pounds?—I never knew Mr. Pineau keep back the public money when he was called upon to advance it; but as to his being capable of advancing money of his own property, I never looked upon him as being in affluent circumstances; I believe he has some property in right of his lady, which if it was well rounded might be worth something, but it is not a comfortable property.

Have you ever heard any complaint from him of his having a demand upon Sir Jonah Barrington?—Since the Commission of Inquiry was opened, he told me he had a demand upon Sir Jonah Barrington, which surprised me a good deal.

To what amount?—He brought me one day into his office and said, "Richardson, I will show you a very extraordinary thing; I have some papers I am looking over, and I have a demand against Sir Jonah Barrington to the extent," I think he said "of 5 or 600 *l.*"—"God bless me," I said, "that is a very extraordinary thing; I am very much surprised to hear it."

Did he explain how it arose?—That it was money he lent him; I was astonished, and expressed my astonishment.

You never heard any thing of the kind before?—No, certainly not; not that he lent him money—I was thunderstruck; Sir Jonah Barrington was out of the country for nineteen years I believe.

This was after the Commission of Inquiry?—While it was going on, before I had been examined.

Was it after he was examined?—I think it was about the time of his examination.

You never heard him mention any thing of the sort before?—I think, as well as I recollect, it was with surprise I heard it latterly; I heard of some money transactions between Sir Jonah Barrington and himself, and I was called upon to make a report, I have a mere recollection about some transaction about money, I reported what was in my knowledge at the time to the Irish government, there may have been transactions between Mr. Pineau and Sir Jonah which I knew nothing of.

Who was the gentleman that held the office of registrar during the time that Mr. Pineau had retired?—Mr. Robinson, the registrar of the High Court of Delegates, a very honourable and respectable man.

As you have known the practice of this court for thirty years, when do you first recollect the practice of proctors going to the registrar and by agreement applying to him and taking the money out of his hands without the order of the judge; when do you first recollect any order of that sort?—It is not of a recent date for the proctor to receive money on account of the cause from the registrar.

How long do you recollect such a practice?—I think it is some time since our court was rich, and our court has not been regular.

Do you recollect such a practice above twenty years ago?—Yes, I think I may safely say such things have been done twenty years.

You knew the court before Sir Jonah Barrington's time?—Very little.

Do you know any instance of that sort before that time?—I do not know; I have heard that Mr. Mangin had the use of a great deal of the money of the court, but I did not know much of the practitioners during the time he was registrar, I believe he had a good deal of money in his hands.

Sir *Jonah Barrington*, again called in.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.*

HAVE you any other questions you wish to be put to Mr. Richardson?—No, except to ask him, whether Mr. Pineau ever made any communication to him that I was in his debt.

The *Committee.* The Committee have asked him that question.

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* The only other thing is, whether I ever saw his report; he has made a report to the Government which I never saw.

Lunæ, 18° *die Maij*, 1829.

Matthew Henry Anderson, Esq. called in; and Examined.

M. H. Anderson, Esq.

18 May 1829.

WHAT are you?—I am a solicitor and proctor of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

How soon did the papers that you now produce come into your hands?—Almost immediately after the death of Mr. Whiteway, to whom I served my apprenticeship. His brother-in-law, Mr. Hamilton, sent for me and asked me if I would take all the papers which were in Mr. Whiteway's possession. I said of course I would, I should be very glad to have them, as some of them would form precedents for me in the course of business; afterwards they were all filed; all the papers in Mr. Whiteway's possession, connected with official affairs, were sent to my office in Earl-street, Dublin. I immediately, on their being given to me, selected one or two papers of causes which had recently been pending, and of which I was acquainted. I put the rest all in a corner of my back office with the intention of keeping them there, and to put them out of the way.

Did you find those papers which you now produce mixed up with Mr. Whiteway's?—I did, on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Do you happen to know whether he was executor to Mr. Hamilton?—He was.

And had, I believe, been his confidential clerk?—His confidential clerk and a very considerable legatee even in his will. He left him all his books and a number of other things.

And succeeded to his business?—Almost all his business, except as a notary public.

Have any means been used to dissuade you from complying with the direction of the Committee to produce those papers?—I was waited upon on Saturday mornings at my lodgings at Craven-street, by Sir Jonah Barrington, who asked me what papers I had brought over. I told him I had brought over all the papers I could find in the case of Nancy and Redstrand derelict, and also several private papers; the particulars of which I could not tell, as I had not read them or looked into them particularly. He asked me whether there were any letters amongst them, and I said I believed there were, and private memorandums; and he said it was highly improper for me to bring them, and that they should not be produced, as the production of private papers might injure him and Mr. Hamilton, who had had several private dealings with him and the family, which would be very unpleasant to him to have divulged now; and he alluded to Lord Glentworth.

Those papers were tied up together?—Yes; I went over a ton of papers in order to take those required by the Committee merely.

Do you know whose hand-writing this is? [*Referring to the paper marked* No. 1.] I believe it to be the hand-writing of the late Mr. Hamilton; it seems to be the same character of hand.

You have seen a great deal of Hamilton's hand-writing?—Yes.

As an officer of the Court of Admiralty?—As an officer, and as the apprentice of Mr. Whiteway, who held those papers.

The different documents that you have seen in his hand-writing, have they been papers that have been acted upon by persons in that court or connected with the court in the causes?—I have seen papers said to be in his hand-writing read in court and adverted to.

In his presence?—No.

Adverted to as instances of his hand-writing—of his official hand-writing?—Yes.

Have you yourself ever had occasion to act upon any papers of that description in causes?—Not to my recollection, at all.

Have you known other persons do it?—Mr. Whiteway, on several occasions, has used them.

What was Mr. Whiteway at that time?—Proctor of the Admiralty Court.

You knew him officially act upon papers in that hand-writing as the hand-writing of Mr. Hamilton?—And some papers in this hand-writing were mentioned to me on Wednesday as being in the hand-writing of Mr. Hamilton.

Did Sir Jonah see any of those papers?—I declined to show them to him; I said I would not show them to any person. I also told Sir Jonah I would not deliver them unless by direct orders of the Committee.

Mr.

Mr. Hamilton was a notary public?—Yes.

M. H. Anderson, Esq.

Is that memorandum his hand-writing? [*Referring to the memorandum marked* No. 2.] I believe that to be Mr. Hamilton's hand-writing.

18 May 1829.

You do not know Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing?—I do not; I have frequently seen writing which I was told was his, but I never saw him write by any chance.

That is one of the papers that you found in the manner you have described?—It is.

These are also parts of the papers [*referring to* Nos. 3 *and* 4] found in the possession of Mr. Whiteway?—Yes.

In whose hand-writing are they?—I think they are in Hamilton's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* No. 5.] This is also in his hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* No. 6.] This is in Mr. Hamilton's hand-writing.

Look at this [*Referring to* No. 7.] and tell us whose hand-writing it is. It seems to be a different hand-writing?—Part of it seems to be in the hand-writing of Hamilton.

Which part, the original or the corrections?—I think that "P. Hamilton" is his hand-writing, and the other part seems to be his character of hand. I cannot say precisely as to that; it seems to be different in some places.

Is this on the other side in Hamilton's hand-writing?—The body seems to me to be Mr. Hamilton's hand-writing; I do not think it like the character of other parts; I think the whole is his hand-writing; I do not know any part that is not in Mr. Hamilton's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is the body of this? [*Referring to* No. 8.] The name is his hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* No. 9.] That is in Whiteway's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* No. 10.] The whole of it is Mr. Whiteway's, except "settled."

What paper is this? [*Referring to* No. 11.] This is a bill of taxed costs.

What is the amount?—46*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* "From Sir J. B., promising indemnity for executing asst." is in the hand-writing of Mr. Hamilton.

This is a copy of an affidavit which you said before you left Dublin you went to inquire whether it had been filed?—Yes; but the office was closed, and I went off by the packet early next morning.

This paper [*referring to* No. 12,] you found also amongst the papers of Mr. Whiteway?—Yes.

These papers [*referring to* Nos. 13, 14 *and* 15,] you found also amongst Mr. Whiteway's papers?—Yes; "Redstrand derelict, Whitcherley and Whitton, 14th June 1822," is in Mr. Whiteway's hand-writing; they were tied up just as you untied them.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. again called in; and Examined.

LOOK at that and tell me what it is?—It is a bill of costs taxed by me 1st August 1807.

Daniel Pineau, Esq.

I observe that the amount of that bill is 46*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*?—Yes.

Which are the charges allowed, those on the right or those on the left?—Those which are allowed are on the right-hand margin; those that are disallowed on the left-hand margin.

The registrar's account is not one of those which are disallowed?—That is allowed.

Upon looking at the final decree of 21st October 1807, in the cause of the Nancy, I see that it concludes, "Let the balance of the net proceeds (after deducting 76*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* as costs of the Crown and registrar's fees) be paid over to the owners or their proctors." What is the reason of the difference between the two sums?—I cannot account for it at this distance of time.

Were there any registrar's fees besides those that appeared on the face of that account?—No.

Because you see that forms one of the items amounting in the aggregate to 88*l.*, from which, in taxing his costs, you deducted 41*l.*, and all the rest you state is due to his proctor?—46*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* is due to his proctor.

Daniel Pineau. Esq.

18 May 1829.

How were your own fees to be paid if you deducted 41 *l.* leaving 46 *l.*, the whole of which you say is due to the proctor; how are you to be paid?—I charge that to the proctor in the general account. That was not paid to me at the time; the word "paid" is rubbed out.

Do you mean then that the proctor would ultimately have to pay out of the 46 *l.* 14 *l.* to you?—Yes.

These are denominated proctor's costs?—Yes.

You cannot account for this discrepancy?—I cannot account for this discrepancy.

You can throw no light on that?—The only possible light I can throw upon it is that it is possible there might be another bill of costs taxed. It is within the bounds of possibility, though by no means probable. It has the appearance of that, but how that fact is I cannot tell.

In whose hand-writing is the decree?—The decree is probably in my hand-writing. [*The Decree Book was shown to the Witness.*] This is all in my hand-writing. It is very certain I must have had something to confirm that sum of *l.*

Must you not have had this before you at the time?—If I had had that before me I should not have put down *l.* unless I had had something else to confirm it.

I see this memorandum at the bottom of this: "We confirm the foregoing costs at the above sum of 44 *l.* 7th October 1807." Was that meant for the judge to sign?—That was to go to the judge; he never did sign it. And I see there could not have been any costs between that and the taking of the decree.

In drawing out that decree you would have had some papers before you, with an allowance of specific costs, under the signature of the judge, according to the common course of business?—Yes.

You see the date of the last proceeding in the cause is the 7th of March?—My attention being called to this date of the 7th of March, induces me to think that I must have taxed another bill of costs after this amounting to 74 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*, for there must have been some proceedings between the 7th of March and the 17th of October 1807.

Your allowance of taxation of costs is dated the 1st of August?—Yes.

There is no date for any charge?—That is not a good practice.

That is a common practice in Ireland?—I believe it is.

Do you know whose hand-writing that is? [*Referring to Paper* N° 1.] I do. At first sight I should rather think it is Patrick Hamilton's hand-writing; and looking closer into it I have less doubt of its being Patrick Hamilton's hand-writing; and altogether I believe it is Patrick Hamilton's hand-writing.

You were familiar with his hand-writing?—Very familiar.

In whose hand-writing is the paper marked N° 2?—The signature is Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is N° 3?—The whole of the body and the endorsement is in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing. "Of this bill I received by the Custom-house solicitor 300 *l.*; 5 *l.* is still due me." That is in Patrick Hamilton's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is N° 4?—The whole is in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing. I beg leave to point the attention of the Committee to this "1 O U," all in the hand-writing of Sir Jonah Barrington to Patrick Hamilton for 300 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* It is dated on 23d December 1805. Two days after I had paid Mr. Patrick Hamilton 482 *l.* in the cause of the Nancy, the circumstance that I would think it material for the illustration of truth, and that bears upon this, is this: in consequence of Sir Jonah Barrington having had the money of the Nancy in his hands, it was not convenient to him to sit to adjudicate the cause of the Nancy, and on the 22d of April 1806, as well as I recollect, (but I have the notice) Mr. Hawkins served a notice on Sir Jonah Barrington, and upon his surrogate Dr. Thomas, and me as registrar, and upon, I believe Mr. Patrick Hamilton, that he would apply to the Court of King's Bench for a *mandamus* to oblige Sir Jonah Barrington to sit to adjudicate the cause of the Nancy. That application not having produced any sitting, Mr. Hawkins followed it up by making an affidavit, in which he stated that he had several times applied to Sir Jonah Barrington to request that he would sit in the Court of Admiralty to adjudicate the cause of the Nancy, or that he would permit his surrogate so to do, who was willing so to do, but that the judge had refused to sit. This affidavit was moved by a motion in the Court of King's

Bench

Bench by Dr. Vavasour, and I think Dr. Ratcliffe, the present judge of the Court of Prerogative in Ireland. They applied to the court, stating Mr. Hawkins's affidavit, the hardship of the case, that the merchants could not get the cause decided, that the owners could not get their money, and praying the court to order a *mandamus* to oblige Sir Jonah Barrington to sit to decide the cause of the Nancy. This application having been made, a conditional order was granted for a writ of *mandamus* to issue as prayed for, unless cause was shown in four days. Sir Jonah Barrington showed cause by the then Mr. Serjeant Ball, why the writ of *mandamus* should not issue, alleging that the Court of Admiralty was not an inferior municipal court under the direction of the Court of King's Bench.

Daniel Pineau. Esq. 18 May 1829.

Did you hear those proceedings?—Yes, I heard them all. I can show the documents which I am now speaking from; I have them here.

Because you are speaking of the defence?—Yes, I am not sure I was present; but I have extracts from the Rules.

Go on from where you left off?—Sir Jonah Barrington showed cause by the then Serjeant Ball why the writ of *mandamus* should not issue, alleging that the Court of Admiralty was not an inferior municipal court under the direction of the Court of King's Bench, but was a superior court. The cause was disallowed, and a peremptory *mandamus* was ordered to issue. I have the original notice Mr. Hawkins served on me, and the attested copy of his affidavit.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* N° 5.]—The body of this note is in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing. The writing on the back is in Patrick Hamilton's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* N° 6.]—The body is in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing; that on the back is in Patrick Hamilton's hand-writing. The words "Patrick Hamilton" on the back is Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* N° 7.]—The whole of this is P. Hamilton's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* N° 8.]—The signature of the drawer of this bill is in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* N° 9.]—Mr. Whiteway's.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* N° 10.]—The body is in Mr. Whiteway's hand-writing; the back is in Mr. Patrick Hamilton's hand-writing.

In whose hand-writing is this? [*Referring to* N° 11.]—The body is in Sir Jonah Barrington's hand-writing; the endorsement on the back is in Mr. Patrick Hamilton's hand-writing.

Now what is that paper? [*Marked* N° 12.]—This is a draft of the affidavit that I mentioned Mr. Hawkins made to ground the motion for the *mandamus*.

You extracted this account from the books of Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen?—I got it from a clerk who had belonged to that establishment; he produced to me the book itself, and I took from the book itself that account that I have the honour to present to the Committee; it is an exact copy from the book. There is not a word or figure different; I was extremely anxious to do it accurately.

Jovis, 21° *Maij*, 1829.

Sir *Jonah Barrington*, again called in; and Examined.

[*A Paper marked No.* 1. *was shown to the witness.*]

Sir *Jonah Barrington.* 21 May 1829.

DO you know the hand writing to that paper?—It appears to me to Mr. Hamiltons, and I see from the name that it is.

Did you receive any such letter?—It is impossible for me to say whether I received such a letter or not; I do not all recollect it.

[*Another Paper marked No.* 7. *was shown to the witness.*]

Do you know the hand-writing of that letter?—I think it is Mr. Hamilton's; but I have not seen his writing for eighteen years.

Do you consider the whole of that to be Mr. Hamilton's?—No, only part of it, the name "Hamilton" is his.

Do you know whose hand-writing the main part of it is?—The words "in his possession for same" is not my writing certainly. The words "Mr. Hamilton"

Sir *Jonah Barrington.*

21 May 1829.

I think are Mr. Hamilton's writing; none of the rest is his hand-writing; I think it is probably his clerk's.

Whose hand-writing is that?

[*A Paper marked No.* 4 *was shown to the witness.*]

Do you know whose hand-writing that is?—That is my writing.

[*Another Paper marked No.* 5 *was shown to the witness.*]

Whose hand-writing is that note?—The note is my hand-writing; but the writing at the back of it is not my writing.

Is that Mr. Hamilton's writing?—I think it is; that explains the rest.

N° 2. Appx. (B) [*A Bill of Exchange for* 100 *l., dated London,* 11*th April* 1806 *was shown to the witness.*]

Will you look at that bill with the endorsements upon it?—This I remember very well; that bill was drawn for Lady Barrington in London.

Is the endorsement at the back of it Mr. Hamilton's writing?—I think it is Mr. Hamilton's writing.

[*A Paper marked No.* 6 *was shown to the witness.*]

Will you look at that note and the endorsement at the back of it?—I recollect that that is my writing. This is a bill I drew upon him, which was cashed by Messrs. Shaw and Company.

N° 3. Appx. (B) [*A Bill of Exchange dated* 1*st of November* 1805 *was shown to the witness.*]

Do you recollect that bill?—Yes, that is my writing, certainly.

N° 8. Appx. (B) [*A Bill of Exchange, dated London,* 21*st November* 1805, *was shown to the witness.*]

Do you recollect that bill?—That I recollect very well, it was paid. I wish to make one single observation, that having no recollection whatsoever of the details of the transactions with Mr. Hamilton, now laid before me by the Committee, I can only say, that there were dealings between me and Mr. Hamilton of a pecuniary nature for thirteen years, much of it by bills occasionally drawn by me when I had occasion for money, and generally cashed for me by Messrs. Shaw and Company, as well as I recollect. There was a balance claimed by Mr. Hamilton from me at the date I think of one of those papers I saw, or something near it, and I allowed Mr. Hamilton, or some persons under his instructions, to sell my house in the country, I being in England part of the time, which he did I think, to a person of the name of Brady, for I think, as well as my recollection carries me, 900 *l.* part of which 900 *l.* he did appropriate to pay any balance that was due to himself upon my account. Whether it was a mixed account or what account, from my immediate recollection, I cannot say, but this I positively and decidedly assert, that one farthing of any monies in his hands as mentioned never rested with me, though perhaps advanced on my private account or advantage; and I have got some memorandums which remind me of other sums, which at that period were paid to me to a very large amount, a part of which went into the hands of Mr. Hamilton; I recollect one of those orders, which was made for him to pay in a sum which was in his hands with interest. He came to my house, and he expostulated with me for ordering him to pay interest upon a sum which he said had been in a mixed account between us, and which he was not entitled to pay interest, or because it was not detained by himself altogether for his own purposes, I remember that; I think I can account for all these bills. Here is a bill for 200 *l.* upon Bell and Higginson, bearing date the 21st of December 1805; that bill was drawn by me in London upon Mr. Hamilton, in favour of Messrs. Bell and Higginson. Mr. Henry Dean Grady, the present counsel to the Commissioners of Ireland, and Mr. Casey, who I believe is one of the county chairmen in Ireland, were in London together; and Mr. Grady and myself having occasion for money in London, I said I would draw upon Dublin for a sum of money, and that he would pay me when he went over. I did draw this bill for 200 *l.*, and Mr. Henry Dean Grady, so well as I recollect, received a considerable proportion of it. It was accepted by Mr. Hamilton I see, and it was, I believe, afterwards paid by Mr. Hamilton, and shortly after I came over, Mr. Henry Dean Grady gave me an order on the Solicitor of the Revenue for the sum of 300 *l.* as well as I recollect, which I did hand to Mr. Hamilton. As well as I recollect it was for 300 *l.*, but I know it exceeded the bill that I drew. This also reminds me of the circumstance, that I gave Mr. Hamilton the money. The estate of a gentleman of the name of Bowen, in Dublin, owed me near 6,000 *l.*, and he agreed to give me 2,500 *l.* by his own

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own bills at certain dates. He did so, and Mr. Henry Dean Grady, about the same period, purchasing a country-house near Dublin, gave some of those bills in purchase of the house and gave me the money; I think it was 1,500 *l.* he gave me at that time, but am not sure. I was a person who, I am ashamed to say, never kept an account in my life; I left my concerns into whosoever hands they fell, and I had to deal in general with fair people; Mr. Hamilton was a very honest man, an incorruptible man, that is my opinion of him, and I never did keep any account of my dealing with Mr. Hamilton, nor had I any knowledge whatsoever, nor had I the least recollection when this inquiry first commenced that I had any detailed dealings that I could recollect. The sums which Mr. Hamilton received from me, whatever the dealings between us were, exceeded any balance that he required of me; and I continue positively to assert, that one farthing of the money never remained in my possession for my private use or advantage; I had no occasion for it at that time. Another circumstance occurs to my recollection. In the month, I think, of February 1806, I went to England, and I believe I left Mr. Hamilton, or gave him a receipt for a sum or the actual money that was notified to me to be received at the Treasury for me by King's letter, of I think 750*l.* to be applied by him as Lady Barrington directed, who remained in my absence, after settling any thing due to himself. I recollect that in December 1806, I went to Mayo, and returned from Mayo about January, and I had had a credit from Sir John Browne for I think from 1,000 *l.* or as I recollect unlimited, upon the bank of Messrs. Gleadowe and Company. I was going to England upon a petition of Sir John Browne's, and before I went away, I think I gave a draft upon Gleadowe for 4 or 500*l.*, or some considerable sum, to a clerk of Mr. James Blacker, a Mr. Mitchell, who kept the account which I and many gentlemen of eminence at the bar there had with Mr. Blacker, who was a clothier in Dame-street, born a gentleman, and who acted with them as a sort of banker, not in his public books, but a private book was kept by Daniel Mitchell for me and other gentlemen of more eminence than myself. To the best of my recollection I drew an order or a cheque upon Gleadowe and Company, and I think it was for 4 or 500*l.* I am not sure, and I gave it to Mr. Daniel Mitchell, with directions to hand it to Mr. Hamilton to pay some balance that he said was due by me, and pay money for me. I cannot be positive or be accurate as to sums, dates, and things at this time that I never thought of since. I went down with Mr. Gleadowe to a country-house I had, which was twenty miles from Dublin, Lady Mayo's, which I had purchased; and Mr. Hamilton came down to me there, after he had received that sum, or some money of mine, I think the first or second week in January 1807 or 1808; and Mr. Mitchell also came down and saw me there; I remember both of them, and he there told me that he had settled with Mr. Pineau, that he had paid him no interest and that he was very sorry that he had settled it all; I remember that circumstance perfectly; for that he then doubted if the American claimant from, I think, New Brunswick, was not a fictitious claim brought by Mr. Hawkins, whom he called a schemer (and so appears on the face of the Report), the same way as he had done in another cause, the name of which I forget; I think the cause of the Malvin, in which it appeared that Mr. Hawkins had signed the consent for himself to receive the money, which Mr. Pineau had made a rule of court, and paid to him without the judge's knowledge, without my knowledge. I remember that conversation taking place between me and Mr. Hamilton perfectly, because I got several accounts of how every cause stood in the court, in order to take over to England, where a new arrangement was making; he also gave some lists to Lord Redesdale the chancellor. These facts have been called to my recollection since I sat down here, but very plainly. So far goes the general assertion that I made, that if money was laid out for me or by me (which till reminded now I had not the most distant recollection of) through Mr. Hamilton, not one single farthing of it was retained by me, or was lost to any body, nor remained out of Mr. Hamilton's possession at any period more than a few months, if so much; and that no act whatsoever was done then by me which I conceived or do conceive was any injury, or could have been so either to the Crown, the court, or any suitor, inasmuch as Mr. Hamilton had in general more money of mine; and after I quitted Ireland he found that there was a trifling balance due on all accounts in my favour, and he paid it to Lady Barrington, and died in about a year and a half after, professing the greatest affection for me. This bill, marked No. 3, was drawn by me for 305*l.*; for what reason it was drawn for that sum I cannot say, except for the discount; but it was drawn upon Mr. Hamilton, and given in by me to my general bankers, Shaw, Needham

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and Company, for an English bill, directed to Lady Barrington, Sloane-street, London; and that bill was replaced by me, by Mr. Grady's order upon the solicitor of the revenue, he being counsel to the revenue, for 300*l.*, a part payment of Mr. Bowen's 2,500*l.* to me; that I recollect perfectly. They were both repaid by orders upon the solicitor of the revenue, or of Mr. Grady. With regard to this paper, marked No. 4, that is what it purports to be; it is an I O U to Mr. Patrick Hamilton for a sum advanced to me at that period; it is in the nature of a promissory note to Mr. Hamilton, for a sum paid to me to the amount of 300*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* With regard to the paper marked No. 1, that is I dare say very right, because it appears that Mr. Hamilton advanced for me in some way 300*l.* and 200*l.* and that the interest was 50*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, making together 550*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; which 550*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* I repaid him; therefore if Mr. Hamilton advanced that for me I paid it, and that was a transaction between himself and me; that was no public transaction.

Have you any recollection of the transaction?—None, except what these papers call to my recollection.

Does the sight of those papers recall the transaction to your recollection?—Yes, the part that is in my own hand-writing, but the endorsements *I never saw before.* With regard to the paper marked No. 5, Mr. Hitchcock the attorney was preparing my deed of assignment of my country-house near Dublin at that period, and it was assigned and the amount principally received by Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was the person that paid the fine of it for me at first. I was in court when I bought it, and I paid the fine of it by an order upon Mr. Hamilton for 400*l.*; and afterwards when I was quitting it I sold it for 900*l.*, that is, Mr. Hamilton had it sold for me by my direction, and Mr. Hitchcock the attorney, who is specified there, is the person that sold it. These are private transactions between Mr. Hamilton and me.

[*A Paper marked No.* 11 *was shown to the witness.*]

Do you recollect that letter?—That is all perfectly true; that explains the transaction I have been before mentioning, that that house was sold, and the produce of it applied to Mr. Hamilton to make good any monies that he advanced to me. Mr. Hamilton I know had monies of his own at that period, because I knew he had got 1,100*l.* from Government for his trouble in going to England; and I recollect well his coming to my house (I being eternally involved in papers and business, and very careless of my own concerns always), and he told me that he had got such a sum of money, and that if I had any occasion for money he had some at my service; and I think he did at that period leave some order for some hundred pounds; I think he gave it to Lady Barrington that morning for me, for she always kept my purse. I never kept more than a few guineas in my pocket in my life. I hated money, and I am very sorry for it. Whatever money I received I always gave it to her, or put it into the bank, or left it with Mr. Blacker; but I kept no account, and therefore those things I had no recollection of till I saw them to day. I still repeat what I swore in my deposition, and will swear again if it is necessary, that so far from gaining, I was a loser, and that the dealings I had with Mr. Hamilton, where any money was advanced to me, I looked upon as a private debt which I was bound to repay, and which I did repay to one farthing; and that during the period of these transactions money came into my hands and went out of them to a very large extent; and that I account for it in this way, that the election of Dublin, which I had just before stood, in which Mr. Latouche the banker and I stood against another banker, Mr. Beresford and Mr. Ogle, cost me an enormous sum of money; and that Mr. Hamilton was one of the principal persons who expended the money for me; and Mr. Richardson, the former marshal, was another of my principal agents; and a great sum of money (what I call great for such a business as that) passed through the hands of Mr. Hamilton, whom I made my temporary agent upon that election; and Mr. Hamilton did pay several sums from me which I see no account of there; and all which I did gladly pay him in the way I have mentioned. A gentleman, Mr. Hampole, having previously died, left me a legacy of 6,000*l.* in cash, and the reversion of his estate of 4,000*l.* a year, one farthing of which I had not expected. I lost the estate, because he had nephews and nieces, but I got the money, partly through Mr. Bowen, and that money I kept no account of from the day I received it till the year 1810, when it was at an end. During the time of my transactions with Mr. Hamilton he was very much displeased upon one occasion, and that occasion was respecting the country-house. The subject

of

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of it I do not recollect at present, but I know it was owing to an impunctuality of mine, something about the purchase-money. He paid the purchase-money for me, I do believe out of his own pocket. I built considerably to it, and he sold it; that is, it was sold by my desire for him; and that appears in the two last documents I mentioned. Every thing that I have seen as yet relates to transactions which were merely intended, at least I considered them as such when I made my deposition, and I consider them now, as having been confidential and private transactions between me and Mr. Hamilton; and whether he lent me money out of his own fund or out of another, it appears by these papers, so far as I have gone, that he considered them all as private debts to himself; and I do believe, that if the public offices were searched there would be no great criminality found in deputies sometimes lending money to their principals; I could point out some cases where it exists at this minute. With regard to the note marked No. 6, Sir Thomas Lighton, Shaw & Co. were the bankers. Mr. Blacker frequently had money of mine in his hands, and I drew upon him in favour of Mr. Hamilton to pay that bill of Mr. Hamilton's, which he accepted for me of 300*l.* That is the best explanation I can give of it at this very remote moment. With regard to the paper marked No. 7, I never saw this before. It comes to the same as the I O U that I was referring to just now. The only explanation I can give of this is what I have now given, for I have not had since 1812 any letter of Mr. Hamilton's. I lost many material papers I had upon the business in the year 1812, but I still make the assertion, that all these were, I considered, private transactions between me and Mr. Hamilton, and the whole has been replaced; nobody lost by it, and I never heard of it for twenty years. I again assert, that Mr. Pineau never paid one farthing, and it does not appear there that he ever did. All was replaced in that cause, if money was laid out for me, and I am sure there was by this paper, but of which I had no recollection. I sometimes had too much money at that period, and I was quite careless of how it was disposed of. I had an amazing establishment, and no man in Ireland could creditably lessen his establishment. At that period also Mr. Hamilton did get various bills discounted, that I did not like to put my name upon, by my desire, for which I gave him private I O U's, which I do not see there, but I know he had them. Lord Arran and Lord Mount Morrice at times I joined in securities; but I got Mr. Hamilton to raise money for one of them, and I gave him private securities for a guarantee for the money, but I do not see them here; and there are many other papers in the cause which I wish had been brought, for one might have explained another.

Do you remember whether a *mandamus* was moved for in the court of King's Bench to oblige you to decide this cause?—I recollect nothing of the kind; I do not recollect that any *mandamus* ever was granted. There were prohibitions granted or writs of error, and one of them came to the Lords and was decided with me. With regard to the Redstrand derelict, I can state a fact which I did not know till yesterday. It appears on the report, that Mr. Pineau stated that, in the Redstrand derelict, he paid John Wycherley, salvor, 9*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, whereas it was stated to me yesterday by the King's proctor, that he had requested the Committee to send for the report on that case to Dublin, and that he believed it had arrived. I asked him the purport of that report. He informed me that Mr. Pineau had stated what was not the fact, for that Mr. Wycherley's cause came on to be heard in the year 1815, a year after the time he said he paid him, and that the cause was dismissed, and that it was there admitted that the proceeds were in court. Whether that report made, he says to the Irish Government, has been returned or not I cannot say. That report throws a great deal of light upon that part of the transaction. With regard to the papers that have been shown to me, I only wish to say that there is nothing in any of them which reflects the least dishonour upon my character. It appears that there was money advanced to me by Mr. Hamilton. I give my positive testimony that every thing was replaced by Mr. Hamilton, and that I do not feel myself at all responsible for any thing more after the lapse of time that has passed than the settlement which took place between me and Mr. Hamilton at various times. Not a settlement indeed, for I never settled at all; there never was an account *pro* and *con* between us that I recollect; and it appearing upon the report that Mr. Pineau says himself that he did not know how the case of the Nancy stood without the aid of an accountant, it is rather difficult to call to my memory transactions so excessively remote, and the very names of which have escaped from my recollection for more than twenty years. I have nothing further

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to add than to say, that I feel gratitude to the Committee for their conduct to me; but I say it is the most severe court prosecution that ever existed in this world, to drag a man of seventy-one from his comforts and his family (having retained nothing but my salary) for no crime. I made an application to the Duke of Wellington to increase my salary: the Duke of Wellington, I believe, would be willing to do so, but the law does not permit him; but I had no idea that I was criminal, and I do not so consider myself. I never did a voluntarily dishonourable act since I was born.—Sir Henry Meredyth knows me well, and so did every man of rank in my time, and they all know me incapable of it. Whatever I say I wish to be taken down. As a further evidence I would wish to examine the solicitor-general of Ireland; I would wish to examine him to this: I have rested this case upon saying that I consider it a private and not a public transaction, and that it could not be done with any culpable design. He was one of the Commissioners of Inquiry in 1817; he examined Mr. Pineau, and Mr. Pineau did not mention to him at that period any thing whatever respecting any charge against me. He has known me since he was a young man, and he knows both my reputation and my character, and as this is an impeachment on my character, I think it is only fair that I should be able to put upon record the opinion given of me by respectable people as well as the opinion given of me by Mr. Pineau. I can mention now another circumstance with respect to the Redstrand derelict, which was put into my mind by a nobleman here, and I know how that 200*l.* was applied, or part of it; I recollected it only yesterday. The present Lord Glentworth married a relative of mine; his wife is my niece; his father wished to take steps in the Prerogative Court to set aside that marriage, and they thought it necessary to go to Scotland, and Mr. Hamilton went with them to Scotland, but he had not money, and he asked me and I gave him 125 guineas in gold.

At what time was this?—This was in the year 1809, and Lord Glentworth, being in Scotland, drew upon me for the sum of 200*l.*; when the bill became due I had it not. Some of these papers refer to it, though I cannot say which. I had not the money, and I spoke to Mr. Hamilton for his friend Lord Glentworth, who took upon himself to provide for a child of his afterwards, and Mr. Hamilton did pay that bill, or he got me 200*l.* to pay it, and I paid that bill, and Lord Glentworth afterwards sent me two English bank notes for 100*l.* each, which bank notes I did hand to Mr. Hamilton to make it good, and Lord Glentworth remembers the circumstance. He remembers the drawing of the bill, and he knows that it was not convenient to me to pay it. The marriage was in 1809, but the bill was drawn in 1810. I had an account with the bank, and a very large one on account of Mr. Blacker. Mr. Blacker prevailed upon me to put a great number of bills into the bank of Messrs. Gleadowe for him, which would not be discounted elsewhere, and Sir Thomas Gleadowe, did them to oblige me, and I drew them out for Mr. Blacker, he not dealing with Mr. Blacker, and Mr. Nolan was Mr. Blacker's clerk. I remember that transaction, and that appears upon the face of the books. The money lodged was 200*l.*, the money drawn was 380*l.* odd; those were bills of salesmasters in Dublin, every one of whom broke, and every farthing of which I lost.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. again called in; and Examined.

Daniel Pineau, Esq.

YOU have stated that you wish to give some explanation of the difference between the sum stated in the decree and the sum stated in the bill of costs?—I wish to explain how it should happen that it should be stated here 76*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, instead of the taxed costs which I saw on the last day I had the honour of being before the Committee. I see this 76*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* is stated here to be the costs of the Crown and registrar's fees, and I apprehend that if the bill of costs that I saw the last day here is put down in one sum, and if 29*l.* odd for the registrar's fees is added to it, the two sums will make together 76*l.*

There is a charge of 14*l.* in this bill of costs, is that one of the charges for poundage?—No, the poundage is a separate charge entirely. Upon the money being lodged in court, the registrar, by ancient practice and usage from time immemorial, has been entitled to deduct 5*l.* for the first 100*l.* and 2*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.* after, and that deduction upon 900*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* will make 29*l.* odd.

In the order for the payment to Mr. Bennett as proctor for the owners, it is stated that the salvors have received a sum of 100*l.*, or thereabouts, how has that been paid to them?—That had been paid to them by the marshal of the court, but

if

if that had not been paid to them by the marshal of the court, there would have been lodged with him the 1,095*l.*

There is an order for 200*l.*, and the final decree in their favour is for 450*l.* How was the other 250*l.* paid?—I do not know.

Were you examined before the Commissioners of Inquiry in 1817?—I was.

Did you make any statement of these transactions to them?—I did not; I was not asked. I was only one day examined, and I did not make any statement.

What were you examined about?—As to the fees of the office, and a table of fees, and some general questions respecting the office, but nothing of a particular nature. With respect to the acquiescence in not mentioning this matter before, I would beg leave to say two or three words upon that I was not injured by the payment of the 630*l.* until the 4th of February 1808. It was then for the first time that I became out of pocket in the transaction. There was then an interval between the total abandonment of the court by the judge of only two years and some months, for from August 1810 the judge was not in Ireland, and the letter that I got from the judge on the 1st of September 1810 was dated from London, and it did not state any place of residence of the judge in London, and from the general embarrassed state of the judge's affairs, and from his resisting the *mandamus*, and altogether from his whole conduct, I beg leave to assure this honourable Committee, with great sincerity, that I looked upon it as irrecoverably lost.

Then you were aware of this debt due to you?—I was aware that there was a debt due to me, but I was not aware of the extent of it; I did not think it was so much.

Were you called upon to repay this 600*l.* about the year 1808?—I paid the 630*l.* to John Hawkins in 1808; on the 4th of February 1808, as appears by my receipt; and I have lost by that payment, and by the 200*l.* Latouche's money—I have altogether lost five hundred and odd pounds.

Have your accounts as registrar from the year 1808 been passed, or are they forthcoming in any shape?—They are forthcoming; they have never been audited; it has never been the custom of the court to audit any accounts. There is another circumstance I beg leave to mention, the cause of the Diligence was at that time intermingled with some of the papers; I beg to say that in the cause of the Diligence every shilling that came to my hands as registrar of the Court of Admiralty, was faithfully and duly, honourably and promptly applied; and that out of that cause I did not nor had any opportunity of repaying myself any of that money of the 630*l.*, and that in point of fact I did not get that money in any shape.

Out of what money did you pay to Mr. Hawkins the 630*l.* in or about the year 1811?—I had at that time in the cause of the Nancy about 83*l.* in my hands, and I paid the other part of that money out of my own pocket.

When you were examined before the Commissioners of Inquiry you were desired to make a return to the Board of the several sums of money in your hands to the credit of any of the causes in the court, have you ever made such return?—I have.

Does this claim of yours appear in that return?—No; that return is of money in my hands, that is not of money due to me, but that is the balances that remained in my hands as registrar of the court. There is a petition of Mr. Hawkins to have his cause of the Nancy heard the 30th of September 1806; I submit to the Committee that they ought to put in that with the other papers. [*The witness delivered in the same.*] Since I came to London I have received a letter from the marshal of the Court of Admiralty, and he requests that I will present it to the Committee in order to correct a mis-statement which he says the judge of the Admiralty has made in one of his printed returns respecting the particular cause.

[*The witness was informed that the Committee could not enter into any other cause.*]

Have you any papers relative to the mandamus?—Yes, I have; they are simply an attested copy of the affidavit of John Hawkins, as the ground of the motion for a *mandamus*, and extracts of the rules that I took relating to the *mandamus*,

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from the rule-books of the court of King's Bench, and the original notice signed by Hawkins, given in April 1826, of the intention of applying for that *mandamus*. [*The witness delivered in the same.*]

Did you take those extracts out of the books of the Court of King's Bench?—I did, with the utmost care and attention.

Did you receive that notice?—I received this notice from Mr. Hawkins, dated 18th April 1806. It specifies that a motion would be made grounded upon an affidavit to be filed on the 22d of April 1806. I got this notice that the affidavit was filed for that *mandamus*, and I went to the King's Bench office and I got the attested copy of the affidavit mentioned in this notice, and I took the abstract of the rules myself from the rule-book in the most accurate manner.

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APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

No. 1.—STATEMENT and Deposition of Sir Jonah Barrington, For the Commissioners of Legal Inquiry.

Appendix (A.)
No° 1.
Deposition of
Sir J. Barrington.

1. SIR JONAH BARRINGTON, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland, deposeth and saith, That on the 2d day of June last he received a letter from the Commissioners of Legal Inquiry, dated 26th May, being the first communication made by them to this deponent, either upon the present inquiry or their former inquiry and *Report* made to Parliament as to his court.

2. Saith, that by said letter deponent was requested to inform said Commissioners if he should be able to go over to Ireland to be personally examined, as they were desirous of obtaining some information from him touching said court; and also, that "several circumstances had transpired in the course of the evidence taken before them, which made it personally desirable for deponent to have contradicted or explained;" and requested he would lose no time in replying to them.

3. This deponent saith, that at the time he received said letter he was confined to his room by very severe indisposition, and had not the most remote conception of *what* evidence they had received, or any idea whatsoever of what circumstances said Commissioners alluded to in said letter, or *even* the *nature* thereof.

4. This deponent saith, that he did thereupon communicate to said Commissioners his utter inability, from the state of his health, to undertake a journey to Dublin, and his *total ignorance* of *what* they required him to *contradict* or *explain*; and deponent did (as judge of that court) request said Commissioners to give him some intimation of the *circumstances* on evidence which they so *promptly* required him to contradict or explain.

5. This deponent saith, that said Commissioners declined to give this deponent such information of the nature or subject of such evidence, upon the ground, as deponent believes very *truly*, that such communications would be contrary to the rules and practice of their Board.

6. This deponent saith, that in consequence of such refusal, he remained for more than *seven weeks*, namely, from the 2d day of June till the 22d day of July, *totally ignorant* of the circumstances or evidence so alluded to by said Commissioners; and it was therefore totally impossible for deponent to give them *prompt*, or *any information* whatsoever, on a subject the very nature or object of which he was a total *stranger to*.

7. Deponent further saith, that though his sole surrogate, Sir Henry Meredyth, bart., had been long under a course of *personal examination* before said Commissioners respecting deponent's court, said surrogate did not, nor has he as yet given this deponent *any information whatsoever* as to the *matter*, *nature* or subject of such examination, or any circumstances whatever connected therewith, and this deponent remains down to *this day* profoundly ignorant of same.

8. And deponent saith, that he has discovered that Mr. Daniel Pineau, the registrar of the Court of Admiralty, has made private and *ex parte* returns to the *Lord Lieutenant* of Ireland respecting said court, without the knowledge, privity or approbation of deponent, with the subject-matter, *nature* or *objects* of which the deponent was wholly ignorant, such returns being kept private and totally secret (so far as regards deponent) down to THIS DAY; and any such returns, without the knowledge or approbation of the judge of any high court of justice, this deponent considers a direct *breach* of the *duty* of any *officer*, and a deviation from the jurisdiction of such courts, and the constitutional *rights* and independence of the judges thereof.

9. And deponent saith, that being so unable to procure *any knowledge* or information as to the proceedings respecting ssid court, though materially interested therein (every matter respecting same being kept totally secret from deponent), he did write to Mr. Peel to request his interference with said Commissioners to procure deponent some information as to same, to which letter he received an answer from Mr. Peel, dated 7th July.

10. Deponent saith, that on the 22d day of July he received a letter from the Commissioners, dated 17th July, stating, "that they had relaxed their rule and practice in deponent's case," and enclosed to him a statement *collected* from the evidence *elicited* by them in the course of their examination respecting said court.

11. This deponent saith, that he was surprised at finding that said evidence related chiefly to orders, transactions and other documents of said court, and principally of *more* than

Appendix (A.)

N° 1.
Deposition of
Sir J. Barrington.

twenty years before, and of which deponent, from lapse of time, had lost all immediate recollection. And deponent was still more surprised to find that the same was an entire tissue of either direct, palpable and absolute *falsehoods*, or of false, wilful and malicious misrepresentations and perversions; and not founded on any plaint or charge of any suitor, litigant, or of the Crown, or of the public, but by Mr. Daniel Pineau, registrar of said court, and of alleged payments by HIMSELF *individually* on *deponent's account*, utterly devoid of *all* truth, and on the face of the circumstances themselves totally devoid of all *credit*, as deponent conceives.

12. And deponent saith, that before he enters into the *detailed* refutation or *explanation* required by said Commissioners, he thinks it proper to *depose generally, positively* distinctly and *unequivocally*, that it is *utterly false*, and devoid of *all* truth, that this deponent *did* retain, or *has* retained to his own use, or for his own private purposes, or *at all*, a sum of 682 *l.* or of 200 *l.* or any other sum or sums of money whatsoever, of the proceeds of the "Nancy droit derelict," or the "Red Strand derelict;" such assertion of said Daniel Pineau being altogether *false*. On the contrary, this deponent positively saith he never did retain *one farthing* of same, such deponent
allegation being new *.

* As in original.

13. And this deponent further *distinctly*, *positively* and *unequivocally* saith, that it is totally *false* and *unfounded*, that this deponent did (as in said minute of evidence set forth) admit to said Daniel Pineau, in any conversation, at any time or on any occasion, that this deponent had received and retained the said sum of 682 *l.*, or *any other sum* or *sums*, in the said cause of the Nancy derelict, for his own use; such allegation being a *totally false* and malicious *fabrication*, which this deponent never did before hear of, though upwards of *twenty years* after said cause was finally terminated and out of court, as herein mentioned.

14. And this deponent saith, it is equally *false* and *devoid* of all truth that said Pineau paid a sum of 682 *l.* or any other sum, out of his *own* pocket and at his *own loss*, or on account of *deponent*, to said Hawkins, as in said evidence set forth; such assertion being a *total fabrication*, and which this deponent, to his recollection or belief, never did *hear* of, directly or indirectly, until he received the said minutes of evidence from the Commissioners, on the 22d day of July 1828, although said Pineau alleged that he made such payment above *twenty years* before.

15. And deponent saith, he hath also good and sufficient *reasons* to be certain that any sum or sums in the case of the Nancy derelict, paid by said Pineau (if any) to said Hawkins, had been previously paid over and handed to said Pineau by Mr. Patrick Hamilton, His Majesty's proctor of office; for this deponent saith, that on the occasion *hereafter mentioned*, said Patrick Hamilton informed this deponent that he had obeyed the decree in said cause, and had settled the account and costs in said cause with Mr. Daniel Pineau, in his, said Hamilton's office, in Anglesea-street, in presence of Mr. Whiteway and Mr. Daniel Mitchell, and handed over to him the balance of the proceeds in said cause; and this deponent is the more certain of that fact, because upon the *negociations* hereinafter mentioned, said Hamilton gave to this deponent a report of the several *droit* causes in which he had officiated as King's proctor, for the purpose of handing over same to the English Government to facilitate such negociations; and deponent did give the *same* into the hands of Lord Castlereagh himself, in presence of Mr. Cooke, who had much communication with deponent and Dr. Duignan, as to the Admiralty Court, as after mentioned, and a new organization thereof.

16. And deponent saith, that he had likewise *reason* to believe that said Pineau was not in *pecuniary circumstances* to pay a sum of 682 *l.* or *any considerable* sum out of his *own* pocket and at his own loss, on account of deponent or Hamilton, or of *any other person* whatsoever; and never *claiming* or even *mentioning* same for above *twenty years*, renders such allegation of said Pineau, on the face of same, as deponent conceives, utterly unprecedented and incredible.

17. And this deponent saith, that as further and conclusive evidence that said Pineau himself had no such charge or allegation even in *contemplation* in the year 1811 (being three years after said *pretended* payment to said Hawkins), and *after* this deponent had *finally ceased* to officiate, he the said Pineau did, in the presence of witnesses, *finally* settle *all* accounts between himself, said Pineau, as registrar of said court, and this deponent, in the office of said Pineau, in Stephen's-green. And said settlement of accounts was then and there settled between said Pineau and said Hamilton by this deponent's desire; and said *Pineau* was found on such settlement to be *indebted* to *this deponent*, and did admit said account and debt to deponent, and did actually pay the said balance of accounts to this *deponent's order* at the same time, and did require and did receive a receipt in full of accounts before he paid said balance, which receipt said Pineau now has, or might have, if he chose to preserve same; and this deponent hereunto annexes an affidavit of the person who then and there received said balance, and gave said receipt for same, on this deponent's account; and thereby said Daniel Pineau fully admitted that he was in this *deponent's* debt in the year 1811, and deponent being then in London never had any dealing with said Pineau from that period.

See N° (1), p. 85.

18. And as further corroboration that such charge of payment to said Hawkins out of his *own pocket* is a mere *fabrication*, and a late thought and scheme of said Pineau, this deponent saith, that in February in the year 1817 said Pineau sold and transferred his office of registrar to Mr. John Robinson, (whose father had been deputy-registrar of said court,) for a sum of 900 *l.*, and did, as deponent heard and believes, upon such sale and transfer, hand over *all* the books, records and official documents, accounts and concern of said office, to said

said Robinson, who thereupon entered into and executed the duties of said office until February in the year 1800*, when said Pineau resumed said office, and commenced again to execute the duties of same. But deponent positively saith, that during the *three years* said *Robinson* so *officiated* as register, or said *Pineau* during the time he had retired, never made *any claim* or *demand* upon this deponent, or any species of application as to said cause of the "Nancy," or any thing relating thereto; and deponent annexes a letter of said Robinson's to this deponent.

* So in original.

See N° (7), p. 88.

19. And this deponent saith, that as further proof that such allegation of said Pineau is a *false* and malicious fabrication, and only recently suggested by said Pineau, he, said Pineau, sent to this deponent for the *first time*, about the month of August 1826, a pretended account in the case of the Red Strand derelict droit of the Crown, hereinafter exhibited, requesting from deponent (as a debt of honour, as he called it) a sum of 49*l.* or *thereabouts*, which he then stated he had paid in said cause for deponent *twelve* or *thirteen* years before, being clearly another wilful *fabrication* as hereinafter detailed. But said Pineau did not then, at any time since, save before said Commissioners, as deponent believes, or before, state any such payment to said Hawkins, or for deponent or said Hamilton, as in said minutes of evidence set forth: a copy of said pretended account this deponent has annexed.

See N° (5), p. 86.

20. And this deponent saith, that he could have fully proved a *direct* refutal of said false statements of said Pineau, by his books and other *written documentary evidence*, but that unfortunately, in the year 1812, this deponent lost *irretrievely**, in the city of London, his writing-case, and a box containing very *many* important *papers*, *accounts* and *documents* of deponent's, both of a *public* and *private* nature, and particularly *nearly* all his *accounts*, papers, and most part of his *correspondences*, documents and accounts, respecting the Court of Admiralty, and also many books and *much valuable* property, same being made away with *totally* by a person to whose care he had entrusted same, as by a *bill filed* by this deponent in the Exchequer Court of England against William *Moffat* appears. This deponent therefore saith, that said Moffat being insolvent, deponent did *finally* lose *every paper* and article as aforesaid, and perceiving by said minutes of evidence, of which he *had* no idea or conception *until* so transmitted to him, that the statements of the ORDERS, DECREES, and other proceedings in the causes of the "Nancy" and the "Red Strand Derelicts," mostly being abstracts, only gave this deponent *partial information* in said *causes*, and were *insufficient* to enable this deponent to contradict and *explain* the same as *circumstantially* and *explicitly* as this deponent conceived would be proper, not only to explain facts, but *generally* to DISCREDIT said Pineau.

* So in original.

21. Deponent did therefore apply to said Commissioners by letter, requesting that they would order him to be furnished with such *full* documents, DECREES, and *orders*, and other documents, as were actually records of said court, or in the hands of said Pineau as register, which deponent's distant residence and his health did not admit of his having personal access to, and which deponent requested as *judge* of said court for said purposes, and also requested they would (or order the officer of said court to) furnish deponent as judge thereof, with said certain *returns* or *statements* made *ex parte* to the *Lord Lieutenant* of Ireland by said Pineau, without deponent's *knowledge*, *privity* or *approbation*, or (as he *should* SUPPOSE) without the knowledge, privity or consent of his acting surrogate, Sir Henry Meredyth, but which he supposes have been exhibited to said Commissioners.

22. And this deponent having also received, through the Right honourable William Lamb, the original report made to Parliament on the 3d day of March last by said Pineau, for this deponent's inspection, this deponent perceived some *palpable* frauds and *total* mis-statements on the face of said report, and the *erasures* thereof, and that the proceeds of nearly every droit cause for the fifteen years before were *totally* absorbed; and deponent having discovered *proofs* of the *falsity* of some of said returns, did require copies of the orders, decrees and proceedings in said causes, in order to effectually *discredit* said Pineau *generally*.

23. Deponent saith, that in reply to such application he received a letter from said Commissioners, bearing date the 11*th day of August last*, stating their having *returned* to the *individuals* (not naming whom) from whom they had *received* them the several documents in this deponent's letter mentioned, and in the minutes abstracted, and that they were unable to furnish deponent with *any* of the papers he required, or the copies thereof, save as aforesaid.

24. And this deponent saith, that upon said Commissioners so stating their inability to furnish deponent with such records or documents, he sent over to his acting surrogate, Sir Henry Meredyth, an order to have him furnished with copies of the several records, decrees and orders of said court in the causes, in a list thereof set forth, to enable deponent *more accurately* and *circumstantially* to refute said Pineau. But this deponent was not a little *surprised* at being informed in *reply*, that Sir Henry Meredyth did not conceive he *could* enforce any *such order*, and advised this deponent to *apply* to *Government* for such order,—a measure which deponent conceives would be at once a *fundamental* breach of his *judicial* station, and a *relinquishment* or *transfer* of his judicial *independence* and the *jurisdiction* of his *court*; and on communicating such his opinion to Sir Henry Meredyth, he received from him a letter, written by said Pineau to said *surrogate* (a copy of which is hereunto annexed), and which this deponent conceives has no parallel, as from any registrar to any *Judge*, in the United Kingdoms, and clearly shows the nature of this *deponent's* CASE, and his situation as to the *court*, in rather an *extraordinary* point of view.—*Quære.*

Appendix (A.)

N° 1.
Deposition of
Sir J. Barrington.

Copy of a Letter from Daniel Pineau, esq. to Sir Henry Meredyth, bart.

Sir, Stephen's Green, October 24th, 1828.

I have read over and *considered* Sir Jonah *Barrington's* statements from France, requesting you, as sole surrogate of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty in Ireland, to make an order on *me*, as the registrar of said court, to furnish to said Sir *Jonah Barrington* attested copies in 13 returns, as to the *Nancy* and *Red Strand* and other derelicts and causes.

I am SENSIBLE of the PROPRIETY OF YOUR CONDUCT in DECLINING to make ANY *judicial order thereon*, such being quite needless, when *these* and all *other records* in my custody, as officer of the court, are at all times accessible to the public, as matter of right. I shall therefore readily comply with Sir Jonah Barrington's wishes; but taking into view that I have ALREADY made my RETURNS to PARLIAMENT, and to His Majesty's *Commissioners* of Inquiry, respecting THOSE AFFAIRS, and that these *new* returns, which must be voluminous, and in other forms, will occupy me and my clerks a considerable time in the approaching sessions of the court, I trust that my expectations of being *paid* the *usual* official *fees* as and for certified and attested *copies*, at the ordinary rate of 9*d. for every ninety words*, will not be deemed an unreasonable *stipulation*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Daniel Pineau, Registrar, H. C. A. I.

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25. Deponent saith, that said letter of said Pineau presumes to express, that though Pineau is very SENSIBLE of the propriety of Sir Henry Meredyth's conduct in declining to make *any judicial* order on him, said Pineau, as this *deponent required*, and stating that he would stipulate for a fee of "9*d.*" for every "*ninety words*" of the *records*, *orders* or *documents* which he should furnish to deponent, as judge, from his *own* court; being a virtual *evasion* from furnishing the judge with even the orders or documents of his *own making* in his *own* court, without bribing his own registrar, or paying him fees, of the legality of which this deponent is by no means certain, even to *litigants*, but which no doubt the Commissioners have duly ascertained and reported.

26. But this deponent saith, that if said Pineau furnished the Commissioners with only the documents which they have transmitted to this deponent, he did not lay before them the *most important* documents, and principally the *decree* in the "Nancy," as ordered to be made up by this deponent: and deponent calls the attention of the Commissioners to the palpable and direct falsehood in said Pineau's letter, "that he had *already* made his returns to *Parliament* respecting *these affairs*;" whereas, in fact, said Pineau (as deponent believes) never made *any returns*, or was required to make any return to Parliament, either in the case of the "*Nancy*" or the "*Red Strand Droit*."

27. Deponent saith, that being utterly unable as aforesaid to procure the documents which he so required from any quarter, and being unable also to have any *personal access* to same, he is obliged to collect this his statement and deposition solely from minutes furnished to him by the Commiesioners in their abstract, and from his own memory, refreshed by same and by a few momorandums and letters he has preserved; and therefore any *inaccuracy*, and want of *form* and due *sequence*, must be attributed to inability from the causes aforesaid.

28. This deponent saith, that said Daniel was appointed registrar of the Court of Admiralty in the year 1805, as deponent heard and believes, through his sister (who deponent heard was a governess in the family of the Right honourable James Fitzgerald), and was at that time an attorney of no note, and not a practitioner in or at all acquainted with said court, or the practice or practitioners of same; and droits of admiralty and rights of the Crown, to very *great amounts*, having been occasionally deposited with and lay in the hands of the register, and said Pineau having given *no securities*, and being himself *then* considered by His Majesty's law officers of said court as improper for the *deposits* of very *large* sums, Doctor Duignan did himself represent same to both the *English* and *Irish* Governments, together with several *important changes* and *arrangements* as to that court, all which were taken into consideration, with a view to *assimilate* the *Irish* to the *English court*, so far as their respective situations admitted.

29. And deponent saith, that there being *no receiver* of *droits*, or any *droit fund established* in the Irish Court, it was decided that a *droit fund* should be established, and a regular receiver of His Majesty's *droits* should be *appointed*, on the general arrangement as aforesaid; and that in the *mean time*, Mr. Patrick Hamilton, His Majesty's proctor of office, should act provisionally as receiver of *droits* and the rights of the Crown, under the orders and direction of the judge of said court, and His Majesty's advocate-general, Doctor Patrick Duignan; and it was also agreed, at the suggestion of Sir William Scott (Lord Stowell), that the term "High" Court of Admiralty should be *relinquished*, as inappropriate after the Union; and that the droit fund of Ireland should from time to time be remitted to, and make a part of the droit *fund* of Great Britain, or be otherwise applied by His Majesty's letter, or the order of the court.

30. And this deponent saith, that from circumstances not here either necessary or *proper* to detail, SUCH arrangement did not then or since take effect; the bad consequences of which

which must be obvious to the Commissioners of legal Inquiry, on their investigation of all *droit* cases the last *fifteen* years, which has been *especially* and in *terms* submitted to their *minute* consideration, by order of Parliament.

31. And this deponent saith, that the "Ship Nancy" having been taken as a derelict, and libelled as a droit of His Majesty, the proceeds of such sale were deposited in the hands of said Pineau; but the circumstances of said case, or the amounts of sale or proceeds, this deponent does not recollect, and has *no* documents to be directed by, save said minutes, which are insufficient.

32. Deponent saith, that many motions and orders were made in said cause, but whether the orders are accurately as in said minutes set forth, deponent has no means of stating from his own knowledge; and no inquiry having ever been instituted respecting said cause, until all the parties who could testify as to same were dead, and until after said Pineau was under examination as to his *own conduct*, and balances, as this deponent supposes, or for NINE YEARS after the Commissioners of Inquiry, of whom, as deponent believes, the present solicitor-general and the present advocate-general were two, had investigated the officers, surrogate, and nature of said court, and had made their Parliamentary Report thereon, without either *notifying* to this deponent any suggestion of *error* in him on any occasion, requiring *information* from him, or noticing the judge, save as to his *salary*, *absence*, and *legal authority* to act by his *surrogates* under the "*express words* of his patent," as by said report appears.

33. And deponent saith, that the orders of the Imperial Parliament, (as transmitted to him,) making no reference to any causes more than *fifteen years* back, and that of the "Nancy" having commenced *twenty-four* years back, and being finally decreed and *out of court* more than twenty years, and the registrar having sold his office for 900 *l.* in the year 1817, this deponent had never thought more of said cause, or any incident thereof, until the 22d day of July, when, for the first time, he received the information of same by the said minutes of said Commissioners, 22d July, and which might have remained *unknown* and *unsuspected* by deponent to a ruinous period, or during his life-time,

34. But deponent saith he is, he trusts, enabled fully to explain, partly from his own memory, and partly from letters and memorandums which he has found since he returned to Paris, amongst a great number of irrelevant papers which he was in the habit of investigating for another purpose, (an explanation and refutal not *very* facile for a person of *seventy* in a *distant country*, and of transactions which occurred when in his *forty-eighth* year, and which he never after heard of); and the proper *official documents* of his *own* court he has been unable to procure, which bore on said transactions, and the person's credit who has given false testimony thereupon; a precedent, as this deponent conceives, highly *dangerous* to the *repose* and reputation not only of judicial, but of all public functionaries after long retirement.

35. This deponent saith, that he is unable to state the dates and motions made in said cause of the "Nancy" from his own knowledge, (they being numerous,) more especially as deponent has not been able to procure a copy of the *decree* in said cause, if MADE UP according to this deponent's order. But this deponent saith, he was always in the habit of *writing* his orders *himself*, and handing them to the registrar to *enter* in the *rule-book*, and deponent believes that every order so made were written by himself, and were or ought to have been *entered* in the *rule-book* by said registrar; and if any orders in that or any other cause were *not duly* entered as aforesaid, such omission was neglect of duty, or omitted by the register for his own purposes or objects, the judge never inspecting the rule-books, unless some question arose which rendered same expedient.

36. Deponent saith, that said Daniel Pineau, considering very truly that the custody of all proceeds and lodgments did appertain to the office of register of said court, and that the use of said proceeds formed a part of his profits of office, did decline the arrangement of said Patrick Hamilton's acting as receiver of the King's droits; and His Majesty's advocate being determined that they should not remain in the hands of said Pineau, for the reasons and with a view to the final arrangement of the court as aforesaid, did direct that the proceeds in said cause should be lodged in *bank*, either through said Pineau or said Hamilton.

37. Deponent saith, that three several bankers having been applied to to receive deposits in *causes*, did decline to receive any such deposits, *unless* in the *name* of an individual's account, inasmuch as they might thereby be subject to trouble or inconvenience from conflicting litigants or jurisdictions; and it was thereupon proposed His Majesty's *droits*, (*until* a regular receiver was appointed,) should be lodged in a bank in the name of the judge, to be paid out by his *orders* occasionally to His Majesty's proctor, with the concurrence of the King's advocate-general, &c.

38. And deponent most positively and unequivocally saith, that such lodgments were made by the registrar *publicly*, under *express written orders* of the judge as aforesaid, and entered, or which ought to have been entered on the *rule-book* as aforesaid; and generally in banks where the deponent had no account of his own, when they could be induced to accept same, deponent being desirous to keep same utterly distinct from any monies of his own, to avoid clashing accounts.

39. And deponent saith, that said Pineau, in his *own* evidence before said Commissioners, has *proved* that one bank, viz. Messrs. Latouche & Co., refused to receive a deposit from said Pineau as registrar, *because* this deponent had not individually *opened* an *account* with that house. And deponent positively saith, that if this deponent drew any bill on said house of Latouche & Co. on account of the lodgment which had been so ordered, (but of which this

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deponent has no accurate recollection,) same was drawn by desire of the *law officers* of the Admiralty, and for the purposes of the *Crown proceedings*, and in *no respect* to the amount of one farthing on this deponent's *private account*, or for his *private* or *individual use* or *advantage*; and deponent saith he has no knowledge of said Pineau being "*sent* to" to take up *any* bill, and if he was, it was by said Hamilton, and not by this *deponent*, who at the end of so many years can have no recollection of such circumstances, especially when never informed of same by said Hamilton or Duignan in their life-time.

40. And deponent saith, that such NEGOCIATION with the English Government, as to the arrangement of the Irish Admiralty, was commenced in the year 1805 (or anterior,) and continued to the end of 1807; and in said years it was successively carried on through Mr. Cooke, Lord Westmorland, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Bexley, and *divers other* persons successively in the government and offices, and through the advice of Lord Stowell and Sir Evan Nepean, as by many documents and several letters lately found by deponent, appears in *detail* from His Majesty's ministers both of England and Ireland, and Mr. Pitt; and in consequence of same, deponent was to be rendered independent of *bar* practice, and to receive 2,000*l.* per annum compensation for such sacrifice, and deponent refers to his printed statement (hereto annexed) to authenticate same; and deponent having been admitted to the English bar, did, to his *irretrievable loss*, relinquish for a time his bar practice in *Ireland*, and presented his bag to William Ridgway, one of his surrogates.

See N° (2), p. 86.

Deponent saith, the expected arrangement not having taken place, some, but a considerable *compensation* in money, was ordered to be paid, and was paid to deponent by the *Irish Treasury*; and between the years 1803 and 1810, this deponent was a very great *loser* by said office of judge; and exclusive of his professional losses was MANY THOUSAND pounds out of pocket and of his own proper *money*, and did not acquire or receive *one shilling*, *directly* or *indirectly*, to his *own use* through said office, save the regular salary and *legal fees* of same (the said *compensation* of 750*l.* in 1806), which in deponent's time he rather *diminished* than increased, whilst *other* judges increased theirs even to extortion.

Copy of a Letter from Sir George Shee, Under Secretary of State, to Sir Jonah Barrington.

My dear Barrington,

I am happy to tell you, that a very *satisfactory* letter has gone from hence on *your business*, dated the 29th December.

Ever faithfully your's,

Downing-street, 4th January 1806. *George Shee.*

This letter was succeeded by a considerable sum of money paid to me by the Irish Treasury, *exclusive* of *salary*, as some compensation toward my losses; and much confidential communication ensued till about January 1808, when all terminated by the L. C. —— Deponent saith, that by the kind interference of the Earl of Westmorland, and others of His Majesty's the subject was again discussed in England, and every circumstance, both as to the *court*, the *droits*, and the *registrar*, and the mode of lodgments, were fully laid before the English authorities by deponent and said Hamilton, from which authorities nothing respecting the court was concealed. Mr. Cooke and Lord Oriel (whilst Chancellor of the Exchequer), and Lord Castlereagh whilst in office, and under the recommendations of Lord Westmorland, Lord Stowell, Sir Evan Nepean, Lord Bexley, Lord Pelham, &c. &c.; and when in office, Lord Spencer and Sir George Shee, &c. &c. &c. interested themselves therein for deponent; also Mr. George Ponsonby.

See N° (3), p. 86.

41. And deponent saith, that finding such negociations in England for the new organization of said Court of Admiralty, His Majesty's proctor of office was directed to furnish new returns of the *precise* state of every cause at the *suit* of His Majesty in said court, and said Pineau holding in his hands a balance of the proceeds of said derelict the "Nancy," and the intervenient being an American claimant, it was moved by the King's proctor that same thould be vested in bank, and lodged in government stock in *usum jus habentis*, or certified by said Pineau, which, or order, or for that purpose, was made out and presented to deponent as *judge* for APPROVAL THEREOF, as appears by deponent's order and NOTE to said Pineau of the 2d September 1807; but which order, note and *approval* said Pineau did *not* obey, as deponent believes, or could not conveniently do.

Deponent saith, that said Pineau having refused to lodge or vest said balance, alleging that he *might* be individually responsible to the said American claimant, or rather his proctor, Mr. John Hawkins, and did refuse to vest same without the express guarantee of the judge (in whose name he was to vest same) that he should be secure in such lodgment; and as the time pressed, and it was most *important* to the court that *all* returns *required* should *not* be *delayed*, said Hamilton requested this deponent to give an assurance to that effect to said Pineau, either to vest or certify such investment pursuant to order, but deponent declined to do without the accedence of said advocate-general, Doctor Duignan, who approved of same, and the said note was written by deponent in the *parlour* of said *Doctor Duignan*, in *Henrietta-street*, for the purpose *aforesaid* and NONE OTHER, and being written was handed to said Hamilton; and if sent, was sent by said *Hamilton*, and *not* by this *deponent*, or for any individual object or *purpose* of his *own directly* or *indirectly*, save as aforesaid, and to facilitate the arrangements which was so important to the court, and judge officially.

43. But this deponent believes, said Pineau having received said guarantee from said Hamilton, retained same, and declined and would not OBEY same, and never did vest same, to

to this deponent's knowledge or belief, and of course said guarantee remained a dead letter.

44. And deponent saith, to his recollection he never heard more of said note or order for more than *twenty-one years*, when he was informed by said Commissioners that same had been produced, for the first time, by said Pineau, as a charge against deponent, after having lain *dormant* from the 2d September 1807 to the 22d July 1828, in the hands of said Pineau, though never *acted* on or *used*, or ever intended to be used for any purpose whatsoever, save as aforesaid.

45. And deponent saith, that said Pineau having so declined to vest such balance, said Hamilton did make up a statement and report as directed, and did *therein state* that said Pineau held a *balance* of the proceeds of the "Nancy Derelict" in his hands, which he declined to vest as a contingent droit; of which report this deponent did *himself* hand to the English Government three several copies, and did inform them of the *precise* state of the *court*, and of this deponent's conduct therein, as *herein stated, every part of which* was approved of; and this deponent's salary was doubled, and an engagement made that it should be increased to 2,000*l.* per annum in another year, but which the change of ministry totally prevented.

46. This deponent has stated to the truth, and nothing but the truth, on this false and calumnious allegation of Daniel Pineau.

And this deponent saith, he is perfectly convinced that the Commissioners of legal Inquiry cannot and will not shut their eyes to the palpable conduct of said Pineau, on which deponent will not trouble them on half the observations of which his said evidence is susceptible, so very irreconcileable to every thing but malice, or *worse*.

47. Said Pineau's own statement, that he declined to vest or vouch 200*l.*, and voluntarily paid 680*l.* out of his *own* pocket and loss, requires no comment.

Red Strand Derelict Droit.

48. This deponent saith, that in the year 1810 the arrangements he expected for four years being defeated, he determined to retire from the Admiralty, and be called to the English bar, by which deponent had good reason to expect speedy promotion.

And saith, that in pursuance of such his intention, he appointed surrogates to act during his absence, until he should finally relinquish office in Ireland; and deponent saith, he did communicate such his intention and objects to Sir William Scott (Lord Stowell), who did some time after propose this deponent to be called to the English bar, "*specialia gracia**," which was *unanimously* agreed to by the benchers of Middle Temple. And this deponent saith, he was desirous that previous to his relinquishing his official duties in Ireland, all causes in which the Crown was interested should be finally decided, or so arranged that no difficulties might arise after deponent retired; he did therefore request from His Majesty's proctor a statement of such causes, and the *existing state* thereof; and on such abstract it appeared that a sum of money (the exact amount of which deponent does not now recollect) lay in the hands either of the marshal or register, and *unappropriated*, in the cause of the "Red Strand Derelict, a *droit* of Admiralty." And said Hamilton moved this deponent for an order that a sum of 200*l.* (as deponent believes,) should be lodged in bank to answer the claims of the *Crown* in said *droit* cause. And deponent believes that such order was made accordingly, and that such sum was lodged in bank by said Pineau as registrar, but whether in the name of deponent as Judge, deponent recollects not; but if so, it was in *like manner*, and for *like purpose*, and for them *only*, as in the case of the "Nancy" herein before specially and particularly set forth.

* So in original.

See N° (4), p. 86.

49. And this deponent saith, that an order for such lodgment was made *solely* at the *instance* of the *King's proctor* as aforesaid, and as a *droit* of the *Crown*, by the desire of the *advocate-general*; but this deponent knows not whether said sum of 200*l.* was or was not a part or the entire of the balance of the proceeds of said droit, having been unable to procure copies of the orders or *decrees* made in said cause, and such transaction being so many years distant, and making no impression on deponent. But deponent most *positively* saith, that he never did *retain one shilling* of *same* to his, this deponent's, *private* or *any use*, as most falsely and libellously stated.

50. And this deponent saith, that he is quite ignorant *what* orders or decrees were made in said cause after deponent ceased personally to officiate. But deponent saith, that said Hamilton lived and officiated more than two years after said order of the 10th January 1810, for said lodgment, and nearly two years after said order for said Pine, May 1810, and above one year and half after deponent ceased to act, and resided in London, and frequently corresponded with deponent, but never mentioned said salvors or said cause.

51. Deponent saith, that whatever orders were made in said cause ought to have been entered on the *rule books*; but this deponent is entirely ignorant of same, Doctors Mahaffey, Duignan, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Pineau, and *not* deponent, having the conduct of said cause; this deponent having interfered no further therein, and being ignorant of *any* proceedings ulterior to his departure from Ireland.

52. This deponent saith, he is convinced and satisfied, in his own mind, from the plain and *palpable facts herein stated*, that a gross fraud or a wilful, corrupt and malicious misrepresentation has been made in said cause, both as to the facts and as to deponent, by said Pineau.

53. For deponent saith, that as he best recollects, about or upwards of two years ago,

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deponent received a letter from said Pineau, stating that he, Pineau, had paid to a person of the name of Pyne, who claimed as salvage in said cause, a sum of 40*l.*, and to another salvager 9*l.* or thereabout, on *account* of this *deponent* and of said *lodgment* of 200*l.* in said cause, and as *he* had paid the same so long before as the 8*th* of *July* 1814, to prevent said Pyne *presenting* a *petition* to the Lord Lieutenant, he trusted this deponent would order his agent to reimburse said Pineau said 49*l.*, and his *own fees* as register, and the interest of same.

54. This deponent saith he was very much surprised at the effrontery of said demand, and wishing to come to the bottom of such palpable schemes, he informed said Pineau that he was utterly ignorant of any such transactions; and that as said Hamilton and Doctor Duignan, and Doctor Ninian Mahaffy, were dead, who *only* could be acquainted with such payments, he desired said Pineau would forthwith furnish deponent with true copies of the several *orders, decrees* and *proceedings* in said *cause after* deponent's *departure,* and also *copies* of what he termed memorials and *petitions* to, or order *of the Lord Lieutenant,* which desire of deponent's said Pineau *never did,* nor to *this* day has *obeyed*; and deponent did direct his agent to require Mr. Pineau to transmit to him such memorials, order or other documents, but which he has not done.

55. And deponent did at the same time inform said Pineau, that if any *salvor, suitor,* or intervenient, found themselves aggrieved by the *court,* or any *orders* or *acts thereof,* they should either move the *court* or petition the judge, or appeal, or apply to His Majesty's law officers of *Admiralty,* or proceed by *mandamus* or *prohibition,* or such other modes of proceeding as might be applicable to their case; but that deponent should pay *no attention,* nor did he suppose the Lord Lieutenant would pay *any* attention to any private petitions of the kind in *any cause.* And deponent saith, he for a long time received no reply whatsoever to such order: but about the month of October 1826, deponent received a paper from said Pineau in his own hand-writing (a copy of which is hereunto annexed), wherein he states only in *abstract* the alleged *dates* and sums as if made up by said Pineau himself.

See N° (5), p. 86.

* So in original.

This deponent *, said Mahaffy is dead some years, and never did transmit to this deponent *any* such letter or *any letter* of said *Pineau,* or *any copy* of *such petitions*; nor has this deponent, either from said Mahaffy or said Pineau, or any other person, ever seen any such petition, or any copy of any such petition, or any order of any Lord Lieutenant thereupon, or any copy of any such order.

56. And this deponent saith, that he conceives that the *alleged* SERVICE on him, said Pineau, on the 1st July 1814, and alleged indorsement thereupon, is a *palpable collusion,* and intended to turn the misapplication of the *droits* of the Crown off himself to some other quarter, and the more especially as it is not *pretended* that said payment of 40*l.* in 1814 was made by said Pineau *with* the knowledge or *concurrence* of His Majesty's advocate-general, or of the King's *proctor,* who succeeded said Hamilton, or by any order of Doctor Mahaffy, who succeeded deponent, or with the knowledge of deponent, for *many* years *afterwards.* Nor does it *appear* that *any order* was made to pay John *Wycherly,* or any other salvor, *any* sum, every such payment being palpably collusive, if paid without *authority*; any order of the court in the case of the Crown, not served (as alleged) *for four years* and upwards after it was *pronounced,* and thereupon paid by the register without further *orders* or communication with the proper officers, is on the *face* of it an attempt to defraud or to *calumniate* this deponent, and not a *bonâ fide* transaction of said Pineau.

And deponent saith, it is further to be observed, that the said order of the 29*th of May,* to pay 40*l.* to said Pineau, must have been officially made up by said Pineau HIMSELF, and on himself as REGISTRAR of said *court,* and should have been promptly entered on the *rule-book* and obeyed; and deponent therefore conceives that it is clear and *palpable,* that any *indorsement* on the back of said *order* made by said Pineau of *service* on *himself* on 1st July 1814, (as if previously ignorant of same), was of course fraudulent, and was made for the purpose of giving a false *colouring* to said transaction, or in collusion.

58. And deponent saith, that said Pineau has more recently, namely, about October 1827, written a letter *threatening* this *deponent,* if he did not remit him 60*l.* odd, or thereabout, that deponent would be SORRY, &c.; which letter this deponent has (for the moment) mislaid, but which he will transmit to said Commissioners when found.

59. And deponent most particularly conceives that such *pretended* payment to said Pyne in 1814 is a complete fabrication, or a *collusion* between them; for though said order was made the 29th May 1810, and not demanded till the 1st August 1814, being *four years* and *two months,* yet said Pineau has not pretended to say where said order *lay,* or in *whose custody* or *possession* same was *during that period*; and this deponent saith, that the allegation of said Pineau, that he was not *served* with same till the 1st of July 1814, and that the first step taken by the salvor Pyne was a petition to the Lord Lieutenant, and that said Pineau, on the eighth day after said pretended service, paid the same to said Pyne, without further order to *stop* such *petition* or memorial; and this deponent saith seems to him totally *incredible,* that a salvor who never even produced his *order,* or made any *claims* for his *money* from the *registrar* or *court* or *proctor,* for *four years* and upwards, should afterwards in the *first instance* petition the Lord Lieutenant against a *long absent judge* whom he had no individual or official complaint against, to *compel* payment by *menace* (within eight days) of an order which he had so long *omitted* even to *demand* from the resident *officials,* and as to which he had never, to deponent's *knowledge* or *belief,* moved or petitioned the court. This deponent saith, that if such petition ever existed, he verily believes that such was prepared by said Pineau *himself,* or by his *instructions*; and positively deposeth, that said charge of said Pineau is utterly and unequivocally false as to this *deponent.* And deponent saith, that

that the assertion of said Pineau that said 200 *l.* was the *property* of unpaid salvors, this deponent saith must in its terms and *nature* be false, so far as this deponent is acquainted with the laws and practice of the Court of Admiralty, inasmuch as in this deponent's opinion the Court of Admiralty would not be *justifiable* in decreeing the *entire droits* of Admiralty and rights of the Crown to be the property of *salvors* and *officers* of the court, but by the consent of His Majesty's advocate-general, to whom the protection of all such rights and the due appropriation thereof (during his time) especially belongs; and no such order was made during deponent's time of officiating; nor does this deponent believe Doctor Duignan ever *did* or would make such order in the Red Strand Droit, &c.; therefore said Pineau could have had no foundation for deposing that the balance of any proceeds in said cause fell upon *unpaid salvagers*, save to defame and injure said deponent, who said Pineau does not even *pretend* made any order or *decree* for *any* salvager, save said Pyne, who he *admits was paid*, and as this deponent verily believes, by order of said Hamilton, in his life-time; and deponent is ignorant of any order or decree for any *other* salvager, nor does he, Pineau, even pretend that any application was made to *him* by *any* salvors for near *four* years after deponent *ceased* to *act*; and this deponent conceives that the whole appears an incoherent story, and to which the *plausible* manner of said Pineau only could give any semblance even of *primâ facie* authenticity.

60. And this deponent finally repeats *positively*, and without *equivocation* or *reservation*, that the total and *entire* evidence of said Pineau, as transmitted to this deponent by the Commissioners of legal Inquiry, so far as impeaches or arraigns the conduct of deponent, and his having appropriated *one shilling* of such proceeds, or detained same, is an *entire* and *absolute falsehood*, and as the Commissioners of Inquiry will observe, is alleged to establish the appearance of a *debt* due to HIMSELF INDIVIDUALLY, not to the Crown or to the public, or any individual suitor; and when the Commissioners shall cause his own accounts in the return of the 3d March to be fully audited, they will perceive the true reason and object of said Pineau's statement to them, and as deponent conceives, connected with *another* object which this deponent has reason fully to suspect, but not as yet sufficient grounds to develope.

61. This deponent saith, that he did communicate to the Commissioners his earnest desire, if they judged it necessary, to be examined on interrogatories on *all* these subjects and causes in the most investigating manner, as in all cases in other courts where parties cannot personally attend; and this deponent hereby repeats such his desire, if judged necessary after this refutal and explanation. And deponent saith, he wishes it to be fully known and understood that such his desire is founded on his entire inability to undertake such a journey as going to Dublin; for deponent saith most positively, that during the winter, and until the advance of spring, he is generally confined to his *room* or *house two-thirds* of his time, and that attempting any journey till that season he verily believes would cause the termination of his life very promptly. And deponent saith, he hath now been confined by indisposition to his house above a fortnight, and has only ventured out to depose before the consul-general to the truth of this statement. And deponent saith, that as it was quite impossible for this deponent, or *any* judge of the Admiralty, to appropriate one shilling of any droit or right of the Crown, or in Crown cases, without the knowledge of the King's proctor and officers, and without appearing on a final decree, any aspersion of such a nature as that of said Pineau on this deponent, must also extend to said Mr. Hamilton and Doctor Duignan, who, of course, must in their official capacities have been fully cognizant of, and countenanced and coincided in such misapplication, and of course constituted a conspiracy or collusion of the *judge*, the *advocate-general*, and the *King's proctor*, to defraud the Crown of 130 *l.* in said case; an assertion which nobody could credit, and which said Pineau never durst bring forward until after the *deaths* of those respectable officials, and deponent's absence.

62. And deponent saith, that it is equally incredible, and beyond all rational belief, that said Pineau would or could have paid a sum of 682 *l.* out of his own *private pocket*, and at his *own loss*, for this deponent, or the said Hamilton, in the year 1807, (the legal interest of which would make same amount to more than 1,500 *l.*), and without his *demanding same* from ANYBODY for 21 years, although in the *meantime* he sold his office to said Robinson for 900 *l.*

63. This deponent repeats, that he COURTS *any* INTERROGATORIES the Commissioners may please to put to him in this concern, and considers it his duty to state, that though said Commissioners did not conceive that they could comply with deponent's desire of causing him to be furnished with the written evidence and documents he required, he is perfectly convinced of the integrity, correctness and impartiality of their intentions, and of the zealous exertions of their Board to fulfil its functions with credit to themselves and great service to the country; no person can see and acknowledge the efficiency and good demeanour of that Board more than deponent has done from their first institution, and only regrets so many of their recommendations remain unattended to, and that they could not command what deponent required. This deponent for the present concludes, by repeating his inability to rendering this statement less *diffusive*, or more *formal* and correct; but his usual amanuensis being absent from Paris, he has been obliged to write the whole (nearly) *himself*, and having made no rough draft or fair copy, or any save that now sent, he trusts such want of *precision*, *sequence* and *compactness* will, under the circumstances, be excused.

64. Deponent here begs to observe, that having discovered, as he conceives, on the face of the original return made to Parliament, 3d March last, by said Pineau, palpable mis-

statements, and accounts obviously fabricated, he did propose to state such his observations on *each* item, to said Commissioners, if they thought such useful, and is willing so to do if they deem same useful. However, to prove how little even that statement of said Pineau is to be relied on, he encloses a petition sent to him some years back, mislaid, and only discovered by deponent within these six weeks, by which a most *palpable false statement* appears in said case, and a clear collusion between said Pineau and the marshal. In the original, that account is written on the *erasure* of a *different* account palpably. Many other causes are equally fabricated; and deponent conceives it impossible that cases so entirely palpable have not been fully investigated by said Commissioners. It would therefore be highly improper for deponent to go further into such cases, without the desire of said Commissioners, further than one general observation, that the sums paid to *salvors* and retained in *transitu* in *droit cases* by the officers of the court, in nearly all such cases, for the last fifteen years, appears to be made up EXACTLY to BALANCE the amount of sales; and that for those fifteen years nothing appears to be considered as *droits*, the whole appearing *absorbed* even to pence; and that *all* causes of the year 1811, and from the month of December 1812 to 1814, salvage cases, and all *sales* from the 30th March 1812 to the 9th of April 1814, are (if any) totally omitted in such return.

See N° (6), p. 87.

See N° (6), p. 87.

* So in original.

80*. The returns of the "Royal Fishes" being *pure droits* appears *extraordinary* to deponent; and he believes, if the Commissioners will examine Mr. Rathborne, the chandler, of Dublin, as to a purchase made by him of a *droit* fish, they may elicit some account of the mode in which those matters have been managed. And deponent conceives that the return of February 1823, in the "Roundstone Bay derelict," has *no parallel* in the Court of Admiralty, and a notable subject for investigation.

Id. Ibid.

81. This deponent saith, though that part of the minutes of evidence which relates to this deponent's private pecuniary dealings with Messrs. *Robinson, Richardson* and *Hamilton*, is without any precedent, and could only have for its object to defame and injure this deponent by *inference*, on accounts of more than twenty years; yet, lest deponent should be considered as in any matter, relevant or *irrelevant*, AVOIDING ANY and EVERY species of inquiry, even as if he was a TRADER (which such evidence is adapted for), he chooses to reply fully and unreservedly to such inquiry, and trusts the Commissioners will see and duly appreciate the *palpable object* of offering such evidence.

82. Deponent saith, it is totally *false* that said Hamilton (who this deponent much regarded as a man of great *probity*, both as a *public* officer and as a *private* person,) lost one shilling by or through this deponent, the very contrary being the case. The King's Governments, both of England and Ireland, placing much confidence in said Hamilton, which confidence this deponent believes he fully and invariably merited; and this deponent having on various occasions had occasion to employ said Hamilton (being a notary public) as his man of business, utterly unconnected with the Admiralty Court, and having an unbounded reliance upon his *integrity*, he kept no *account* of his dealings with said Hamilton, but occasionally received accounts from said Hamilton, which were always duly settled; and saith, that in the year 1811 said Hamilton did voluntarily, and without any *request* of deponent's, or his knowing how the account stood, call on Lady Barrington, then residing in Stephen's Green, and did request her to inform deponent that there was a small balance of about 20 *l.* coming to *deponent* on their mutual account, and did hand her said sum, and did write to this deponent to *that* effect; and deponent saith, he never had any pecuniary dealings with said Hamilton after, who died in February 1812, deeply regretted by this deponent. Deponent did not owe him one shilling; such allegation therefore is totally *false*.

This deponent saith, said John Robinson, deputy-registrar of Admiralty, from the time deponent came into office, acted as receiver of various funds of this deponent's own *proper* money, then very considerable, and kept deponent's accounts on many occasions, and was also a notary and a broker, and a zealous, honest, and very warm friend of this deponent's on every occasion when in his power; and deponent believes *utterly* incapable of *misapplying* ANY money, *public* or *private*. And deponent saith, that having been at very great expense during his contest for Dublin city, said Robinson acted most zealously for deponent, and he believes did *advance* money of his *own* on deponent's account, and also on other occasions when deponent happened to be in *England*, all which regularly were settled from time to time; and deponent believes, at the time of the death of said Robinson, he was in advance considerably for deponent; and this deponent did, in consequence thereof, (more than *twenty years ago*,) pay to his representatives a sum of (as deponent believes) *three* hundred and *fifty* pounds. And deponent saith, said Robinson is dead, as deponent believes, between twenty and thirty years, and his eldest son and successor, Mr. John Robinson, (who had purchased said Pineau's office,) many years after his father's death visited deponent in Paris, and dined with him, and NEVER DEMANDED or ALLUDED to ANY PECUNIARY DEMAND upon DEPONENT; on the contrary, he wrote to deponent a letter of a very different description than that of a *creditor*, which deponent annexes, to show the true *complexion* of the evidence on that head.

See N° (7), p. 88.

84. Deponent saith, Mr. Henry Richardson (deputy-marshal of the Admiralty) was also a *notary* and a solicitor, and was in the habit of constantly sending briefs and fees to deponent, and generally had some account with deponent, but solely in such capacity. And deponent saith, he has now no correct recollection of how their account stood when it ceased, save that said Richardson made no application to *deponent* for *any balance* since he ceased to officiate; and it is not true that said Richardson lost 200 *l.* by deponent, to deponent's knowledge or belief, by any discounts or otherwise. And deponent saith, said Richardson

Richardson was a most active and intelligent officer, and as deponent believes, a very honest person; and if deponent is to judge from the returns of said Pineau to Parliament, Mr. Richardson, the marshal whilst *deponent officiated*, did not in general receive one third of what appears to be the receipts of the marshal on that report.

85. And deponent saith, that his employing said Hamilton, Robinson and Richardson, arose naturally from their being his *attached friends*, the officers of his own court, and singularly *correct*, *honest* and *clever* men, and in this deponent's opinion, *incapable* of *any* fraud, either in their *offices* or *private* dealings, or any capacity.

86. And deponent saith, he trusts the Commissioners will clearly perceive the malicious object of calling upon them to *register ex parte* evidence against a judge, founded on insinuation and inference as to his private concerns above twenty years ago, and both *given* and *kept* SECRET from that judicial person whose every thing that is valuable in life would be affected by it.

87. And deponent saith, that the very precarious state of his *health*, his *age*, and a wish to be eased of the responsibility of a surrogate, induced deponent to signify to Mr. Lamb his intention of retirement, which Mr. Lamb did announce, as he wrote to deponent himself, in the following words; viz. "I *distinctly* stated in *Parliament* that your intention to resign proceeded ENTIRELY from YOURSELF, and that it had been formed by *you* on the most HONOURABLE MOTIVES—a compliance with a *sense* of your *public duty*.

"*W^m Lamb.*"

Deponent saith, on receiving the first letter from the Commissioners of Inquiry, he determined to withdraw such his intention of retiring, and to see the end of the *mysterious* information contained in that letter, which clearly indicated some secret attempt to injure deponent, which he determined and will endeavour to explain and develope, to the *utmost* extent of his remaining powers and capacity.

The judge therefore stands his ground, and defies his enemies, this 12th day of January 1829–nine.

(signed) JONAH BARRINGTON, K^t C^l. (seal.)
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland.

Sworn before me, His Britannick Majesty's Consul General in France, at Paris, this 16th day of January 1829.

D. R. Morier, (seal.)
Consul General.

(A true Copy.)

G. Featherston H.
Secretary to the Commissioners of Inquiry.

PAPERS referred to in the preceding Deposition.

N° (1.)

CATHERINE LADY BARRINGTON, the wife of Sir Jonah Barrington, judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, maketh oath and saith, That in the year 1811, after said Sir Jonah had ceased to officiate personally as judge, and was residing in England, he had constant correspondence with his surrogate, Ninian Mahaffy, esquire, and his friends in Ireland, and did desire that his account with Mr. Pineau, the registrar of the said court, should be finally settled and arranged; and that said Pineau should pay every balance due to said Sir Jonah to this deponent on his account.

Deponent saith, that she did accordingly request Mr. Patrick Hamilton, the King's proctor of Admiralty, to have all accounts of said Sir Jonah and said Pineau, as registrar of said court, finally settled, and should require said Pineau to pay over any balance due thereof to deponent's account, according to the order of said Sir Jonah.

Saith, that said Patrick Hamilton did accordingly settle and arrange all accounts with said Pineau; and on said settlement a balance of either 34*l.* or 36*l.* as deponent best recollects, appeared due and owing by said Pineau to said Sir Jonah. This deponent saith she did, in consequence, accompany said Patrick Hamilton to the office of said Pineau, Stephen's-green, where said accounts were finally arranged and settled in deponent's presence by said Pineau with said Hamilton; and said Pineau did then acknowledge that he was indebted to said Sir Jonah Barrington, and did pay to this deponent the said sum of 34*l.* or 36*l.* and said Pineau did require from deponent her receipt for same; and deponent did then and there, at the desire of said Pineau, and with the approbation of said Hamilton, sign and give to Pineau her receipt for said sum, on account of a balance of account due by said Pineau, which said receipt Pineau has, or ought to have, at this day.

Saith said Pineau did not then, or at any other period, intimate to deponent that he had ever paid any sum for said Sir Jonah Barrington, or had any pecuniary command or claim on him of any description, either public or private.

And saith, deponent resided in Stephen's-green, Dublin, for near a year after said receipt, which was well known to said Pineau, and was in constant habits of seeing Mr. Ninian Mahaffy, the surrogate of said court, and said Patrick Hamilton; but neither the said Hamilton, or said Pineau, or any body else, ever intimated to deponent, directly or indirectly,

Appendix (A.)

N° 1.

Papers referred to in Deposition of Sir J. Barrington.

that said Pineau had any claims on said Sir Jonah, or on said Hamilton; as if she had heard of same she would immediately have informed said Sir Jonah, who resided in London, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, until the spring of 1812.

Catherine Barrington. (seal.)

Sworn before me at Paris, this 10th day of November 1828.

D. R. Morier, Consul General. (seal.)

N° (2.)

Extract of a Letter from Alexander Marsden, esq. Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

My dear Sir, Dublin Castle, July 29th, 1805.

YOU do me injustice if you think me negligent or *indifferent* to what would serve you; it certainly would give me satisfaction that you should get 2,000*l.* a year, and you cannot suppose that I have any objection to the increase of the *patronage* of the Lord Lieutenant, or RATHER, in YOUR case, of the KING, in *Ireland.*

You may reckon upon it that I will do what I can to procure a decision *for you,* and you may be certain I shall lose no time in communicating a favourable one.

Your's very truly,

A. Marsden.

N° (3.)

Copy of a Letter from Lord Westmorland to Sir Jonah Barrington.

Dear Sir, London, May 6th, 1806.

I HAVE received your letter, and have conversed with Mr. Cooke upon the subject of it; and I have likewise expressed to him my wish that he should discuss with you different points, particularly relative to the *Admiralty,* and shall be glad if they can be *arranged* to your satisfaction. I will endeavour to find an opportunity of mentioning the business to Lord Spencer. I am your very obedient and faithful servant,

(signed) *Westmorland.*

N° (4.)

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Scott to Sir Jonah Barrington.

Dear Sir Jonah, Friday, January 14th.

I HAVE the satisfaction of informing you that I offered a motion to the bench this day, for calling you to the English bar, and that after some discussion it was *unanimously* agreed to—on which I congratulate you.

I am, Sir Jonah, your's,

Sir Jonah Barrington, &c. &c. *William Scott.*

N° (5.)

The KING AGAINST THE RED STRAND DERELICT.

A LIST of Documents collected by Mr. Pineau, and produced to Mr. Lyons at the request of Sir Jonah Barrington.

12th Jan. 1810. Judge's order, in his own hand-writing, to pay 200*l.* in his, Pineau's, hands, in said cause, into the bank of Sir Thomas Gleadow and Co.

12th Jan. 1810. Said banker's receipt for said sum, paid by Mr. *Pineau,* without deducting either his fees or poundage.

Copy Henry Pyne Masters' petition to the judge for salvage, with Patrick Hamilton's certificate of the 9th *December* 1809, recommending him to the liberal consideration of the court, and the judge's order thereon, 29th *May* 1810, to pay Mr. Pyne Masters 40*l.*; on the BACK of which APPEARS a MEMORANDUM that said petition and order were not delivered to Mr. Pineau until the 1st July 1814; and also a copy of Mr. Pineau's letter to Mr. Mahaffy, then acting surrogate for the judge, dated the 5th July 1814, whereby it appears that Mr. Pineau furnished Mr. Mahaffy, for the judge, with a copy of said *petition.*

1st July 1814. Judge's order of 29 May 1810, to pay Masters 40*l.* only delivered to Mr. P.

8th July 1814. Henry Pyne Masters' receipt for the 40*l.*

John Wycherly, salvager's receipt for 9*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Memorial of Henry Pyne Masters to the *Lord Lieutenant*; the delivery of which to His Excellency stopt by Mr. Pineau.

Memorial of John Wycherly, ditto, stopt by Mr. Pineau.

Memorial of Mathew Wholton, ditto, stopt by Mr. Pineau.

Mr. Meare's three letters to Mr. Pineau, &c.

John Wycherly's letters.

D. Pineau.

N° (6.)

To Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland.

The humble Memorial of James M'Guinan, chief constable of Donegal town;

Most humbly Sheweth,

THAT the warrant of Robert *Simpson*, marshal of your honourable court, was directed to your memorialist, bearing date the *1st day of April* 1819, to seize and take charge of the sloop "*Laurel*, of *Belfast*," then lying in our port, to answer John Griffith, John Linn and William Griffith, mariners, in an action for the sum of 85*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.*, due to them for seamen's wages and kettle-money.

That in obedience of said warrant, your said memorialist did seize and take into custody the said sloop, and had her until the 31st day of October 1820, at which time memorialist received the said marshal's order to *deliver* up said *sloop* to a Mr. WALLACE.

That your memorialist did day and night watch and take care of said sloop for the space of 576 days and nights, at 1*s.* 8*d.* per day, amounts to 48*l.*, and that memorialist never received any *remuneration* for the above amount.

Therefore memorialist humbly hopes your lordship, in your great goodness, will take memorialist's distressing case into consideration, and order that memorialist may be remunerated for his trouble, loss of time, &c.; and that this memorial may be answered to the *Rev. Abraham Hamilton, Rector of Donegal*; and as in duty bound memorialist will pray.

August 29th, 1822. (signed) *James M'Guinan.*

OBSERVATION.

Extract from Return to *Parliament* 3d March 1828, by Daniel Pineau, Registrar of Admiralty Court, written in his own hand on an *erasure.*

Griffith and others v. *The Laurel.*

1819:
November 8.—Amount of sale - - - - - - - - £. 70 – –

Application of Proceeds:

To Poundage to Pineau - - - - - -	£.	3	10 –
To Marshal - - - - - - - - -		24	13 6½
To Proctor, Seamen, D. Pineau - - - -		44	16 5½
Contradicted by - - - - - - -	£.	70	– net.

(Extract.)—*M'Guinion's Petition* to *Judge.*

From April 1, to 1820, October 31.	Warrant, and immediate service for seamen's *wages* and *kettle-money*, for a sum of - - - - -	£.	85	13 6½
	Detained 576 days, and this day delivered up without sale to Mr. Wallace, &c. &c. See petition annexed.			

☞ The Commissioners will observe on these documents a *clear* deception:—Mr. Pineau sold his office *February* 1817, and resumed its duties February 1820.

Note—*Mr. Pineau's return* to *Parliament* of the *Laurel*, brings the *sale* and APPLICATION IN 1819; viz. during Mr. ROBINSON'S time; whereas, in FACT, it was in 1820, *eight months after* his resuming his office.

1820.—Wilson *v.* The Haabet - - - - - Proceeds - - £. 110 – –
Returned by Mr. Pineau (NINTH YEAR) not yet adjudicated on - - - - - - - - - - 21 18 5
1825.—*The King* against Beams of Timber, &c. derelict:
Pineau's return; viz. - - - - - - - - 1,855 – 2
A BALANCE *due* to the OWNERS in 1829, four years, &c. &c. 587 – 2
1826.—Vessel and cargo derelict, brought into Cove - - - - *No* proceeds.

1824:
Feb.—A Royal Fish, near *five years* since:—Some of items of application of - - - - - - - - - - £. 481 14 10
A few of the items:

Cash paid by Pineau for bringing the whale to Dublin -		100	– –
Intervenient's proctor, (who) - - - - - -		15	– –
Registrar's poundage - - - - - }	£. 39 10 6	14	10 6
Ditto fees to registrar, &c. - - - - }		25	– –
Examining witnesses as to the whale - - - -		40	19 –
Cash due to balance - - - - - - -		178	13 7
not YET *adjudicated*—near *five years.*			
To the *Crown*, as *Droit* - - - - - -		—	

Appendix (A.)

N° 1.
Papers referred to in Deposition of Sir J. Barrington.

1822.—North *Bobkin* and South *Bobkin, derelicts*:—

Mr. Pineau returns 300 labourers and 300 salvors (600) "as by private *returns*, BLANK dates, to the *Lord Lieutenant*." Qy.

Observations.

The judge has only mentioned those parts of the registrar's return to Parliament as samples of what he conceives a full audit of each case would prove TWO-THIRDS of the whole of the returns to be; but that not being the judge's business, he only mentions those to show the complexion of the case; but having the original return, he cannot be aware if it exactly corresponds with that which Mr. Pineau, in his letter to Sir Henry Meredyth, states he furnished the Commissioners with. But the judge conceives he has just reason to complain at being unable to procure any copies or abstracts of the returns made by Pineau to the Lord Lieutenant, save by his own statement in the Bomkin derelict, that he *did* make RETURNS of 600 labourers and salvors.

N° (7.)

My dear Sir Jonah, London, 25th Nov.

I WOULD earlier have acknowledged your attention to me in Paris, but that I was most unfortunately detained in Calais for near a fortnight, where, to tell the truth, I could do nothing but watch the weathercock and curse the wind. Your health and spirits, I am glad to find, are not at all impaired by your *absence* from Ireland; and as you once gave us a *jubilee* on your reaching *fifty*, I hope we may partake of another when you arrive at the age of *His Majesty*, which may satisfy any reasonable man.

It was unfortunate I missed seeing you previous to my leaving Paris, *as* you might possibly have had some *commission* for me in *Dublin*, which I would have been very *happy* to have *dispatched*.

To Lady Barrington pray present my best acknowledgments for her kindness and good nature.

I shall only say of Miss Barrington, that by a peculiar and rare felicity, she seems to have preserved every thing of her national character that is desirable, whilst at the same time she has exchanged its blemishes for all the information and polish that England or France could bestow, without the reserve of the one or the art of the other. She has Irish good nature and affection, and a certain arch simplicity that one immediately recognizes as belonging to us, and almost only to us. It certainly is a great day for Ireland, as our common people say, to see one of the prettiest and most interesting girls in Paris, our countrywoman. I sincerely hope her future happiness may be confided to the care of some one capable of appreciating his good fortune.

Again I repeat I shall be very happy to *attend to any of your affairs here*. I hope you will *soon* make *trial of my abilities*.

Believe me most faithfully and affectionately your's,

J. Robinson.

My address is, St. Andrew's.

(A true copy.)

G. Feetherston H.
Secretary to the Com[rs] of Inquiry.

No. 2.—Letter from Sir Jonah Barrington to Chairman of Select Committee.

N° 2.
Sir J. Barrington's Letter to the Chairman.

Sir, 22d May 1829.

THE cursory manner in which I had yesterday of examining the thirteen papers showed to me, rendered it totally impossible for any human memory to recollect the circumstance of after twenty-five years, many of them I had never seen before; all of those are endorsed in terms I never saw before, and the whole form a mass of mingled circumstances and accounts, several of which have recurred to my recollection, some not at all.

The first deposition I made was before I had seen the Report, and as I am still ignorant of the evidence before the Select Committee, and have not had any deliberate opportunity of collecting and considering those documents, I was and am utterly unable to give that full and accurate explanation which a modern case would demand.

The point whereon I cannot be mistaken are the causes, and my desire to have a droit fund formed, and my expectations that if such could be formed I should receive considerable compensation out of it.

My constant communications with Dr. Duignan, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Cooke upon that point, and the impossibility of establishing any fund as the court stood and stands in Ireland.

That

Appendix (A.)

N° 2.

Sir J. Barrington's Letter to the Chairman.

That I had for thirteen years very extensive pecuniary transactions with Mr. Hamilton, and that I never kept any accounts, or had any settlement with him, that I have the slightest recollection of.

That Mr. Hamilton received and frequently had in his hands during those thirteen years large sums of my money, and laid out much money for me, both on two elections and some purchases I made; but the endorsements on the back of the documents I never saw till yesterday, nor did I conceive that he had mixed our dealings, and credited me in the way those endorsements describe, or what he calls in part a private dealing.

In fact, the whole was so far a private dealing, that whatever monies he advanced for me or on my account were all from time to time in various sums and ways as I stated and otherwise, not one shilling being due by me to him on any accounts, public or private, when I ceased to act; on the contrary, he acted for me on the day of his death, and after my departure actually paid to Lady Barrington a small balance which he said was due to me, but of which I had no idea or knowledge whatever.

I cannot repeat too often or too strongly that no money of his as an officer of the court remained in my hands, or has been retained by me; and that I always did and do consider that all my dealings with Mr. Hamilton were of an individual nature, and that whatever sums he was at any time in advance by him to me was of a private dealing, as with any other person.

I find that some of the bills produced yesterday were drawn from London, and were paid in different ways in Dublin; two of them I remember well.

I also recollect Mr. Hitchcock being employed by me, and finding a purchaser for a lodge I had near Dublin, and handing the money by my direction, in my absence, to Mr. Hamilton.

The sum of money I received through Lord Spencer also went into his hands; and there are witnesses in Ireland, particularly Mr. H. D. Grady, who can prove much of my dealings as above. I am sure I have some old memorandums and books in Paris which might throw light on these remote transactions, but which, as these documents never in any degree recur to my recollection, I did not think of selecting, no such being alluded to in the Report as shown to me till yesterday; I was taken totally by surprise, and could not be expected promptly to recollect matters which had never before been stated to me. I learned also yesterday that Mr. Whiteway, on coming into possession of Mr. Hamilton's papers, burned a large proportion of them, and those produced were generally accounts. It is impossible for me to say how the accounts stood at any period between us, which certainly had continued very many years, and more especially as I do not see any letters from me to him from England, which were very frequent when I was there, and he transacted all my pecuniary concerns, as I acted during my protracted absence both before and after the epocha mentioned.

As nobody complained of me, save Mr. Pineau, and that as of a personal debt to himself, and as Mr. Hamilton, I can prove, voluntarily stated a balance in my favour in 1811, and in my absence and without my desire given in the amounts, and to the last day of his life acted for me in Ireland, I cannot help thinking the case the most severe, and to me injurious, that ever occurred to any body, without my knowing the evidence against me orally, or inspecting the documents or examining all the witnesses. I could produce on cross-examining that against and for no ulterum purpose that I can conceive, but with a view to starve and stigmatize me, whose long and ardent services have been so very frequently and liberally eulogised from the very highest authorities.

My health can no longer bear continued agitation; I have already suffered half a dozen deaths, and shall certainly retire. Had I been on trial for a simple assault, or a calumny on any body, I should have had all legal advantages, both as to witnesses or faults, which the constitution of a close committee deprives me of; and the Commissioners of Inquiry in Dublin being also secret, I have never yet (and I am a year already under trial) had any open opportunity as in a court of justice.

I request you will have the goodness to state these further observations to the Committee, who I am confident must perceive the extreme embarrassment which this mode of proceeding necessarily imposes on me.

I have the honour to be, your faithful and humble servant,

Jonah Barrington.

Right Honourable W. W. Wynn, House of Commons.

Appendix (B.)

N° 1.
Letter to Sir J. Barrington, on the Droits, &c.

Appendix (B.)

N° 1.—LETTER to Sir J. B. on the subject of the Droits, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Deposited with the Registrar in the case of the *Nancy*, net sum	995	13	4
In the *Diligence*, lodged with him, net sum	1,000	–	–
£.	1,995	13	4

Disbursed:

£.	s.	d.	
482	18	10	Mr. Hamilton.
200	–	–	To Mr. Bennett, salvors commissioner in the case of the Nancy, in part payment to the salvors.
200	–	–	To the judge's order, deposited in Latouche's bank.
630	–	–	To Mr. Hawkins, the owner's proctor in the cause of the Nancy.
54	17	6	Registrar's poundage in both causes.
£. 1,567	16	4	

	£.	s.	d.
	1,995	13	4
	1,567	16	4
£.	427	17	– in Registrar's hands.

To pay:	£.	s.	d.
Salvor's debt and costs in the cause of the Diligence	374	11	10
King's proctor's costs	25	–	–
To owners, the claimants	574	4	4
	973	16	2
In Registrar's hands	427	17	–
Deficiency	545	13	2
	13	9	4
Total deficiency £.	559	2	6

The £. 482. 18. 10. was disposed of as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Sir J. B.	300	–	–
Balance due to salvors decree in the cause of the Nancy, for their debt and costs	150	–	–
Crown costs	46	8	2
	496	8	2
Sum received	482	18	10
Balance due P. H. of the salvors debt, costs, &c. of the Crown costs in the cause of the Nancy £.	13	9	4

	£.	s.	d.
Sir J. B. has to pay interest on 300 *l.* from 1st January 1806 until 2d November 1807—1 year 10 months	33	–	–
Interest on 200 *l.* from 12th May 1806 to 2d November 1807—1 year, 5 months and 21 days	17	13	9
	50	13	9
Principal sums, 300 *l.* and 200 *l.*	500	–	–
Total Sir Jonah B. has to pay £.	550	13	9

(Private.)

My dear Sir,

Mr. Pineau said you wished for a statement for him; however, I send you a more satisfactory statement than he could, in order to regulate you; and I send it to you as part of this transaction is of a private nature. I shall see you to-morrow in court.

Anglesea Street,
7th November 1808.

Ever, dear sir, truly yours,
P. Hamilton.

Memorandum made by me, 13 January 1809.

Sir Jonah has in his hands, of mine and my client's money in this cause, 399 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.*; 99 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* belongs to me, besides my private costs against my clients, amounting to 40 *l.*

Appendix (B.)

N° 2.—Draft for £. 100 on P. Hamilton.

N° 2. Draft for £. 100 on Mr. P. Hamilton.

London, the 11th April 1806, for £. 100 Irish.

At thirty-one days date, pay this my first of exchange to the order of Messrs. Bell & Higginson, one hundred pounds value of them, which place to account as per advice.

To Patrick Hamilton, esquire,
Dublin, Anglesea-street.

Jonah Barrington.

Pay to William Borrowes, esq. or order, value on account.

Bell & Higginson.

This bill paid me by Sir J. B.'s draft on Latouche.

12 May 1806. *Wm. Borrowes.*

N° 3.—DRAFT for £. 305 on Mr. P. Hamilton.

N° 3. Draft for £. 300 on Mr. P. Hamilton.

£. 305 - -

Thirty-one days after sight pay to my order three hundred and five pounds sterling, value received, which place to my account.

1st November 1805.

Patrick Hamilton, esquire, &c.
Anglesea-street.

J. Barrington.

Observation.—Of this bill I received by the Custom-house solicitor 300 *l.*; 5 *l.* is still due me.

N° 4.—Sir J. Barrington's I. O. U. to Mr. Hamilton.

N° 4. Sir J. Barrington's I.O.U. to Mr P. Hamilton.

I. O. U. Patrick Hamilton, esquire, £. 300. 9. 2.

23d December 1805. *Jonah Barrington.*

N° 5.—Sir J. Barrington to Mr. Hamilton.

N° 5. Sir J. Barrington's Letter to Mr. P. Hamilton.

Dear Sir,

I AM concerned you are not well. I am shut up from half after nine to five every day at the exhibiting room; the moment I can call I will.

The order made on you is by Pineau; you are not intended to attend you till I explain it to you.

The other affair I shall settle forthwith, and Mr. Hitchcock is preparing the other affair for your satisfaction.

Yours,
J. Barrington.

Tuesday.

Patrick Hamilton, esq. Anglesea-street.

Observations:—In the different droit causes Sir Jonah got between 500 *l.* to 600 *l.* in his hands, a part of the sum through my hands as King's proctor; although he did not give me the money to replace what he had got from me, yet, on the application of the claimants, he made an order on me to bring in the money; being served with it, I wrote to him, expostulated with him on this extraordinary conduct. The within letter is his answer.

The within letter was after I executed the assignment from Meade to me of his country-house in Baolerstown; in it he says the papers for my satisfaction are preparing.

13th January 1809. These observations made.—*P. H.*

Appendix (B.)

N° 6.—Sir Thomas Leighton's Claim.

N° 6. Sir T. Leighton's Claim.

Dear Hamilton,

I ALREADY told you not to give yourself any uneasiness about Mr. Thomas Leighton. I have settled with Mr. Shee for Mr. B.; bill at ninety-one days, and no proceedings have been taken as to you.

As to Mr. F. you know that a latitat sent this day can be proceeded on no more this term; so don't be uneasy at all.

P. Hamilton, esq. &c. &c. *J. B.*

Observation:—This letter on account of a 300*l.* bill he got me to accept for him, put into Shaw's bank, still outstanding; what the ostensible purpose he got the bill for was to replace the droit money; he, however, applied it to another purpose.

13th January 1809. This observation made.

N° 7.—Mr. Hamilton's Account with Sir Jonah Barrington.

N° 7. Mr. P. Hamilton's Account with Sir J. Barrington.

AN ACCOUNT furnished by P. Hamilton, Procurator-General, assumed to His Majesty, of the Monies advanced by the Registrar:

1805:	£.	s.	d.
23d Dec. Advanced to Mr. Hamilton	482	18	10
12th May. The judge ordered 200*l.* out of court, but I am not accountable for this sum, but the registrar has reported debentures in his possession for same	200	–	–
Interest on the above sum of 482*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* from 1st January 1806 to 2d November 1807	53	3	11
Interest on said sum of 200*l.* from 12th May 1806 to 2d November 1807	17	13	9
	753	16	6
To be paid out of said sum:			
Taxed costs to the King's proctor in the case of the Nancy £.46 8 2			
Balance of salvors decree in the case of the Nancy 150 – –			
	196	8	2
	557	8	4
Deduct from this, error in the foregoing interest	10	6	10
	547	1	6
Sum already in registrar's hands	427	17	–
£.	974	18	6

This sum to be appropriated as follows:	£.	s.	d.
To pay my debt and costs in the case of the Diligence and cargo, as appears by sentences	374	11	–
To pay King's proctor's costs in same cause, as appears by sentence	25	–	–
To pay owners the balance of the proceeds	574	4	4
	963	15	4
Remaining in the hands of the registrar to Mr. Hamilton's credit, it appearing he was charged interest for money which belonged to him and his clients	11	3	2
£.	974	18	6

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Jonah Barrington is pay, per his I. O., dated 23d Dec. 1805	300	9	2
Interest on said sum from 1st January 1806 to 2d November 1807, one year and ten months	33	–	–
More advanced by the registrar by his order, which I have nothing to do with	200	–	–
Interest on said sum from 12th May 1806 to 2d November 1807, one year, five months and twenty-one days	17	13	9
£.	551	2	11

N° 8.—Draft for £.200 upon Mr. Hamilton.

N° 8.
Draft for £. 200, on Mr. P. Hamilton.

For £.200 Irish.

London, 21st Nov. 1825.

At twenty-one days sight pay this my first of exchange to the order of Messrs. Bell and Higginson two hundred pounds, value of the same, which place to account.

To Patrick Hamilton, Esq.
Anglesea-street, Dublin.

Jonah Barrington.

Pay to the order of Mark M'Mahon, Esq., value of Messrs. Benjamin Tayle & Co.

London, 21st Nov. 1805. *Bell & Higginson.*

N° 11.—Sir Jonah Barrington to Mr. P. Hamilton, promising Indemnity for executing Assignment.

N° 11.
Sir J. Barrington's Letter to Mr. P. Hamilton.

Dear Sir,

I really feel extremely hurt at being under the necessity of applying to you again about this business, or soliciting any compliments; but before I involve myself in an equity cause, I beg to know your final determination. You took the place as my trustee and assigned it to me, and then executed the assignment of Meade, but in error Mr. Hitchcock's clerk erased your name. I suppose your object arises from a mistaken idea of risk. I shall give you a bond of indemnity, which being done, a trustee is bound to execute.

I really ought to apologize for having at all troubled you on this business, which nothing but a reliance on our intimacy could have induced me to do.

You mentioned to Mr. Hitchcock that your friends advised you not; I believe you have not met many friends, since you carried the wand, more useful or sincere than myself.

Mr. Hitchcock carries this, and I beg your answer.

Your's truly, *J. Barrington.*

N° 13.—Messrs. Witcherly and Whitton to Mr. Whitways.

N° 13.
Letter from Messrs. Witcherly & Whitton to Mr. Whitways.

Sir, Clonakilty, June 14th 1822.

The Statement of the claim concerning derelict wreck at the Redstrand, in the county of Cork, in the year 1810, given to you by Matthew Whitton, in the house of Mr. Richard Deary of Clonakilty, and in presence of Mr. Henry Galway, please to produce it and give it up to Wm. Massey, esq., surveyor of Dunleary, whenever he may please to call on it; and by so doing you will oblige,

Your obedient and humble servant,

John Witcherly and
his
Matthew ⋈ Whitton.
mark.

To Mr. Whitways, Proctor in the Admiralty Court, Dublin.

N° 14.—Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant.

N° 14.
Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant.

TO His Excellency Charles Chetwynd, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble and joint Memorial of John Witcherly, Revenue Officer of Clonakilty, district of Kinsale, and Matthew Whelton, of Dunown,

Showeth;

THAT Whelton descried a derelict wreck on the high sea, and by great stratagem and exertions brought it safe to the Redstrand, near Clonakilty, year 1810:

That Witcherly was called off by his surveyor to protect said wreck, and discharged the duty of an able assistant from May until the latter of December following. Witcherly incurred a heavy expense of 59*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* during that service:

That the derelict wreck (having been claimed by the lord of the manor), the revenue would not give it up; then a law-suit commenced, yet ended in favour of his Majesty George the Third, at the Admiralty courts in Dublin:

That afterwards two agents, named Blakier and Richardson, were ordered from Dublin to dispose of said wreck, who accordingly done so to their satisfaction. Witcherly had an interview with said gentleman, who returned him thanks for his good conduct, and punctually promised to pay Witcherly next day; but, melancholy to relate by Witcherly, those two gentlemen eloped from Clonakilty in the night, and left Memorialists in a sad state, after incurring very heavy expenses night and day successively during such a period:

Appendix (B.)

N° 14.
Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant.

That Memorialists had to go up to Dublin and make affidavit, which was admitted by the court before Sir Jonah Barrington, judge of His Majesty's court of Admiralty :

	£.	s.	d.
Witcherly's debt admitted - - - - - - - - - -	59	18	–
Expenses going up to Dublin on the same account, and admitted by the court, for Witcherly's going to Dublin five times, 15*l.* each time - -	75	–	–
	134	18	–
Cash received by Witcherly in Dublin from Mr. Penole on account -	8	7	9
Balance due - - - £.	126	11	3
Whelton's claim, admitted same time - - - - - -	50	–	–
Cash received on account by Whelton - - - - - -	1	10	–

Memorialists most humbly beg leave to acquaint your Excellency, that their claims being admitted, they were promised payment by Mr. Penole in Dublin, in July 1815; yet circumstances delayed the payment :

That memorialists were compelled to leave Dublin, Witcherly's leave of absence having been expired, and want of money to defray expenses ; then compelled to make application to the then Lord Lieutenant (Lord Whitworth), who ordered his secretary, Thomas Gregory, esq., to grant the request, and whatever time memorialists could come to Dublin again, to render them services :

Memorialists most humbly beg leave to say, that Sir J. Barrington eloped to England, and left poor memorialists to deplore for his speedy and unexpected flight, and their want of money or friends to recover their just rights :

Memorialists have been recommended by all the gentlemen of respectability in this town and its vicinity to acquaint your Excellency ; and that from your Excellency's highly characteristic humility and clemency would order your memorialist's redress, by putting Sir Jonah Barrington under stoppages, which has been frequently done heretofore to relieve the distresses of lawful creditors and honourable debts ; memorialists therefore most humbly pray that your Excellency will take pity upon them, and order that they will be redressed.

Memorialists in duty bound, will ever pray for your Excellency's long life, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we know John Witcherly, revenue boatman of Clonakilty (district of Kinsale), to be an able and meritorious assistant in His Majesty's service.

Given under our hands this day of April 1821.

Richard Townsend.
John Enir.

N° 15.
Intervenients in the case of the Redstrand.

N° 15.—Intervenients in the Case of the Redstrand.

Admiralty.

Our Sovereign Lord the King in His Office of Admiralty, *against* a Vessel and Cargo found derelict at Sea by Benjamin Hooper, Timothy Feehane and Jeremiah Reilly, and their respective boats crews, and several others, and brought on the Redstrand, in the County of Cork.

Said Benjamin Hooper, Timothy Feehane and Jeremiah Reilly, for and on behalf of themselves and their respective Boats Intervenients, *against* same.

Present and truly interpreted to said Hooper, Feehane and Reilly, by

Sam. Skinner.

We, Benjamin Hooper, Timothy Feehane and Jeremiah Reilly, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint Robert Ackland Whiteway, gent. our proctor, to appear for us in this cause ; and further, to do all necessary acts therein on our behalf.

Dated this 3d dayApril 1822.

Benjamin Hooper.

his
Tim. ⋈ *Feehane.*
mark.

his
Jeremiah ⋈ *Reilly.*
mark.

Appendix (B.)

N° 16.

Bill of Costs in the case of the Nancy.

N° 16.—Bill of Costs in the Case of the Nancy.

Admiralty, 24th January 1805.

Our Sovereign Lord the King in His High Court of Admiralty, *against* the Brig or Vessel claimed as the Nancy, and Cargo found derelict at Sea. The Vessel and Cargo in this cause having been found derelict at Sea.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
			Draft affidavit of R. A. Bennett, esq. stating said vessel being found derelict at sea		5	
	2	6	Fair copy for swearing		5	
	1		Fee and act said affidavit exhibited		4	4
	1	6	Paid exhibiting same		1	6
			Stamp on affidavit, and swearing		3	3
			Admiralty warrant under seal	2	5	6
			Stamp-duty and parchment		8	6
	6	8	Attendance on the marshal for his deputation		6	8
	6	8	Draft and fair copy instructions, very long and particular, to the officer executing said warrant		13	4
			The officer having been impeded in the execution of the said warrant:			
	13	4	Draft case on behalf of His Majesty, for the advice and directions of the prime serjeant		13	4
	10		Fair copy thereof		10	
2	5	6	Paid the prime serjeant his fee	2	5	6
	6	8	Attendance on him with case and fee		6	8
	13	4	Like attendance on him for his opinion, and consulting him, when he advised me to enclose a copy of his opinion to the collector at Feathard, and to caution him against further impeding the process of the court		13	4
	6	8	Copy said opinion for service on said collector		6	8
	5		Draft cautionary notice to accompany same		5	
	2	6	Fair copy thereof		2	6
1	2	9	Paid service thereof on the collector at Feathard	1	2	9
			Being further advised to make an application to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue, and submit the conduct of said collector to their consideration, with copies of the prime serjeant's and King's advocate's opinion:			
	6	8	Copy opinion of the prime serjeant for the Commissioners		6	8
	6	8	Like of the King's advocate		6	8
	5		Writing letter to the Commissioners inclosing said documents, and requesting they would direct the collector of Feathard to desist from further interference, save as to the King's duties		5	
			4th February.—Having received a letter in reply from the Commissioner's secretary, stating that a case had been stated on their behalf, for the opinion of the attorney-general, and inclosing me a copy of his opinion, and also a copy of Mr. Boyd the surveyor of Feathard's report:			
	13	4	Draft and fair copy case and consequence thereof, to be laid before the prime serjeant for his instructions		13	4
	2	6	Copy my letter to the Board to accompany same		2	6
	2	6	Like of the Board's answer		2	6
	5		Like of the attorney-general's opinion		5	
	5		Like of the surveyor's report		5	
			Being advised by the surveyor of Feathard, that all obstruction on their part was withdrawn.			
			Affidavit, execution and warrant		5	
			Swearing, and stamp		3	3
	1		Fee, and act warrant returned		4	4
	3		Paid appearance		3	
	1		Fee, and act monition to proceed to adjudication decreed		4	4
	13	4	Draft and fair copy monition to proceed to adjudication		13	4
			Fiat to register to issue same		3	4

(*continued*)

Appendix (B.)

N° 16.

Bill of Costs in the case of the Nancy.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
			Paid stamp-duty and parchment		8	6
			Extracting same		3	4
			Paid sealing same		6	8
	6	8	Attendance on the marshal therewith		6	8
			Fee monition returned		3	4
	3	4	Fee Hawkins appeared for James Gilkinson and others, claimants		3	4
	3	4	16th March 1805.—Fee Hawkins exhibited claims, with affidavits to verify same, and prayed an allegation		3	4
			Extracting same		3	4
	6	8	Attending comparing same in the registry		6	8
			Draft allegation on behalf of His Majesty		16	8
	10		Fair copy thereof for the prime serjeant		13	4
			Paid him his fee therewith	2	5	6
	6	8	Attendance on him, with allegation and fee		6	8
	6	8	Like attendance for same, as perused		6	8
	6	8	Engrossing allegation for exhibiting		16	8
			Inscribing same by proctor		4	6
			Stamp-duty on same		1	1
			19th March.—Fee allegation exhibited		3	4
	10		Fair copy allegation for office use		13	4
	3	4	19th April.—Fee and act, Hawkins exhibited allegation on behalf of claimants, with exhibits		3	4
1	6	8	Extracting allegation, and nine exhibits	1	10	
			Attending comparing same in the registry, at 3*s.* 4*d.* each	1	10	
1	4		Fair copy allegation and exhibits for office use, containing twelve sheets	1	4	
			A rule having been put on me by claimant's proctor to join issue on said allegation:			
3	6	8	Draft of the pleadings, proofs and exhibitions in this cause to lay before the prime serjeant, 20 sheets, at 3*s.* 4*d.*	3	6	8
	16		Fair copy thereof, with queries to advise and prepare an answer to said allegation	2		
			His fee paid him	5	13	9
	6	8	Attendance on him therewith		6	8
	13	4	15 May.—Attendance on him, and consulting him when he directed me to contest claimant's allegation negatively		13	4
	4	4	Fee and act salvors, William Ryan and his crew; exhibited allegation		4	4
	3	4	Extracting same		3	4
	6	8	Attending comparing same with original in the registry		6	8
	13	4	Fair copy thereof for office use		13	4
			Fee, and attendance by consent of all parties; property to be sold, and the proceeds to be brought into court		13	4
			Fiat to register for said commission		3	4
			Stamp and parchment for same		8	6
	6	8	Extracting same, and attendance on the marshal therewith		10	
	3	4	Fee, five other boats crews intervened as salvors, and exhibited a petition		3	4
	3	4	Extracting same		3	4
	6	8	Attending comparing same in the registry		6	8
	13	4	Fair copy for office use		13	4
	4	4	Fee, and act salvors in support of their claims, exhibited affidavit of Patrick Molloy, William Fortune and Henry Fortune		4	4
	6	8	Attending comparing same in the registry		6	8
	3	4	Extracting same		3	4
	10		Copy for office use		10	
1	4	4	Like charges as to William Ryan's affidavit	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like charges as to Ryan, Gluson and Duffin's affidavits	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to Charles Byrd	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to Andrew Power	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to Power, Duffin and Walshe's affidavits	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to Tobin, Moore and Bird's affidavit	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to Richard Caulford's affidavit	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to King, Drew and Molloy's affidavit	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to Michael King's affidavit	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to Dwyer, Fortune and Chapman's affidavit	1	4	4
1	4	4	Like as to Breen's affidavit	1	4	4
1	13	4	Draft brief of all the pleadings, proofs and exhibits in this cause; 30 sheets	5	12	

Appendix (B.)

N° 16.

Bill of Costs in the case of the Nancy.

1	–	–	Fair copy thereof		3	–	–
–	4	4	28th Feb.—Fee and act cause set down to be heard as between the Crown and the claimants		–	4	4
			3d March.—Attendance this day, when cause was called on		1	–	–
			7th March.—Fee and attendance, cause heard, and restitution of net proceeds decreed, subject to all rights		1	–	–
			Bill of costs, copy and service		–	8	–
			Summons to tax copy and service		–	5	4
			Comparing costs with records		–	6	4
			Proctor's attending taxation		–	13	4
			Register, amount his charges		14	–	–
			Fee and attendance; register's report confirmed		–	6	4
			To the judge thereon		–	4	–
			Eight term fees		2	–	–
41	16	5		£.	88	4	7
					41	16	5
				£.	46	8	2

I have examined the foregoing bill of costs in the presence of the proctor on behalf of the Crown, and on behalf of the claimants, amounting in the gross to the sum of £.88 4 7
From which I have deducted 41 16 5

46 8 2

Leaving the sum of forty-six pounds eight shillings and two-pence, which I apprehend to be reasonable costs incurred on the part of the Crown in this business; all which I certify and humbly submit as my report.

Dated this 1st August 1807. *Daniel Pineau,* Registr.

We confirm the foregoing costs to the above sum of £.46. 8. 2.

17th October 1807.

Appendix, (C.)

Appendix (C.)

N° 1.

As to Mandamus for D. Pineau, Esq.

N° 1.—As to Mandamus for Daniel Pineau, Esq.

To the Worshipful Jonah Barrington, Esq., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, William Thomas, Esq., Doctor of Laws, his Surrogate, Daniel Pineau, Esq., Register of the said Court, Mr. Patrick Hamilton, assumed Proctor for the King in His Office of Admiralty, Armstrong Fitzgerald and William Richardson, Proctors for the different persons claiming Salvage.

King's Bench.

TAKE Notice, that counsel will, on Friday the 25th day of April instant, or the first opportunity after, move His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, on behalf of James Gilkison, Robert Montgomerie, Alexander Campbell, John M'Kenzie, Adam Patterson, John Wilson and William Parker, all of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called North Britain, the true and lawful owners of the vessel called "The Nancy," and her cargo, for a writ of mandamus to be directed to the judge of the said Court of Admiralty, or his surrogate, thereby requiring him the said Jonah Barrington, esq., by himself or his surrogate, to proceed to the final adjudication of the cause depending in the said Court, wherein the King, in His office of Admiralty, is the promovent, and the said brig Nancy and her cargo is impugnant, and wherein the said James Gilkison, Robert Montgomerie, Alexander Campbell, John M'Kenzie, Adam Patterson, John Wilson and William Parker are claimants as owners; Daniel Ryan and others claiming salvage are the intervenients against the said vessel and cargo, or the proceeds thereof; which motion will be grounded on the rules, orders and proceedings in the said cause in the said Court of Admiralty, an affidavit to be filed of which you shall have notice; the nature and reasons of the case to be offered.

Dated this 18th day of April 1806.

John Hawkins, Att^{y} for said Owners.

The affidavit to ground the application for a mandamus, of which you have had notice, is this day filed in the proper office. Dated this 22d April 1806.

John Hawkins.

To Daniel Pineau, Esq.

N° 2.—Affidavit of Mr. Hawkins.

Appendix (C.)

N° 2.
Affidavit of Mr. Hawkins.

King's Bench.

JOHN HAWKINS, of the city of Dublin, one of the proctors of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, maketh oath and saith, that on the 9th day of January 1805, the brig or vessel called the Nancy, of Irvine, loaden with a cargo of timber, was found by several fishermen off the coast of Wexford, floating some distance from the shore, and the same evening was brought into the harbour of Fethard, in the said county; and saith, that shortly after the said vessel and cargo was attached under and by virtue of two warrants issued forth of said Court of Admiralty, one on behalf of the King, in his office of Admiralty, claiming said vessel and cargo as a droit and derelict; the other at the suit of said fishermen claiming salvage for their services in preserving and bringing into the said port or harbour of Fethard the said vessel and cargo; saith that he, (this deponent,) was, on or about the ninth day of March following, appointed by the owners of said vessel and cargo to appear in the said Court of Admiralty, and assert their rights thereto, and accordingly on or about the said day did exhibit in the said court a claim of property for and on behalf of James Gilkison, Robert Montgomerie, Alexander Campbell, John M'Kenzie, Adam Patterson, all of Irvine, and John Wilson, shipmaster, of Saltcoats, and William Parker, of Kilmarnock, merchant, all in or of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called North Britain; which claim stated that the several persons were, before the finding of said vessel, and since, the true and lawful sole owners of the said vessel, her tackle and so forth, and also of the cargo on board said vessel at the time of the said finding, and since; and saith that the said James Gilkison having come from Scotland for the purpose, and after seeing said vessel, swear to the truth of the aforesaid claim, and at the time of retaining deponent as a proctor for the said owners, did hand over the bill of sale of said vessel, in which is contained a description of her; and on survey afterwards held on the said vessel at Fethard aforesaid, was found to be accurate; saith that he, this deponent, being authorized thereto, and for the purpose of expediting an adjustment of the numerous claims for salvage on said vessel and cargo, did consent that a commission of sale should issue, and which was accordingly done, directed to the marshal of the said court or his deputy, directing said vessel and cargo to be sold, and the produce thereof to be brought into the registry of the said Court of Admiralty. Deponent saith, he and the said James Gilkison attended the sale at Fethard aforesaid, by the deputy-marshal of the said court, and saith that out of the gross produce thereof a sum of 100 *l.* was paid by the said marshal on account to different persons claiming salvage, which, with several other charges, expenses and duties, reduced the net proceeds paid into the registry of the said court by the said deputy-marshal to the sum of 995 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, out of which last mentioned sum this deponent was desirous that the numerous persons appearing in said court, claiming as aforesaid, should be paid such further sum of money, as under the circumstances of the said vessel and cargo having been found a considerable distance from the shore, the court should think reasonable; saith that on or about the 27th day of April, a short time after the sale of said vessel and cargo, this deponent did exhibit in the registry of the said Court of Admiralty an allegation on the part of the said owners, stating that the said several before named persons were the true and lawful owners of said vessel and cargo, and that she was loaded with timber and other matters at Picton in North America, for their account and risk, and that said vessel was bound from thence to Clyde in North Britain, and that neither His Majesty, nor any grantee of his, or person on his behalf, had or hath any right or property therein as a derelict, the true owners thereof being known; and in the said allegation the services of the said fishermen were admitted, particularly setting forth their names and the names of their boats, and that said owners were ready and willing to make them reasonable compensation for the same; and deponent saith, that he annexed thereto decisive proofs of the property belonging to the persons aforesaid as claimed; saith that notwithstanding the proofs adduced as aforesaid, the proctor acting on behalf of His Majesty, on or about the 15th of May following, contested the said owners allegation negatively, although the advocate whose name appears to the pleading put in on behalf of the Crown, as this deponent was informed, and verily believes, gave it as his opinion that the said owners fully proved their property; that issue being joined on the pleading put in by deponent, on behalf of the owners so long ago as the month of May last, and deponent having annexed to the pleading put in by him the proofs of property, and the claim of the salvors admitted, save as to ascertaining the quantum, there remained, as deponent is advised and believes, nothing to be done but to hear the cause; but deponent saith, that in consequence of the Admiralty sittings being suspended for some time past, he has been unable to bring the said cause to a hearing. Deponent saith, that since issue was joined as aforesaid, no other proceedings have been had in the cause save the making some money-orders, but not in favour of deponent's clients. Deponent saith, he hath made several applications to the said worshipful Jonah Barrington, esq. the judge of the said Court of Admiralty, to have the said cause finally heard, but without effect; saith, that on the 4th of February last, deponent, by notice on the said Patrick Hamilton, required an answer in writing whether he as proctor for the Crown persisted to claim said vessel and cargo, or the produce thereof as derelict, or relinquished the claim thereto, to which deponent received no answer; saith that he, this deponent, some short time after in the said month of February, requested him, the said Jonah Barrington, to fix an early day for the purpose of hearing the said cause, which he refused, and saith that shortly after such

Appendix (C.)

N° 2.
Affidavit of Mr. Hawkins.

such application, the said Jonah Barrington went to England, as deponent believes; saith, he is informed, and which he believes to be true, that the said owners have a sum of money ensured on the said vessel and cargo, and that until an adjudication takes place in the said Court of Admiralty, so as to ascertain the exact proportion which shall be ordered to them out of the said money lodged, as the net proceeds, they cannot demand from the underwriters any settlement on the ground of such insurance, and therefore that the delay which has arisen in the said Court of Admiralty, is the more peculiarly distressing to them. Deponent saith, he believes the said Jonah Barrington is now in England, but saith that William Thomas, esq. doctor of laws, was some time since, duly, as deponent believes, appointed surrogate to the said judge, and has in consequence thereof made orders and decrees in several causes; and saith, the said Dr. Thomas is now in Dublin, and willing to sit and hear the said cause, as deponent believes, if he shall be permitted so to do by the said judge; but deponent saith he is informed, and believes that the said judge did some time since request or desire the said Dr. Thomas not to sit for the hearing of causes until the said judge should request him so to do, or to that effect. Deponent therefore hopes this honourable Court will be pleased to grant a writ of mandamus directed to the said Court of Admiralty, thereby commanding him or his surrogate to hear the said cause, deponent having applied to the judge thereof in manner as aforesaid without effect, and having also by letter acquainted the said judge with the nature of this application.

Sworn before me this 19th day of April 1806.

W. Downes.

Received the 22d April 1806.

(A true copy.)

N° 3.
Proceedings against Sir J. Barrington.

N° 3.—King's Bench, Ireland, *in re* Nancy.

King's Bench, Crown Side.

Tuesday next after three Weeks from the Feast of Easter, 1st May 1806.

The King, at the prosecution of James Gilkison, Robert Mongomerie, Alexander Campbell, John M'Kenzie, Adam Paterson, John Wilson, and William Parker, *against* the Worshipful Jonah Barrington, Esq. Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty.

Upon motion of Mr. Vavasour, counsel for the prosecutors, and on reading the affidavit of John Hawkins, it is ordered by the Court that a writ of mandamus do issue to the defendant, to require him, by himself or his surrogate, to proceed to the final adjudication of a certain cause depending in said Court of Admiralty, wherein his Majesty, in his office of Admiralty, is the promovent, and the brig called The Nancy, and her cargo, is impugnant; and wherein the prosecutors are complainants, as owners; and Daniel Ryan, and others, claiming salvage, are the intervenients against said brig and cargo, or the proceeds thereof, unless cause be shown to the contrary in four days after service of this order.

Hawkins.

Tuesday next after five Weeks from the Feast of Easter, the 13th day of May 1806.

Same Parties stated *v.* Same as above.

Mr. Serjeant Ball, counsel for the defendant, comes to show cause why the conditional order of the 1st instant; and says the Court of Admiralty is not an inferior municipal court, over which the court has a superintending control; whereupon, and on hearing Messrs. Vavasour and Radcliffe, counsel for prosecutors, it is ordered by the Court that the cause shown be disallowed, and that the said conditional order be and the same is hereby made absolute.

Thursday next after the Octave of the Holy Trinity, the 12th day of June 1806.

The King *against* the Worshipful Jonah Barrington, Esq. Judge of His Majesty's Court of Admiralty.

Upon motion of Mr. Vavasour, counsel for the prosecution, it is ordered that the return to the mandamus be filed.

Hawkins.

Same *v.* Same.

Upon motion of Mr. Vavasour, counsel for the prosecution, it is ordered by the Court that the return to the mandamus be quashed, and that a peremptory mandamus do issue, unless cause be shown to the contrary on Tuesday next, serving this rule forthwith; and it is further ordered by the Court that proper books be made up and delivered to the judges, and that both parties do join in the expenses thereof forthwith.

Hawkins.

Appendix (D.)

N° 1.
Judge's Order to Registrar.

Appendix (D.)

N° 1.—The King *v.* The Nancy.—Judge's Order to Register.

The King *v.* The Nancy.

Patrick Hamilton,

LET the register forthwith hand over to His Majesty's proctor one-half of the proceeds now in his hands, to be vested by him forthwith in Government securities, for the use of His Majesty, or the claimants, as may on the final hearing appear right; and let him retain the other half of said proceeds in his hands, to answer such order as may be made for the expenses and salvors, claims in the cause, the register deducting his fees.

The King *v.* The Nancy.

				£.	s.	d.
Amount ordered to Mr. Hamilton, deducting the Registrar's poundage				497	16	8
Poundage				14	18	–
				482	18	8
Charles Ward's draft on the Bank of Ireland		£. 147	16 –			
Mr. Pineau's draft on Latouche's Bank		228	2 8			
Mr. Hamilton's promissory note to Mr. Pineau		107	– –			
				482	18	8

Mr. Hamilton acknowledged, at the time of handing this money over, that Mr. Pineau never charged him interest on his note: and also acknowledged that the registrar's poundage was 5 per cent on the first 100 *l.*, and 2 ½ on every 100 *l.* after.

J. Stephens.

The King in his Office of Admiralty *v.* The Nancy.

Admiralty.

Pursuant to the annexed order, I acknowledge to have received from Daniel Pineau, esquire, the register of said court, the sum of four hundred and eighty-two pounds eighteen shillings and eight-pence sterling, which, with fourteen pounds eighteen shillings sterling, the usual poundage, makes the sum of £. 497. 16 *s.* 8 *d.* so ordered to be paid to me. Witness my hand, this 21st day of December 1805.

£.	s.	d.
497	16	8

Patrick Hamilton,
Proc[r] Gen[l].

£.	s.	d.	
482	8	8	
14	18	–	poundage.
£. 497	16	8	

Present, *Samuel Stephens.*

N° 2.
Affidavit of J. Hawkins.

N° 2.—Affidavit of J. Hawkins respecting The Nancy.

King's Bench.

JOHN HAWKINS, of the city of Dublin, one of the proctors of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, maketh oath and saith, That on the 9th day of January 1805, the brig or vessel called the Nancy, of Irvine, laden with a cargo of timber, was found, by several fishermen of the coast of Wexford, floating some distance from the shore, and the same evening was brought into the harbour of Fethard, in the said county; and saith that shortly after the said vessel and cargo was attached under and by virtue of two warrants, issued

issued forth of the said Court of Admiralty, one on behalf of the King in his office of Admiralty, claiming said vessel and cargo as a droit and derelict, the other at the suit of said fishermen, claiming salvage for their services in preserving and bringing into the said port or harbour of Fethard the said vessel and cargo: saith that he, this deponent, was, on or about the 9th day of March following, appointed by the owners of said vessel and cargo to appear in the said Court of Admiralty and assert their rights thereto, and accordingly, on or about the said day, did exhibit in the said court a claim of property for and on behalf of James Gilkison, Robert Montgomerie, Alexander Campbell, John M'Kenzie, Adam Paterson, all of Irvine, and John Wilson, shipmaster, of Saltcoats, and William Parker, Kilmarnock, merchant, all in or of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called North Britain, which claim stated that the said several persons were before the finding of said vessel, and since, the true and lawful sole owners of the said vessel, her tackle and so forth, and also of the cargo on board said vessel, at the time of the said finding and since; and saith, that the said James Gilkison, having come from Scotland for the purpose, did, after seeing said vessel, swear to the truth of the aforesaid claim; and at the time of retaining deponent as proctor for the said owners, did hand over the bill of sale of said vessel, in which is contained a description of her, and on a survey afterwards held on the said vessel at Fethard aforesaid, was found to be accurate: saith that he, this deponent, being authorized thereto, and for the purpose of expediting an adjustment of the numerous claims for salvage on said vessel and cargo, did consent that a commission of sale should issue, and which was accordingly done, directed to the marshal of the said court or his deputy, directing said vessel and cargo to be sold, and the produce thereof to be brought into the registry of the said Court of Admiralty: deponent saith he and the said James Gilkison attended the sale at Fethard aforesaid, by the deputy marshal of the said court; and saith, that out of the gross produce thereof a sum of 100 *l.* was paid by the said marshal on account to different persons claiming salvage, which, with several other charges, expenses and duties, reduced the net proceeds paid into the registry of the said court by the said deputy marshal to the sum of 995 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, out of which last-mentioned sum this deponent was desirous that the numerous persons appearing in said court, claiming as aforesaid, should be paid such sum of money as under the circumstances of the said vessel and cargo having been found a considerable distance from the shore the Court should think reasonable: saith that on or about the 27th day of April, a short time after the sale of said vessel and cargo, this deponent did exhibit in the registry of the said Court of Admiralty an allegation on the part of the said owners, stating that the said several before-named persons were the true and lawful owners of said vessel and cargo, and that she was loaded with timber and other matters, at Picton in North America, for their account and risk, and that said vessel was bound from thence to Clyde in North Britain; and that neither his Majesty, nor any grantee of his, or person on his behalf, had or hath any right or property therein as a derelict, the true owners thereof being known; and the said allegation, the services of the said fishermen, were admitted, particularly setting forth their names, and the names of their boats; and that said owners were ready and willing to make them reasonable compensation for the same; and deponent saith that he annexed thereto decisive proofs of the property belonging to the persons aforesaid as claimed: saith that notwithstanding the proofs adduced as aforesaid, the proctor acting on behalf of his Majesty, on or about the 15th of May following, contested the said owners allegation negatively, although the advocate whose name appears to the pleading put in on behalf of the Crown, as this deponent was informed and verily believes, gave it as his opinion that the said owners fully proved their property; that issue being joined on the pleading put in by deponent on behalf of the owners so long ago as the month of May last, and deponent having annexed to the pleading put in by him the proofs of property, and the claim of the salvors admitted, save as to ascertaining the quantum, there remained, as deponent is advised and believes, nothing to be done but to hear the cause; but deponent saith that in consequence of the Admiralty sittings being suspended for some time past, he has been unable to bring the said cause to a hearing; deponent saith that since issue was joined as aforesaid no other proceedings have been had in the cause, save the making some money-orders, but not in favour of deponent's clients: deponent saith he hath made several applications to the said worshipful Jonah Barrington, esquire, the Judge of the said Court of Admiralty, to have the said cause finally heard, but without effect. Saith, that on the 4th of February last, deponent, by notice on the said Patrick Hamilton, required an answer in writing whether he was proctor for the Crown; persisted to claim said vessel and cargo, or the produce thereof, as derelict, or relinquish the claim thereto, to which deponent received no answer: saith that he, this deponent, some short time after, in the said month of February, requested him, the said Jonah Barrington, to fix an early day for the purpose of hearing the said cause, which he refused; and saith that shortly after such application the said Jonah Barrington went to England, as deponent believes; saith he is informed, and which he believes to be true, that the said owners have a sum of money insured on the said vessel and cargo, and that until an adjudication takes place in the said Court of Admiralty, so as to ascertain the exact proportion which shall be ordered to them out of the said money lodged as the net proceeds, they cannot demand from the underwriters any settlement on the ground of such insurance, and therefore that the delay which has arisen in the said Court of Admiralty is the more peculiarly distressing to them: deponent saith he believes the said Jonah Barrington is now in England, but saith that William Thomas, esquire, doctor of laws, was some time since duly, as deponent believes, appointed

Appendix (D.)
N° 2.
Affidavit of J. Hawkins.

surrogate to the said Judge, and has in consequence thereof made orders and decrees in several causes; and saith the said Doctor Thomas is now in Dublin, and willing to sit to hear the said cause, as deponent believes, if he shall be permitted so to do by the said Judge; but deponent saith he is informed and believes that said Judge did some time since request or desire the said Doctor Thomas not to sit for the hearing of causes until the said Judge should request him so to do, or to that effect; deponent therefore hopes this Honourable Court will be pleased to grant a writ of mandamus directed to the Judge of the said Court of Admiralty, thereby commanding him or his surrogate to hear the said cause, deponent having applied to the Judge thereof in manner as aforesaid, without effect, and having also my letter acquainted the said Judge with the nature of this application.

Sworn before me this 19th day of April 1806.

W. Downes.

John Hawkins.—Received the 22d April.

Hawkins, attorney, Fowness Street.

(A copy for Mr. Pineau,)

W. Bourne, D. Cl. Crown.

N° 3.
Extracts of Rules of Courts.

N° 3.—Extracts of Rules of Courts, taken by D. Pineau, Esq. from the Registry of His Majesty's Court of Admiralty of Ireland.

Acts and so forth, before the Honourable and Right Worshipful Jonah Barrington, Esq. LL.D. Judge, at his house in Merion-square, the 21st day of December 1805, in presence of Daniel Pineau, Register.

The King, in His Office of Admiralty *v.* The Nancy.

It is this day ordered that the register of this Honourable Court do forthwith hand to Patrick Hamilton, His Majesty's proctor, assumed one half of the proceeds now in his hands, to be vested by him forthwith in Government securities, for the use of His Majesty, or the claimants, as may on the final hearing appear right; and let him retain the other half of said proceeds in his hands, to answer such interlocutory order as may be made in the expenses and salvors claims in the court, the register deducting his fees.

Same a. Same.

Same day the register paid to Patrick Hamilton, esq. 482*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, which, with 14*l.* 18*s.* poundage, makes up 497*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, being one-half of the proceeds.

N° 5.
Letter from Sir J. Barrington to the Registrar.

N° 5.—Sir Jonah's Letter to the Registrar, of a peremptory nature.

Sir, Merrion Square, Tuesday.

I RECEIVED a letter this moment, which I could hardly credit, as it mentioned that you, as registrar, had refused to obey the orders of the Court, and had so declared.

I hereby require you to attend me to-morrow morning at my chambers here, at 10 o'clock precisely, with an account of all monies in your hands, as lodgments in the Court of Admiralty, which you will delay at your peril.

Your humble servant,

J. Barrington.

N° 6.
Notice served on D. Pineau, esq. not to pay Money.

N° 6.—The Nancy and Cargo: Notice on Daniel Pineau, Esq. not to pay Money.

In the Matter of the Nancy and Cargo.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland.

Sir,

UNDERSTANDING that another money-order is intended to be made in this cause, without notice to me, I beg to inform you that the marshal of this court, with my consent, paid a considerable sum last March, in Feathard, out of the proceeds of the sale of said vessel and cargo, to William Ryan, and the other men belonging to the Slade-boats, whom I consider to be the clients of John Newton Bennett, esq. barrister; and as there are other persons claiming salvage in the said cause, who have not been paid any portion, and as the marshal has not yet returned the commission of sale, and therefore the net proceeds not

Appendix (D.)

N° 6.

Notice served on D. Pineau, esq. not to pay Money.

not ascertained, I do, on behalf of the owners of said ship and cargo, whose rights will be most materially affected by money-orders, hereby require you to enter in the acts and proceedings in this cause my dissent to any such order, under protest of appeal, and for so doing this shall be your authority, inasmuch as I have repeatedly offered to said Bennett and the proctor concerned forthwith to proceed to a hearing of the salvagers claims, and am ready the first court-day to hear the same.

John Hawkins,
Proctor for the Claimants of said ship and cargo.

Dated this 25th December 1805.

N° 7.—The King *v.* Nancy.

N° 7.

Sir J. Barrington's Order respecting the Nancy and her Cargo.

Entered in Rule Book, on 3d January 1806.

Our Sovereign Lord the King in his Office of Admiralty *against* The Nancy and Cargo. Ryan and others, salvors *against* Same. Bowers and others, salvors *against* Same.

On reading the affidavits of the 2d and 15th of March in these causes, the petition of Richard Newton Bennett, esq. one of the commissioners of appraisement and sale, the marshal's return of said commission of appraisement and sale, and it appearing to the judge that the salvors have yet only received a sum of 100*l.*, or thereabouts, and the said Richard Newton Bennett and said salvors have been at considerable expense; It is ordered by the judge that a sum of 200*l.* be paid by the registrar of this court out of the net proceeds in his hands in this cause, to the said Richard Newton Bennett, the commissioner in this cause, upon the receipt of the said R. N. Bennett, specifying that the same has been received by him, on account of all the salvors, and of their necessary expenses and costs incurred in this cause, and specifying that he the said Richard Newton Bennett be accountable for the same upon the hearing of the cause.—Dated this 3d day of January 1806.

Jonah Barrington.

Presented to Mr. Pineau, 4 January, by R. N. B.

N° 8.—Receipt of Mr. Bennett for 200*l.*

N° 8.

Receipt of Mr. Bennett for 200*l.* on account of Salvors.

The King *against* Nancy Cargo. Ryand and others, salvors *against* Same.

Received from D. Pineau, esq. the sum of 200*l.* sterling, pursuant to the order of the High Court of Admiralty, bearing date the 3d instant, presented to him this day, on account of all the salvors in these causes, and of their necessary expenses and costs, for which sum I promise to be accountable on the hearing of these causes.

R. N. Bennett,
Commissioner in said order mentioned.

Dated 4th January 1806.

N° 9.—The King *v.* Nancy. Order for 200*l.* in Latouches Bank.

N° 9.

Judge's Order to lodge 200*l.* in Latouches Bank.

Admiralty.

Ordered by the Judge in his Chamber, 8th May 1806.

The King *v.* The Nancy.

It is ordered by the judge that Daniel Pineau, the registrar, do forthwith lodge in the bank of Messrs. Latouche & Co. the sum of 200*l.* out of the proceeds now in his hands in this cause, the same to be lodged in the name of and subject to the order of the judge, that same may be vested in government or other productive securities, for the benefit of the concerned; and for so doing this order is to said Daniel Pineau a sufficient authority.

Jonah Barrington.

N° 10.—Draft for 100*l.* on Latouche.

N° 10.

Judge's Draft on Messrs. Latouche for 100*l.*

£.100.

On demand pay to bearer one hundred pounds, which charge to account of
Jonah Barrington.

13 May 1806.

To Messrs. Latouche Bank.

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N° 11.—Money lodged in Latouches Bank.

N° 11.
Money lodged at Latouches Bank to credit of Judge.

May 14, 1806.

To be lodged at Latouches, to credit of Jonah Barrington, esq. Judge of the Admiralty:

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Donlevy's draft for	20	–	–
Two fifteen-pound notes	30	–	–
One ten-pound ditto	10	–	–
Three fives	15	–	–
One five g.	5	13	9
Five guineas	5	13	9
Six 1 *l.*	6	–	–
	£. 92	7	6
Deduct	2	–	–
	90	7	6
Draft	10	–	–
	£. 100	7	6

N° 12.
Money lodged at Latouches Bank to credit of Judge.

N° 12.—Money lodged with Latouches Bank for Sir Jonah Barrington.

	£.	s.	d.
Draft	20	–	–
Two 15 *l.*	30	–	–
One 10 *l.*	10	–	–
Three 5 *l.*	15	–	–
One 5 *g.*	5	13	9
Five 1 *g.*	5	13	9
Four 1 *l.*	4	–	–
	£. 90	7	6
	10	–	–
	£. 100	7	6

To be lodged to the credit of Jonah Barrington, esq. Judge of the Admiralty, by Daniel Pineau.—May 14, 1806.

Observation.—Handed this money to Mr. Mason, at Latouches bank, who handed it to Mr. Whiteway in return for Sir Jonah's draft, Sir Jonah not having any account opened there for him.

N° 13.
Judge's Draft on Messrs. Latouche for 30 *l.*

No. 13.—Sir Jonah's Draft for £.30.

£. 30.

On demand, pay bearer thirty pounds British, which place to account of

Jonah Barrington.

To Messrs. Latouche and Co.
23rd May, 1806.

N° 14.
Bill of Accounts.

No. 14.—Bill of Accounts.

	£.	s.	d.
Bill £.30 Brit. at 11 ¼ per cent.	33	10	6
Three notes of one guinea each	3	8	3
Three ditto, £.1 each	3	–	–
Change	–	1	3
	£. 40	–	–

D. La Touche and Co. 24th May, 1806, £.30. ster. on Puget and Bainbridge.

Appendix (D)

N° 15.

Mrs. Barrington's Letter, and Judge's draft on Latouche.

N° 15.—29th May 1806.—Mrs. Barrington's Letter, acknowledging receipt of £. 30 bill, and Judge's Draft on Latouche for amount, Irish money,

£. 33. 10s. 6d.

Sir, London, 29th May.

I had the honour of yours, 29th inst. with the bill enclosed, for which I return you thanks.

I am your's, &c.

64, Sloane-street. *C. Barrington.*

N° 16.

Judge's Draft on Latouche for 20 guineas.

N° 16.—Judge's Draft on Latouche for 20 guineas Irish, £. 22 15s.

£. 22 15s.

On demand, pay bearer twenty guineas, which place to account of 11th June.

Jonah Barrington.

Messrs. Latouche & Co.

Dear Sir, Wednesday.

I shall be extremely obliged by your procuring an English bill for £. 20 English to-day, or at farthest to-morrow, payable to order of Mrs. Barrington, 64, Sloane-street, and indorse it as before. I shall return on Friday morning, and call on you. I enclose a receipt and order on the Bank as regular.

Yours, ever truly,

J. Barrington,

N° 18.

Draft of Registrar's Report.

N° 18.—The King *v.* The Nancy. Draft of Report.

Observation:—The Register appoints Tuesday next at 4 o'clock, to tax the costs, preparatory to settling this Draft.

Admiralty.

Our Sovereign Lord The King, in his Office of Admiralty *v.* the brig or vessel found derelict, and claimed as the Nancy, and the cargo on board brought into Fethard.

To Sir Jonah Barrington, Knight, L.L.D. Lieutenant of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, and in the same Court Official Principal and Commissary General, and Special and President and Judge thereof.

May it please your Honor,

In obedience to your Honor's Decree and Reference of the 14th of March 1807, whereby it was referred to me to inquire and report the gross amount, the disbursements, and the net proceeds of the vessel and cargo impugnant, together with the sums which the salvors have received on account of their claims, and an account of the sums ordered out of the Registry to be vested in Government Securities, with the dates of the orders respectively, with the reasonable expenses of the arrest and proceedings on the part of his Majesty in this cause,

	£.	s.	d.
I find the gross amount of the sales of the impugnant and cargo, as returned by the Marshal of your Honor's Court, amount to the sum of -	1,468	19	1
And I find by the said Marshal's return, that the disbursements on the sales of said impugnant and cargo amounted to the sum of - - - - But the several vouchers for same have not been laid before or lodged with me by the said Marshal.	373	7	–
And I find the net proceeds, if said disbursements are all allowed, is - -	1,095	12	1
And I find that the Marshal charges by his said return to have paid to the salvagers and suitors in this Court, with the consent of the King's proctor, and proctor for the claimants, under an agreement that same should be allowed by them out of whatever sum the Court may please to order them for salvage, the sum of - - - - - - - - - - -	99	18	9
And I find that the Marshal deposited in Court, to the credit of this cause, on the 6th of June, 1805, the sum of - - - - - - - - -	995	13	4
	1,095	13	4
And I find by your Honor's order of the 4th day of January 1806, that a further sum of 200 *l.* was paid out of the Registry to R. N. Bennett, esq. for and on account of said salvors, which with said sum of 99 *l.* 18 *s.* 9*d.* so advanced by the Marshal makes the whole amount advanced to the salvors - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	299	18	9

And I find that by your Honor's order of the 21st December, 1805, the half of the money lodged in Court, which I find amounted to a sum of 482 *l.* 18 *s.* 8*d.* deducting poundage,

Appendix (D.)

N° 18.

Draft of Registrar's Report.

was paid out of the Registry to Mr. Patrick Hamilton, the King's proctor, assumed to be by him vested forthwith in government securities for the use of his Majesty, or the claimants.

And I find that by your Honor's order, bearing date the 8th of May, 1806, that a sum of 200 *l.* was ordered.

All which I certify, and humbly submit as my report —— to be lodged in Bank, and that same might, by the order of the Judge, be vested in government securities for the benefit of the concerned; and I find that same was so vested accordingly in government securities, and is now in the Registry.

(Untrue.)

Note :—Not having made such a false report, the Judge wrote a letter to me on the 2d of September 1807, requesting me to make such a report, and offering me his bond for the amount.

N° 19.

Judge's Letter, offering Security for payment of Money, (2d Sept. 1807.)

N° 19.—Matter of the Nancy.

Judge's Letter, offering Security for the Money.

Dear Sir,

On the case of the Nancy I request you will make the report I perused and approved of, stating you having in the Registry two debentures to the credit of the cause, pursuant to the order of the 8th of May, 1806.

I have, upon your making such order, to account with and pay you over a sum of one hundred and ninety pounds, being the value, or about it, of such debentures; and I promise, upon demand by you, to give you my bond, payable forthwith, for said sum, or any other security you may deem proper or necessary for the securing you them.

2d September, 1807. *Jonah Barrington.*

N° 20.

Judge's Order, (18th Dec. 1807.)

N° 20.—17 Dec. 1807.—The King *v.* The Nancy.—Judge's Order.

By the Judge in his Chamber, Merrion Square,
17 Dec. 1807.

The King *v.* The Nancy.

On reading the order of the 21st Dec. 1805, and also the amount of Mr. Patrick Hamilton, his Majesty's proctor, for the sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* so ordered, and on reading the final decree in this cause, and the Registrar's report, it is ordered by the Judge, that Mr. Hamilton do forthwith pay over to the Registrar the said sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*, with the interest thereof for the time of such payment, to be applied to the purposes in said decree marked.

J. Barrington.

N° 21.

Affidavit of service of Order, (17th Dec. 1807.)

N° 21.—The King *v.* The Nancy.—Affidavit of Service of Order, 17 Dec. 1807.

Admiralty.

Extract from the Registry of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty of Ireland.

By the Judge in his Chambers, Merrion Square,
17 Dec. 1807.

The King *v.* The Nancy.

On reading the order of the 21st day of Dec. 1805, and also the receipt of Mr. Patrick Hamilton, his Majesty's proctor, bearing date the same day for the sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*, so thereby ordered, and on reading the final decree in this cause, and the Registrar's Report, It is ordered by the Judge, that said Patrick Hamilton do forthwith pay over to the Registrar the said sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*, with the interest thereof from the time of such payment, to be applied to the purposes in said decree mentioned.

(A true copy.)

Daniel Pineau, R^r.

Now Samuel Stephens, of the city of Dublin, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that on the 17th day of December instant, he this deponent, served Mr. Patrick Hamilton with the original order, of which the above is a recital, by delivering a true copy thereof to his young man, aged sixteen years and upwards, at his house in Anglesea Street, in the city of Dublin, and deponent saith at the time of such service he showed unto him the original order, signed Daniel Pineau, Registrar.

Samuel Stephens.

Sworn before me this 23d day of December 1807.
Wm Thomas, Surrogate.

Appendix (D.)

N° 22.—The King *v.* The Nancy.—Judge's Order.

N° 22.
Judge's Order, (23d Dec. 1807.)

Sitting before the Judge in the Chancery Chamber,
Wednesday, December 23, 1807.

The King *v.* The Nancy.

On reading the order of the 17th instant, and an affidavit of service thereof, and a certificate that the sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* therein mentioned has not been yet paid in, It is ordered by the Judge, that the Registrar do forthwith, out of proceeds of this cause remaining in his hands, and also out of any other proceeds or lodgments in his hands as Registrar, in any cause wherein his Majesty is promovent, pay over to John Hawkins, the owner's proctor in this cause, the sum of 630 *l.* according to the decree in this cause, and in full for their claims in this cause; and said Hawkins' account for such sum to be a full acquittance and discharge to said Registrar for such sum as he shall pay accordingly out of whatever fund the same shall be paid as aforesaid, until the said sum of 482 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* shall be paid, or according to the said order of the 17th instant. And it is further ordered, that the decree in this cause may be finally made up.

Dated this 22d December, 1807.

J. Barrington, Judge.

N° 23.—Final Decree on The Nancy.

N° 23.
Final Decree on the Nancy.

21st October 1807.
By the Judge in his Chambers.

The King *against* The Nancy and Cargo.

In this case it appears that a great number of salvagers contributed to the safety of the cargo, six boats, and in a common case of derelict I should give from one half to two-thirds of the value of ship and cargo, according to the various circumstances in the decided cases; on this case it does not appear that the vessel was a capture; it forms no part of the claimants case, and was not before me by any evidence on the hearing, nor does it appear in any of the pleadings alleged; I can therefore only consider it as a fact alleged by counsel, but not proved. I cannot at the same time shut my eyes to some collateral evidence of this fact appearing upon the records; this makes a material difference in the case; and I do not feel myself at liberty to give a decisive opinion on a matter not proved before me. In all cases where doubts arise of this nature the safest course is to lean to the side of the salvagers; the most meritorious service we know of in a mercantile country; this at all events was a case of labour and merit; the vessel, though she would not probably actually sink, yet she probably would have gone to pieces, and all would be dispersed and lost. I think, therefore, under all the circumstances of the case, a sum of 450 *l.* is a reasonable compensation for so many salvors for their labou and costs; therefore let 450 *l.* be paid to the promovents, Ryan, Power, King, Calford, Bird, Bacon, and their crews, for their labour and costs, and let the balance of the net proceeds, after deducting 76 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*, the costs of the Crown, and Registrar's fees, be paid over to the owners or their proctor on record.

N° 24.—Receipt for 630 *l.* from Pineau.

N° 24.
J. Hawkins's receipt given to D. Pineau, esq. for 600 *l.*

The Nancy and Cargo.

Received from Daniel Pineau, Esq. Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, Six hundred and thirty pounds sterling, being the nett sum ordered to my clients, James Gilkison and others, or to me their proctor, as the owners of the said vessel and cargo. By order of said Court.

Dated 4th day of February 1808.

John Hawkins.

£. 630.

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N° 56.—The *Nancy* and Cargo.—Registrar's Account, as settled by Mr. Robinson.

N° 56. The Registrar's Account, as settled by Mr. Robinson.

Dr - - - - - - - The King *against* The Nancy.

		£.	s.	d.
1805:				
Dec. 21.	Cash paid P. Hamilton, proctor - - - - - - -	482	8	8
	Poundage on ditto - - - - - - - - - -	14	18	-
1806:				
Jan. 4.	Paid R. N. Bennett, proctor - - - - - - - -	200	-	-
May 13.	Paid by D. Pineau, Sir Jonah Barrington, pursuant to order of 8th May 1806 - - - - - - - -	100	-	-
	Paid in like manner as above by the Registrar (by drafts on Latouche) a further sum of - - - - - - - -	100	-	-
	The registry poundage on the remaining moiety of 995 *l.* -	14	18	-
	The registrar's fees of proceedings - - - - -	28	10	-
1808:				
Feb. 4.	Cash paid John Hawkins, proctor, for the owners proctor, and his account, dated 6th Feb. 1808 - - - - -	630	-	-
	£.	1,570	14	8

To the following for balance due to Mr. Pineau, Registrar, 575 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

In Account with D. Pineau, Registrar - - - - - - Cr

		£.	s.	d.
	By Cash received - - - - - - - - - -	995	13	4
	By Balance due to the Registrar, Mr. D. Pineau, hereon according to the vouchers - - - - - - - -	575	1	4
	£.	1,570	14	8

Daniel Pineau,
Regr, Ir Court Admy

N° 57. J. Hawkins's Petition

N° 57.—*John Hawkins*'s Petition.

To the Right Worshipful Jonah Barrington, Esq. L.L.D. Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

The humble petition of James Gilkison, Robert Montgomerie, Alexander Campbell, John M'Kenzie, Adam Patterson, John Wilson, and William Parker, who were the true and lawful owners of the vessel called the Nancy, and also of the cargo on board thereof, at the time of the finding, and when same were sold under the order of this Honourable Court.

Sheweth,

That on or about the 9th day of January 1805 the said vessel and cargo were found by several fishermen off the coast of Wexford, derelict, and soon after brought into the port and harbour of Fethard, in said county; and petitioners, by their proctor, on the 9th of March following, appeared in this Honourable Court claiming said vessel and cargo as their property.

That on the 13th of the said month of March 1805, petitioners, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property saved, and in order that the salvagers should be paid such sum as their services deserved; and under the impression that petitioners claims would be investigated without delay, they did consent that a sale of said vessel and cargo should take place by the officer of this Honourable Court, and which accordingly was had in the said month of March, and the net produce, amounting to 995 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, afterwards paid into the registry by the marshal.

That an allegation was exhibited on petitioners behalf, and issue joined thereon, so long since as the 15th of May 1805, since which the said cause has not been heard; and inasmuch as said ship and cargo were in part insured, the delay is a great hardship on petitioners, the underwriters refusing to adjust the loss until petitioners show what they shall receive out of the said produce of vessel and cargo, and petitioners cannot compel payment of said insurance until this cause is decided.

That

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N° 57.
J. Hawkins's Petition.

That the salvagers were paid, with the assent of petitioners at the time of sale, the sum of 100 *l.*, and that a further grant of 200 *l.* was made to them by order of this honourable court on the 4th of January 1806, without petitioners consent or knowledge, previous to which time numerous applications were ineffectually made to have this cause heard, and the same has been upwards of one year and a half attached in this honourable court.

Petitioners submit their grievances to this honourable court, and particularly as the surrogate of your honor has declined to hear causes of derelict—they humbly pray that this cause may be set down to be finally heard on Friday next.

John Hawkins,
Proctor for Petitioners.

N° 28.—Judge's Order to lodge 200 *l.*

N° 28.
Judge's Order to lodge 200*l.* in the Bank of Gleadowe & Co.

High Court of Admiralty, Ireland.

The King *v.* Redstrand Derelict.

In the Registry, 12th January 1819.

Ordered by the judge, that Daniel Pineau, the registrar of this court, do forthwith lodge in the bank of Sir Thomas Gleadowe and Co. the sum of 200 *l.* now in his hands, the same to be lodged in the name of and to the credit of this cause.

J. Barrington.

N° 29.—Receipt for 200 *l.*

N° 29.
Receipt for 200*l.* accountable to the Judge.

Dublin, 12th January 1810.

Received from Daniel Pineau, esq. 200 *l.* sterling, to be accountable to Sir Jonah Barrington, as judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, in the cause of the King *against* the Redstrand Derelict.

£. 200.

For the Honourable Sir T. G. Newcomen, bart.
John Thorpe.

Entered in Rule-book 12 January 1810.

N° 30.—Redstrand Derelict; extract from books of Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, in the cause of The King *v.* The Redstrand Derelict.

N° 30.
Extracts from Books of Account.

1810:	Dr.	£.	1810:	Contra	Cr.
January 16,	To Cash to St. Nolan -	198	Jan. 12,	By Cash per receipt Daniel Pineau - - - -	£. 200
24,	To ditto - -	140	– 30,	By new book balance - -	138
	£.	338			£. 338

N° 31.—Henry P. Masters' Memorial to Lord Lieutenant.

N° 31.
Mr. Henry Pyne Masters' Memorial.

To His Excellency Charles Viscount Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The Memorial of Henry Masters, gentleman, surveyor of Clonakilty in the county of Cork,

Most humbly showeth,

That on the 15th day of May 1809 a brig, deserted by its crew, was towed from the ocean to the Redstrand, near Baltimore, in the county of Cork, by a number of fishermen.

That the said brig was, immediately on her arrival at said Strand, taken possession of with her cargo, consisting of timber, by your memorialist, with a party of the military, on behalf of the Crown, and by the right honourable Lord Carbery, with a party of yeomanry, on his own behalf and for his own use.

That memorialist having communicated to the Court of Admiralty the circumstances attending the said cargo and vessel, received a warrant signed by the judge and King's proctor of the Admiralty Court, directing your memorialist to hold the possession of the said ship and cargo for the use and on behalf of His Majesty.

Appendix (D.)

N° 31.

Mr. Henry Pyne Masters' Memorial.

That memorialist and said Lord Carbery held said possession for five months, at a very heavy expense, until in a suit instituted in the Admiralty Court and Chancery the right was decided to be in the Crown, and the claim of the said Lord Carbery was disallowed with costs.

That the said brig and cargo were put up to sale, under an order of His Majesty's Court of Admiralty, and produced a sum of 900 *l.* and upwards.

That a considerable part of the produce of the said sale was paid over to Sir Jonah Barrington, knight, as judge of the said Court of Admiralty, for the use of the Crown, subject to the claims of the salvagers and others thereon, and hath continued in his hands ever since unapplied and unaccounted for.

That in order to reimburse memorialist in part for some of his very heavy disbursements in protecting said brig and cargo, and in furnishing victuals and provisions for the military guards appointed to protect same, the said Sir Jonah Barrington was pleased to make an order, bearing date the 29th day of May 1810, on Samuel Pineau, esq. the registrar of the said Court of Admiralty, to pay memorialist 40 *l.* but give with said order a note to memorialist's proctor, desiring that said order should not be presented to said Pineau for two months afterwards, and accordingly said order remained unpresented to said Pineau for two months after the making of the same, and pursuant to the request of the said Sir Jonah Barrington in his said note contained.

That before the expiration of said two months the said Sir Jonah Barrington sailed from this kingdom, and has not since returned to it.

That the said order for 40 *l.* was, pursuant to said Sir Jonah Barrington's desire, presented to said Pineau, and was dishonoured, the said Pineau declaring, as memorialist believes the truth to be, that the said Sir Jonah took off the said funds and left nothing to pay the demands on same.

That the Crown has been delayed, that the salvagers have been without payment, and that your memorialist, besides large sums out of pocket neither adjusted or settled, can only now look to your Excellency's considerate justice to have an inquiry instituted into the conduct of Sir Jonah Barrington in regard to said order and said property, and to adjudge what remuneration your memorialist may fairly claim on the foot of services rendered and money expended in the furtherance and protection of His Majesty's just rights and claims; and your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Henry P. Masters.

N° 32.

Mr. J. Wycherly's Memorial.

N° 32.—John Wycherly's Memorial.

To His Excellency Charles Viscount Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The Memorial of John Wycherly, of Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, gentleman,

Humbly showeth,

That in the month of May 1809, a brig, deserted by her crew and laden with timber, was found derelict and towed from the high seas to the Redstrand, near Baltimore, in the county of Cork.

That said brig and cargo were immediately taken possession of by Mr. Henry Masters, on behalf of the Crown; and that the right honourable Lord Carbery seized the same, and claimed the right thereto as wreck.

That after various proceedings, the said ship and cargo were established to be the right of the Crown; and that His Majesty's Court of Admiralty issued an order for the sale of the said ship and cargo, which were accordingly sold in December 1809, and produced above 900 *l.*

That the produce of the said sale, or the greater part thereof, was deposited in the said Court of Admiralty, subject to the claims of the different persons having demands thereon for salvage, and on other accounts.

That your memorialist has lodged claims for salvage of the said vessel, and for services rendered and money expended by him on the account of the said ship and cargo, to the amount of 58 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.*

That notwithstanding various applications made by your memorialist for payment of his said demand, he has not been able to procure any kind of settlement thereof; all your memorialist's inquiries touching his said demand at the said Court of Admiralty being answered by an allegation that no part of the proceeds of the said ship and cargo is forthcoming, the same having come to the hands of Sir Jonah Barrington, the judge of the said court, who has been absent from Ireland for some years.

May it therefore please your Excellency to take your memorialist's case into consideration, and to direct such inquiry and make such order for dispensing justice to your memorialist and the other claimants as to your Excellency's justice shall seem meet and proper; and your memorialist will pray.

Jn° Wycherly.

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N° 33.
Mr. M. Whelton's Memorial.

N° 33.—Mathew Whelton's Memorial.

To His Excellency Charles Viscount Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The Memorial of Mathew Whelton, of Dunowen, in the county of Cork, fisherman,

Most humbly showeth,

That in the month of May 1809 a brig, deserted by her crew and laden with timber, was found derelict on the high seas by your memorialist, and was by your memorialist, assisted by some other persons, towed from the sea to the Redstrand, near Baltimore, in the county of Cork.

That said brig and cargo were immediately taken possession of by Mr. Henry Masters, on behalf of the Crown; and that the right honourable Lord Carbery also seized the same, and claimed the right thereto as being a wreck.

That after various proceedings the said ship and cargo were established to be the right of the Crown; and that His Majesty's Court of Admiralty issued an order for the sale of the said ship and cargo, which were accordingly sold in the month of December 1809, and produced above 900 *l.*

That the produce of the said sale, or the greater part thereof, was deposited in the said Court of Admiralty, subject to the claims of the different persons having demands thereon for salvage, and on other accounts.

That your memorialist was the first person who discovered the said vessel at sea; and that he has lodged claims for the salvage of the said ship and cargo, and for services rendered and money expended by him on account of the said ship and cargo, to the amount of 50 *l.*, which he most humbly claims.

That notwithstanding various applications made by your memorialist for payment of his said demand, he has not been able to procure any kind of settlement thereof; all your memorialist's inquiries touching his said demands at the said Court of Admiralty being answered by an allegation that no part of the proceeds of the said ship and cargo is forthcoming, the same having come to the hands of Sir Jonah Barrington, the judge of the said court, who has been absent from Ireland for some years.

May it therefore please your Excellency to take your memorialist's case into your most gracious consideration, and to direct such inquiry and make such order for dispensing justice to your memorialist and the other claimants as to your Excellency's justice shall seem meet; and your memorialist will pray.

Mathew Whelton.

N° 33 (*a*).
Copy of a Report from W. Richardson, esq.

N° 33 (*a*).—Copy of a Letter from W. Richardson, esq. to Wm. Gregory, esq., dated 31st July 1815.

The King's Admiralty Office, Poolbeg-street,
31st July 1815.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing copies of the Memorials of John Wycherly and Mathew Hatton to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and acquainting me of His Excellency's command that I should report on the facts staten in those memorials; in obedience to which, I have the honour to make the following statement for the information of His Excellency.

In the month of May 1809, a brig laden with timber was found derelict at sea, and was afterwards brought into Redstrand, near Clonakilty, in the county of Cork; and shortly afterwards said vessel and timber were taken possession of by Lord Carbery as his right and property, and the persons who brought the said vessel and the cargo on shore were turned out of possession by him.

Lord Carbery, immediately on taking possession of said vessel and cargo, cut up the vessel, made rafts of the timber, and scattered it along twenty miles of the coast; in consequence of which, a large quantity was pillaged, and the remainder greatly damaged.

The gentleman who was then proctor of office to His Majesty, Patrick Hamilton, esq., hearing of the transaction, and being advised that said vessel and cargo was a droit to the Crown, issued a warrant out of the Court of Admiralty against the remainder of the cargo which had not been plundered, and against the residue of the vessel, and they were taken possession of by Henry Pyne Masters, surveyor of customs at Clonakilty, under said warrant which was issued at the suit of the Crown; and the said Henry Pyne Masters, for the preservation of the timber, had huts erected on the different strands to which the timber had been removed by Lord Carbery, and several guards of His Majesty's soldiers employed to prevent the same from being further plundered.

Lord Carbery thereupon instituted proceedings in the Court of Admiralty; and on his cause being dismissed there, he instituted proceedings in the High Court of Chancery to prohibit the Court of Admiralty from taking cognizance of said ship and cargo, and I was sent down by the then proctor of office to Cork, Clonakilty, Redstrand, Donown, Derk, Gallyhead, Longstrand, Roscarbery, Castletownsend and Skibbereen, to collect the circumstances respecting the bringing in said vessel and cargo from sea; and having obtained the

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N° 33 (*a*).

Copy of a Report from W. Richardson, esq.

necessary proofs, Lord Carbery's prohibition was dismissed in the Court of Chancery, after he had occasioned great delay and expense, and very considerable loss in the value of the property.

The vessel and cargo being kept at a heavy expense, and being exposed to a further loss and damage, a commission of sale was issued in the month of November 1809 against said ship and cargo, and they were sold in that country by the gentleman who was then deputy marshal of the court (a most active and intelligent officer) for the gross sum of 879 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.* and all the persons who appeared to have aided in preserving same were remunerated to a certain extent on the spot out of the proceeds.

Mr. Henry Pyne Masters was paid 257 *l.* 2 *s.* for his trouble and expenses; and several other persons claiming salvage the sum of 59 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.*, as appear by their receipts.

The net proceeds, after the said payments and all disbursements, amounting to 200 *l.*, were returned by the marshal into the registry of the court, and the registrar immediately deposited the same in the bank; which sum is of course still forthcoming, deducting 40 *l.* paid thereout under the subsequent order of Sir Jonah Barrington, the judge of the court, to the said Henry Pyne Masters, on account of his charges in the care of said cargo.

John Wycherly, one of the memorialists alluded to, is a revenue boatman, residing in the town of Clonakilty, and was at the said period doing duty under the orders of said Henry Pyne Masters, and he lodged a claim for salvage in the said cause, and employed a proctor of the court, a Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, who finding his claim unfounded did not prosecute it: in consequence of which, after a lapse of several years, said Wycherly complained to a surrogate of the Admiralty Court, alleging, amongst other things, neglect in his proctor; and the said surrogate thereupon ordered that his cause should be heard forthwith, and it came on summarily in the presence of the said John Wycherly, and after a patient investigation and hearing witnesses examined upon oath in open court, and after hearing proctors and advocates, said cause was dimissed, on the merits, the 30th day of May last, as entirely unfounded, and not (as untruly stated by said Wycherly) being answered that no part of the proceeds were forthcoming.

Mathew Hatton also petitioned said court, but has not prosecuted his cause, which is still pending.

In order to afford the fullest possible information, I have sent herewith copies of the proceedings in John Wycherly's cause; Mathew Hatton being still at liberty to prosecute his suit.

I beg leave further to state, that the officers employed have only been partly remunerated for their labour and attention in the execution of the said duty, and it is hoped that His Excellency will direct that Lord Carbery may be compelled to make compensation for the great loss which the Crown has sustained in consequence of his extraordinary conduct in seizing and taking possession of the property of the Crown, which has occasioned such great expense and loss of property.

These are all the circumstances which have come to my knowledge upon the subject of said two memorials; and I apprehend that the real ground why said John Wycherly was dismissed from said Court of Admiralty was, because it appeared that he acted under the direction of said Masters, and either was compensated, or ought to be compensated by him, and no other person, if he was entitled to any thing beyond his salary from the revenue.

All which I have the honour to submit to you for His Excellency's satisfaction.

I have, &c.

William Gregory, Esq.
Under Secretary of State.

(signed) *William Richardson*,
H. M. Proctor of Adm^{y} for Ireland.

Dublin Castle, May 1829,
W. Gregory.

Admiralty Ireland.—The King in his office of Admiralty *against* a certain Vessel and Cargo, Derelict, brought into Redstrand, County Cork; John Wycherly, an Intervenient:

Attested Copy. Petition of Intervenient, and Proceedings thereon.

Our Sovereign Lord the King in his office of Admiralty *against* a Vessel and Cargo of Timber on board, found Derelict, and brought into Redstrand, in the County Cork.

Extracted from the Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

John Wycherly, of Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, boatman, in the service of Henry Pyne Masters, esquire, surveyor, maketh oath and saith: that in May 1809 a vessel and cargo laden with timber was brought into the Redstrand, in the county of Cork, by several persons who went out in boats for that purpose. This deponent saith, that deponent from that time until the month of November following assisted in preserving said vessel and cargo of timber. This deponent saith, in said year he employed Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, one of the proctors of this honourable court, to recover the amount of his claim, being 59 *l.* 19 *s.* for such services, and paid him in advance the sum of 5 *l.* 7 *s.* 9 *d.* This deponent saith, that shortly after this, deponent procured affidavits of his services to be made

made at Clonakilty, and sent them up by post to said Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, and wrote since that time by post, but never received any answer whatever. This deponent saith, he hath caused search to be made in this honourable court, to try if any, and what proceedings were taken in prosecution of deponent's claim, and finds that no proceedings whatever have been taken to substantiate deponent's claim.

John Wycherly.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of March 1815,
(in Earl-street.) *N. Mahaffy,*
Surrogate.

Admiralty, March 10th 1815.

Let Richard Fitzgerald, gentleman, one of the proctors, answer the matters contained in this affidavit, on or before the first sitting day of next term.

N. Mahaffy, Surrogate.

To the Honourable and Right Worshipful Sir Jonah Barrington, Knight, Doctor of Laws and Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

A Summary Petition on behalf of John Wycherly, an Intervenient, intervening for his interest as Salvor in this cause:

Showeth,

Firstly, That the vessel, impugnant and cargo were found derelict, in manner stated in the allegation exhibited in this cause on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the same were brought into Redstrand, in the county of Cork, which was a bleak and unprotected place, and the said cargo being in actual danger of being stolen or made away with by several evil disposed persons in the neighbourhood where same were so lying exposed; and this party, in or about the 8th day of June 1809, repaired to the Redstrand aforesaid, where the said vessel and cargo so lay exposed, and continued in charge and taking care of the same for its protection and safe keeping from said 8th day of June 1809 until the 20th of December following, being a period of upwards of six months; and this party saith that this party suffered much hardship from the inclemency of the weather while he was so taking care of said vessel and cargo, which hardship was increased very much by the circumstance of said vessel and cargo being exposed in a bleak place, far distant from any house; and this party being for the greater part of the time aforesaid unprotected in the open air, and exposed to rain and cold.

Secondly, That the services and attendance of this party in taking care of the vessel and cargo aforesaid, as stated in the preceding article, were absolutely necessary for the preservation thereof; and that he never received any compensation for such his services; and that he well deserves to be paid for such his services aforesaid the sum of 50*l.* sterling and upwards, together with his costs sustained in this matter.

Thirdly, That the said vessel and cargo has been sold by the decree or order of this honourable court for a sum of about 800*l.* and upwards, and there is now a sum of about 200*l.* and upwards in the registry of this honourable court to the credit of this cause.

Fourthly, That all and singular the premises are true, as appear by the affidavits of this party, and of William Lombard and Patrick Rogan, exhibited in the registry of this honourable court, to which he refers, and prays they may be taken as part hereof.

Wherefore this party prays right and justice to be done; decreed such sum for his aforesaid attendance on the said vessel and cargo as this honourable court shall think proper, with costs, and so forth.

Richard Fitzgerald,
Proctor for the Intervenient.

Acts and so forth, on Tuesday the 16th of May 1815, before the worshipful N. Mahaffy, esquire, &c. and in presence of J. Robinson, D^y Reg^r.

Richard Fitzgerald for Intervenient, produced Mathew Halton Swan, and examined by him, *de bene esse,* (William Richardson objecting to his production.) Witness lives at Dunane, county Cork, knows intervenient; recollects vessel and cargo in 1809, brought into Redstrand, county Cork; there were only two houses within half a mile of it; saw intervenient there taking care of the cargo, for he thinks about eight months, it was exposed and required care and attention to prevent its being taken away; while intervenient remained in care, the weather was partly bad and partly good. To the best of his judgment he thinks he should get 60*l.* for his trouble; he thinks the cargo would have been plundered as it was a bad neighbourhood, if not for intervenient's care. He suffered a great deal of hardship and fatigue taking care of the cargo; he had no protection of a house, and was out night and day constantly, only what little rest he used to take. He paid other persons for assisting him in care of the cargo; he employed soldiers, sometimes six, and sometimes ten; cannot say whether he paid them wages, he knows he used to give something to eat and to drink too. By the Court:—Wycherly is a revenue officer; saw Pyne Masters there, he is

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a revenue officer above Mr. Wycherly, who is a revenue boatman. Saith Pyne Masters had the command of the soldiers there, thinks Masters deserved 250 *l.* for his care of cargo; saith in the summer there were ten soldiers, and in the winter six, the whole were foraged, he thinks, by Wycherly; he was under the orders of Masters, and he was bound to do what he bid him; there were three guards of soldiers. He saw W. Lombard, Dan. Donovan, Michael Regan, John Donovan, Darby Fahane there, but not Michael Donovan; he did not see them assist to protect the vessel, or bring her ashore, till they came within five or six fathoms of the land. He saw Timothy Fahane with a boat and crew helping to get her ashore about a couple of miles from land; he deserved something, and got it too; he was paid according to what he deserved. He saw B. Hooper with a boat's crew coming up about same time as Hooper, and assisting. He does not think the two with their boats and crews did as much as Wycherly, who arrived at the shore between seven and nine o'clock of the morning she came in. The second day after she came in she was taken by Lord Carbery and his yeomen, he took possession of her entirely that day, and kept her about six months; he sometimes had four yeomen, and at other times six, and sometimes nine, day and night. About a fortnight after the 1st of November, the possession was taken from Lord Carbery, during all which time intervenient was there; saith, he heard the collector of Skibbereen, Mr. Troy, came with Lord Carbery and took possession of her with him; thinks it very likely that intervenient and Masters were under the directions of Mr. Troy, who demanded duty; he left no revenue officers in charge of her. Witness was not offered any thing as salvage by any person, he never made any demand but through the Admiralty.

[Adjourned till first of next term.]

Acts and so forth, on Friday 26th day of May 1815, before the worshipful N. Mahaffy, esquire, &c. and in presence of John Robinson, D^y^ Reg^r^.

At prayer of Richardson, the King's proctor, by Dr. Vavasour, it is ordered that this cause do stand over till next court-day.

Acts and so forth, on Tuesday the 30th day of May 1815, before the worshipful N. Mahaffy, esquire, and in presence of J. Robinson, D^y^ Reg^r^.

William Richardson, King's proctor, by Dr. Vavasour, His Majesty's Advocate, produces Henry Richardson, late deputy marshal; who being sworn and examined, saith, he was deputy marshal in 1809: remembers a timber vessel lying at Redstrand, county of Cork, in that year; the cargo had been landed before he saw her. He went then under a commission from this court for the purpose of selling the vessel and cargo; he and another commissioner sold vessel and cargo; he found a gentleman of the name of Pyne Masters in possession under warrant of this court, Masters is a surveyor of the district of Skibbereen, he had persons under him to take care of the cargo. The paper writing exhibited to him marked letter (A.) and on which he now writes his name, is the return he made of the account of sales. He paid Pyne Masters, as appears by these accounts, 250 *l.* he also paid other persons mentioned in the accounts; saith, he believes it was by order of this court 250 *l.* was paid to Pyne Masters. There were two boats crews, as he believes, employed in the salvage, as specified in his return. He was there about three weeks or a month, as well as he recollects; it was in November or December he was there: thinks he saw Wycherly there, he understood Wycherly was on duty under the orders of Masters; saith, he considers Pyne Masters had a sufficient force to take care of the cargo. Lord Carbery had part of the cargo in his demesne, inside of his gates; which part he afterwards sent out to the Strand to be sold. Proceedings were had in Chancery by Lord Carbery to procure prohibition, which considerably delayed the proceedings in the Admiralty; he heard, and believes Masters received something since; Lord Carbery afterwards abandoned his proceedings. If the vessel had been sold in the summer, and had not been delayed by Lord Carbery's proceedings, it would have made in his opinion 1,000 *l.* difference in favour of the proceeds.

Cross-examined by Fitzgerald:—The money paid to Masters was not paid as salvage, it was paid for care of the property. He thinks Masters considered he had a sufficient number of men to guard the cargo; he conceives the sum paid to Masters was a remuneration for his services, and those employed under him in protecting this property; he saw Wycherly walking about the strand, and in Clonakilty he heard, and believes, Wycherly was employed by Masters. Deponent paid the several persons mentioned in his return. The cargo lay in an extremely bleak and exposed part of the country, and it was distributed in three different places, several miles asunder from each other; there were as many parties of soldiers as required to protect it; has no recollection of a communication to him in favour of Wycherly; he does not recollect a tittle of any conversation he might have had with Wycherly. There were numberless applications to witness for money; has no recollection of any promise to Wycherly. He believes Wycherly devoted time to the care of the cargo, but can form no opinion as to his being paid by Masters. He never considered Wycherly a salver, nor Masters either; he saw none of the army under the command of Wycherly, they were subsisted by Masters, and under his command. In his absence cannot say who commanded

commanded the soldiers, believes they were commanded by a serjeant or corporal, who received his orders from Masters; he did not hear, nor does he believe Wycherly was there day and night, nor could he so be there.

To a question by Dr. Vavasour, through the court:—Says the trouble and care Wycherly took he considers were for the benefit of the Crown; he found the cargo was nominally in custody of the collector, who demanded duty, and would not allow it to be parted with to the buyers, till witness gave security for the duties; he considered the cargo in custody of the revenue from the time it came in till it was sold.

William Richardson, proctor, sworn; views a paper marked (B.) (not exhibited) signed H. P. Masters, dated the 8th July 1814, purporting to be a receipt to Daniel Pineau for 40 *l.*; and saith, said Masters admitted to witness that he received said 40 *l.* and 250 *l.* paid him by the late deputy marshal; saith he has seen said Masters write, and said paper marked (B.) is his handwriting.

Court disallow the claim of the intervenient Wycherly, but without costs. Fitzgerald dissenting, &c.

(A true copy.)
Daniel Pineau, Reg^r.

W. Gregory,
Dublin Castle, May 1829.

N° 34.—Petition of Henry Pyne Masters.

The Sovereign Lord the King in his office of Admiralty *against* a certain brig or vessel, whose name is unknown, with the cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, found floatsam and derelict on the high seas on the 14th day of May last, by Mathew Halton and others, and brought to Redstrand in the county of Cork.

To the Honourable and Right Worshipful Sir Jonah Barrington, Knight, Doctor of Laws, and Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty.

The Petition of Henry Pyne Masters of the town of Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, esq. surveyor of Clonakilty aforesaid, in the district of Kinsale:

Humbly showeth,

That on the night of Sunday the 14th, or morning of Monday the 15th of May last, the vessel and cargo in the title of this cause mentioned being brought in from sea to the Redstrand by the several boats and their crews, employed in bringing in said vessel and cargo from sea as aforesaid, your petitioner repaired to the beach at Redstrand with a guard of the military from Clonakilty, and there petitioner took said vessel and cargo into his care, and under the protection of said guard, and afterwards kept, protected and watched said vessel and cargo, and prevented same, through petitioner's vigilance, from being plundered.

Your petitioner further humbly shows, that your petitioner afterwards advised the marshal of the High of Court of Admiralty of the said vessel and cargo being found derelict and floatsam on the high seas, and of her, with the cargo on board, being towed into Redstrand, where your petitioner took the charge and custody of the same.

Your petitioner further humbly shows, that on the 3d day of June last, a warrant issued forth of this honourable court against said vessel and cargo at the suit of our Sovereign Lord the King in his office of Admiralty, and your petitioner was appointed to execute same by the marshal of this honourable court, and your petitioner shows that he did accordingly, on the 8th day of June, execute said warrant, notwithstanding the opposition he met with from a number of armed persons placed on said vessel and cargo by the right honourable Lord Carbery, and since the execution of said warrant your petitioner has kept possession of said vessel and cargo, and hath kept a guard of soldiers to watch and protect same, and which has been attended with great expense, labour and trouble, owing to the opposition of the said right honourable Lord Carbery.

Your petitioner further humbly shows, that since the execution of the said warrant by petitioner upon said vessel and cargo, (to wit) from the 8th day of June last until the 15th day of November, your petitioner has been at the expense of 224 *l.* 8 *s.* for the support and maintenance of soldiers and other persons employed by petitioner in protecting said vessel and cargo for commissioners or master extraordinaries expenses or fees, and for stamps, besides postage of letters and several other expenses in travelling about the business of said vessel and cargo, and many other trifling expenses which petitioner cannot make an accurate return or account of, and therefore cannot make any specified charge of the same.

Your petitioner humbly shows, that since the arrest of said vessel and cargo, your petitioner has been unceasing in his exertions in and about the business of said vessel and cargo, and his personal labour very great, inasmuch petitioner has actually travelled upwards of 700 miles in several journies, which he has had from Clonakilty to Cork, to Skibbereen, to Castletownsend, to Redstrand and elsewhere.

Your petitioner further humbly shows, that over and besides the expenses before mentioned, your petitioner was obliged to procure for the use of the soldiers employed in guarding and watching said vessel and cargo a marquee or tent to protect them from the

Appendix (D.)

N° 34.

Petition of Henry Pyne Masters.

weather, and which was at times very inclement, the place where they kept watch being on an open and exposed beach; and your petitioner shows, that said marquee is almost worn out in the service and would not now sell for 5*s.*, and that your petitioner will have to pay and is bound to pay for same a sum of 11 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* being the sum petitioner agreed to pay the person from whom petitioner purchased said marquee.

Your petitioner further humbly submits, that he is entitled to compensation for his labour, trouble and loss of time in and about the business of said vessel and cargo, over and besides his expenses, but which remuneration or compensation petitioner humbly submits to the liberality of this honourable court, at the same time humbly submitting that in the first instance, His Majesty's rights and the jurisdiction of this honourable court was maintained and supported through the exertions and perseverance of your petitioner.

May it therefore please your honour to take this your petitioner's petition into due consideration and the merits of petitioner's claim, and to order your petitioner to be reimbursed the several sums expended by him in protecting said vessel and cargo, together with such other sum for your petitioner's labour, exertion and attention in the premises, as your honor will be pleased to direct, the commissioners of appraisement and sale to rec[d] your petitioners account of such further expenses as has been incurred by your petitioner since the said 15th day of November, to which period your petitioner's account of expenses is made up; and that your honor will be pleased to direct the said commissioners to pay your petitioner, out of the proceeds of said vessel and cargo, such sum of money as your honor shall be pleased to order your petitioner for his said expenses, exertions and troubles and your petitioner will pray.

Henry Pyne Masters.

William Richardson, proctor for petitioner.

From a knowledge of the memorialist's extreme attention and zeal in furthering the interests of the Crown, and his correct conduct through the entire of this business, I humbly recommend him to the liberal consideration of the court.—9th Dec. 1809.

Patrick Hamilton,
Proctor of Office to His Majesty.

To the honourable and right worshipful Sir Jonah Barrington, L. L. D., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty in Ireland.

Let the registrar pay to the within petitioner a further sum of 40 *l.* on account of his extraordinary expenses and trouble in preserving the derelict, without prejudice to his presenting any other petition for further compensation in case any further costs of said derelict or any damages shall be hereafter recovered in the premises.

29th May 1810. *J. Barrington,* Judge.

Let this order be made a rule of the court.

N° 35.
Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to N. Mahaffy, esq.

N° 35.—Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to N. Mahaffy, esq. relating to Mr. H. P. Masters' Petition.

(Exhibited 1st July 1814 for the first time to the Registrar.)

My dear Sir,

On the other side is a petition of Henry Pyne Masters, copied from that he showed to you in court on the 1st July instant, and which he handed to me in court on same day, demanding the sum ordered by Sir Jonah Barrington. I told him, according to the truth, that I had no money in my hands, and that the marshal had not returned the account of sales and disbursements, but had lodged 200 *l.* in my hands, which I instantly paid over to the judge's order into bank, when we waited on you the next day and told him that an order would be obtained to oblige the marshal to return the account, he appeared satisfied; but this morning he called on me at an early hour, saying, that he would not go to court, and that unless the sum should be paid him before two o'clock, he would memorial the Lord Lieutenant. With difficulty I prevailed on him to wait till Friday; I served the deputy-marshal with the order made, as of 1st July being a court-day. He promised his return this day, and he says, that Mr. Masters has received a very considerable sum already; when I get the marshal's return I will show it to you. I write this that you may send it if you please to the *proper* person to receive it.

I remain faithfully your's,

Stephen's Green, 5th July 1814, *D. P.*

N. Mahaffy, esq.

Endorsement: July 6th 1814.—Sent the copy of the within petition and my letter to Mr. Mahaffy this day by Stephens, and a note to Mr. Henry Richardson, to his house, early in the morning, requesting him to make a return in the Redstrand Derelict: same day sent Mr. S. to Cope-street for an answer to note.

N° 36.—Receipt for £. 40.

N° 36.
Mr. H. P. Masters' Receipt to D. Pineau, esq.

Received from D. Pineau, esq. the Registrar of the Admiralty, the sum of 40 *l.* sterling.

In the matter of the Redstrand Derelict. } Ordered to me by Sir Jonah Barrington, on the 29th May 1810, on the foot of my petition to Sir Jonah, presented by me to Mr. Pineau, on the 1st July, instant, and which sum was this day ordered to be paid by Mr. Mahaffy, at his house in Earl-street, where Mr. Pineau brought me for the purpose of obtaining the order, dated this 8th day July 1814.

Mr. Mahaffy not being able to go to court. *Henry P. Masters.*

N° 37.—Copy of Note sent to Sir Jonah Barrington and N. Mahaffy, esq. relating to the payment of the 40 *l.* to Mr. H. P. Masters.

N° 37.
Copy of Note sent to Sir J. Barrington and N. Mahaffy, esq.

To Sir Jonah Barrington, knt. and to Ninian Mahaffy, esq.

My dear Sirs, (About 8th or 9th July 1814.)

On the 1st of July last and on several subsequent days, I mentioned that I had then been served for the first time with an order dated the 29th May 1810, in the case of the Red Strand Derelict, directing me, as registrar, to pay Henry Pyne Masters a sum of 40 *l.* without any funds in my hands for that purpose. The manner in which the order was presented to me by Mr. Masters was peculiar, as I stated to Mr. Mahaffy, being the order for immediate compliance, on one hand, and a petition against the judge to the Lord Lieutenant, in the case of non-compliance, in the other. Though without funds, relying on the assurance of Mr. Mahaffy that he would immediately relate the circumstances to the judge and have me reimbursed, I paid the amount and obtained the intended petition.

N° 38.—Mr. Henry P. Masters' Letter to D. Pineau, esq. expressing thanks for the interest the latter took in arranging the affairs.

N° 38.
Mr. H. P. Masters' Letter to D. Pineau, esq.

Sir, Clonakilty, 23d July 1814.

From the circumstances that occurred in regard of the order which was made by Sir Jonah Barrington in my favour, and directed to you as registrar of the Admiralty Court, I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to you my thanks for the interest you took in having the business settled to my satisfaction, by which I was spared the disagreeable necessity of applying to Government on the subject, and especially where I have no doubt of no funds being in your hands for the discharge of the order alluded to. I am truly sensible of the polite and hospitable manner in which I was received by Mr. and Mrs. Pineau, at Stephen's Green, during my frequent visits there while in Dublin, which I shall be always happy to acknowledge. You will please to present my best respects to Mrs. P., and believe me, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Daniel Pineau, esq. *Henry P. Masters.*

N° 39.—Information for the guidance of John Witcherly, in case the Lord Lieutenant orders an inquiry.

N° 39.
Information for the guidance of John Witcherly.

21st February 1815.

Messrs. Henry Blacquire and Henry Richardson being appointed commisioners of sale, the net productions being about 380 *l.* or 390 *l.* after paying all demands, (a balance of 40 *l.* due to Mr. Masters excepted), they, the commissioners, took it to Dublin, and on the 25th December 1809 paid into the hands of Sir Jonah Barrington, the judge of the Admiralty Court, a sum of 200 *l.* without any order of court for so doing (whereas it should be lodged with the registrar of said court, and not drawn from his possession but for the purpose of rewarding those who was legally entitled to it by order of court); the balance of 180 *l.* or 190 *l.* is still unaccounted for by the commissioners, there being no order of court for the disposal of it; Sir Jonah Barrington has still in his hands (unaccounted for) 160 *l.* of the original sum of 200 *l.* lodged with him by the commissioners.

Witcherly's memorial to the Lord Lieutenant is in corroboration of the above statement, it being the actual state of the case.

21st February 1815.—This paper delivered to me by John Wycherly, who says that the commissioners promised him payment for his demand for taking care of the wreck, and for expenses, on the morning at eight o'clock after the day they left Clonakilty, but they left it the night before without paying him. He says he employed Richard Fitzgerald as his

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N° 39.

Information for the guidance of John Witcherly.

his proctor, and gave him five guineas, and that he drew an affidavit for him, and that Mr. Mahaffy interposed for him: he says that this paper is written by Mr. Henry Pyne Masters.

Henry Pyne Masters,
Surveyor of Customs, Clonakilty.

21st.—Called on Mr. Mahaffy at his house and showed him this, when he said that Sir Jonah had not given any answer to my letter of the 5th July relating to paying Henry Pyne Masters the 40*l.*

Witcherly lodges at Michael Toole's, N° 3, George's Quay.

40.—Receipt of Mr. John Witcherly to D. Pineau.

In the Redstrand Derelict.

N° 40.

Receipt of Mr. J. Witcherly.

Received from Daniel Pineau, esq. registrar of the Court of Admiralty, the sum of 8 *l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* on account of the sum of my demand, which I promise to allow him credit for out of any sum which may be ordered to be paid to me by N. Mahaffy, esq. surrogate of the Admiralty, this 9th day of March 1815.

John Witcherly.

	£.		
	8	7	9
Cash to him May 1815 -	1	5	–
£.	9	12	9

Present,
Samuel Stephens.

N° 41.—Affidavit of John Wycherly.

N° 41.

Affidavit of Mr. J. Wycherly.

Admiralty.

Our Sovereign Lord the King, in his office of Admiralty, *against* a Vessel, and a Cargo of Timber on board, found derelict, and brought into the Red Strand, in the County of Cork.

John Wycherly, of Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, boatman in the service of Henry Pyne Masters, esq. surveyor, maketh oath and saith, that in May 1809, a vessel and cargo laden with timber was brought into the Red Strand, in the county of Cork, by several persons who went out in boats for that purpose; this deponent saith that he (this deponent), from that time until the month of November following, assisted in preserving said vessel and cargo of timber; this deponent saith, in said year he employed Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, one of the proctors of this honourable court, to recover the amount of his claim, being 59 *l.* 19*s.* for such services, and paid him in advance the sum of 5 *l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; this deponent saith, that shortly after this deponent procured affidavits of his services to be made at Clonakilty and sent them up by post to said Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, and wrote since that time to him by post, but never received any answer whatever; this deponent saith, that he hath caused search to be made in this honourable court, to try if any and what proceedings were taken in prosecution of deponent's claim, and finds that no proceedings whatever have been taken to substantiate deponent's claim.—Sworn before me, this 9th day of March 1815.

Admiralty, March 10th, 1815. *W. Mahaffy*, Surrogate.

(In Earl-street.)

Let Richard Fitzgerald, gent. one of the proctors, answer the matters contained in this affidavit, on or before the first sitting-day of next term.

W. Mahaffy, Surrogate.

N° 42.—Registrar's Statement to the Judge and Surrogate, copied and sent by post to Cavan to Mr. Mahaffy, to forward to the Judge.

N° 42.

Registrar's Statement.

Admiralty, Ireland.—In the matter of a Vessel and Cargo of Timber, a Wreck, brought into the Red Strand, in the year 1809.

The registrar presents his respects to the judge and surrogate, and begs leave to state that on the 12th January 1810, Messieurs Blackquire and Richardson, commissioners appointed by the judge, deposited with the registrar 200 *l.* of the produce of this wreck (which had been sold by them for 1,044 *l.* 0*s.* 9 ½ *d.*); and on same day, the judge having so ordered him to do, and the registrar never having disobeyed any money order, the registrar deposited that sum to the credit of the judge in the bank of Sir William Gleadowe & Company, without deducting even his own fees, immediately after which the judge was pleased to draw out the money; that on the 1st July last, an order bearing date the 29th May 1810 made by the judge in his chambers, directing the registrar to pay a Mr. Masters, a salvor, 40 *l.*, was for the first time presented by Mr. Masters to the registrar, in one hand for payment,

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N° 42.
Registrar's Statement.

ment, with a petition to the Lord Lieutenant in the other, in the event of non-compliance; although thus without the money in his hands, yet at the instance and request of the surrogate, and his assurance of being reimbursed by the judge, the registrar paid the amount to prevent the consequences; since which, although Mr. Mahaffy made the communication to the judge, no notice had been taken of the matter to the registrar, who is sorry to be obliged to add, that within a few days past in like manner, another salvor, of the name of Wycherly applied for payment of 60 *l.* with travelling charges; and another, the first and principal salvor, of the name of Holton, for a large sum for saving the wreck, both with petitions to the Lord Lieutenant in their hands.

The registrar therefore requests that the judge will please to order payment to be made of this sum of 200 *l.* to enable the registrar to satisfy these demands, and thereby to prevent the remaining two petitions from being presented to the Lord Lieutenant.

Stephen's Green, March 14, 1815.

To the Honourable and Right Worshipful Sir Jonah Barrington, knight, Judge, &c. &c.; and to the Worshipful N. Mahaffy, esq. LL. D. Surrogate, &c. &c.

My dear Sir, 15th March 1815.

Finding that you had left town, I requested your address from Mr. Mahaffy, to request you will forward the enclosed to the judge, containing the statement I promised you; I send it open as addressed to you likewise, and request you will be so good as to acknowledge by return of post the receipt of it, and forward it to him without delay.

Ninian Mahaffy, esq. Post-office, Cavan. Faithfully yours, *D. P.*

N° 43.—Wycherly's Letter to Mr. Pineau.

N° 43.
Wycherly's Letter to Mr. Pineau.

Sir, Clonakilty, March 15th, 1815.

I ARRIVED in this town last Sunday night, exceedingly fatigued both in body and mind; and immediately after I sent for Mathew Whelton, and asked him if he would be satisfied with half the demand he was originally suing for; that he replied that he thought himself entitled to the sum of 50 *l.*; however, as things turned out as they have done, that he will drop all further proceedings on being sent half that sum, that is, 25 *l.*; I could not take upon myself to give him a final answer, until I had informed you, Sir, with the circumstance. And now, Sir, respecting my own particular case, I acknowledge before God and the world, that your gentlemanly conduct was such as to bind me in eternal gratitude whilst I have breath. My demand was sixty pounds, and you know I went twice to Dublin, and as you ought to be acquainted with my expense, at least in one instance, I think it but justice to be allowed what I incurred upon both occasions; however, I shall be guided on this as on all others, by your directions. Now, Sir, all I have further to add is to request you will transmit an order of payment for both cases, directed to Mr. Thomas Callonen, Clonakilty, who will send a receipt when the money arrives; and it is very necessary on my part that it should be as speedy as possible, as I am overwhelmed with debts. You are aware, Sir, that I thought Mathew Whelton's demand was 40 *l.* when I introduced his case to you; but he says it was 10 *l.* more, which I am certain is the truth, and I hope you will act accordingly.

Believe me, Sir, to be, with every sentiment of attachment and esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant

John Wycherly.

I'll expect an answer by return of post, directed to John Wycherly, Revenue Officer, Clonakilty, but the order of payment as above directed.

N° 44.—Redstrand Derelict, Copy of Certificate.

N° 44.
Certificate of D. Pineau, esq.

Admiralty, Ireland.—In the matter of the Redstrand Derelict.

I CERTIFY that Henry Richardson, esq. late deputy marshal, paid into the registry of this honourable court 200 *l.* to the credit of this cause; and that, pursuant to an order made by the judge on the 12th day of January 1810, I did on the same day deposit the said sum of 200 *l.* in the bank of Sir J. G. Newcomen, bart. by the receipt and order will more fully appear; and that I have not any part of the said sum in my hands.

Dated this 11th May 1815,

Daniel Pineau, Registrar.

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N° 45.

Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to Sir J. Barrington.

N° 45.—Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to Sir Jonah Barrington.

131, Saint Stephen's Green,
25th July 1825.

My dear Sir,

Mr. Keating leaving Ireland to-morrow, I beg leave in a hurry to acquaint you that I have just now received a communication under the orders of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, calling upon me for payment of all droit funds in my hands, not as yet handed over to the Crown, with me, or in my books. I find, on a cursory view, your order in the Redstrand Derelict, to lodge 200 *l.*, the only sum I received in that cause, in Gleadowe's to your credit in that cause, which you since drew out of that bank, and I find that you gave an order on me on the 29th May 1810 to pay 40 *l.* to Henry Pyne Masters; and I find that I paid that sum to him, though I had theretofore paid said 200 *l.*; and I find that I paid said 40 *l.* through respect to you, to prevent H. Pyne Masters from presenting a petition to the Lord Lieutenant against you, as also other sums to silence clamour, without revealing to any person but your then surrogate, Dr. Mahaffy, for your information, on the occasion of a notice made in said cause for the payment of some salvage.

I beg you will order payment to be made to me, otherwise I must state the transactions as they occurred; but I would not do so, fearing the consequence to you, without first giving opportunity by your answer of averting such an exposure. I have not time to say more at present, than that I have the honour to remain, with due respect,

Your most obedient servant,

To Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge. *D. P. R.*

N° 46.

Sir J. Barrington's Letter to the Registrar.

N° 46.—Letter from Sir Jonah Barrington to D. Pineau, esq.

My dear Sir, Boulogne-sur-Mer, 4th August 1829.

I just received yours, and have to thank you much for the spirit in which it is written, but I must assure you that, and I have no doubt you will believe me, I have not now the most remote recollection of the circumstance you mention; it is above fifteen years, and part of that period you know was sufficiently confusing to leave my mind a blank, on a great portion of former occurrences; this I am quite sure of, that every act of mine was with the knowledge and approbation of Dr. Duignan, nothing in that court was unknown to him. I had been put to enormous expense for my year, protecting the jurisdiction; and both the proceedings and the funds he was always acquainted with. I am not informed by you of any particulars, what order, whereon, and to what purpose, and what entries or orders have you. I must of course wish to know accurately every circumstance respecting so unexpected a demand; all I can say is this, enclose me as soon as possible every thing proper for me to be acquainted with on the subject, upon the receipt of which I shall direct my agent to see and fully communicate with you on the subject forthwith. Totally ignorant as I am now on the subject, I can only say, that if any order was made by me, which could in any way affect you as registrar, it is but just and fitting that it should be set right without delay, and certainly shall —— age (closing 70) and much thought have blunted my recollection of numerous events.

I suppose any order you received is in the general cause after the junction of the Treasuries. I write this now in the room of the secretary to the British Treasury, Mr. Harrison. I asked him if any orders had been given them as to droits; he replied in the negative; he goes to London to-day, and he will let me know.

I am desirous to know the sum of any such order, and beg you will give me full information, and be under no apprehension. Nothing can go wrong; you certainly shall not be an hour without the sum you mention if it be proper; but it is just I should see from you the nature of the demand, for I do not understand it. The sooner you write to me the better. My dear Sir, ever yours truly,

Jonah Barrington.

N° 47.

Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to Sir J. Barrington.

N° 47.—Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to Sir Jonah Barrington.

My dear Sir, 131, St. Stephen's Green, 27th August 1825.

I received your letter of the 4th in due course, stating your total want of recollection of the subject of mine of the 25th ultimo, (though I had often mentioned it for your information to your late surrogate Doctor Mahaffy, who was then in habits of communicating with you,) desiring to be informed as to the order, the date and purpose, and what entry of order I have; in reply to which I beg leave to state, that in the cause of the King against the Red Strand Derelict, in which you appointed Mr. Blacker co-commissioner with the marshal, on the 4th of January 1810, you pronounced an order directing that said commissioners should forthwith transfer to me 200 *l.* deposited in their names in bank, (which they had refused to pay to you, in consequence of which you made that order to transfer it to me); they accordingly paid same to me on or about the 12th January 1810, on which day you ordered me to lodge it in Gleadowe's bank, on which day I did so to the great

Appendix (D.)

N° 47.

Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to Sir J. Barrington.

great dissatisfaction of the interested parties, and have the bank receipt accountable to Sir Jonah Barrington as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty in the cause of the King against the Redstrand derelict, which money you immediately drew out of that bank, but for what purpose I do not know. On the 29th May 1810 I paid your order without funds, but through my respect for the judge of the court, and to save him from the consequences of a petition to Government; 40*l.* to Henry Pyne Masters; also 9*l.* to one Wycherly, claiming salvage out of said 200*l.*, to prevent him also from petitioning. Therefore I apprehend it is quite clear, if you believe me, that you are to pay me those sums amounting to 249*l.* (with interest I might say, but which I do not add.) We have got a civilian, a judge and a gentleman, in Sir Henry Meredyth.

I have the honour to remain, with due respect, your's faithfully,

Sir Jonah Barrington, Knight,
Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Daniel Pineau.

N° 48.—Letter from Sir Jonah Barrington to D. Pineau, Esq.

N° 48.

Letter from Sir J. Barrington to D. Pineau, esq.

My dear Sir, 5, Rue du Colysée, 3d October 1827.

It is not surprising that after (dosing twenty years) the concern you mention is totally out of my memory. Mr. Lyons did not mention to me, when last here, the circumstances you allude to, nor did you send me the order you received from the Irish Government. In the first place, the Irish Government have no sort of authority to order any return from the officers of my court or any of them, or from me, and I decline such authority; you are also to recollect that the Court of Admiralty of Ireland is now under the guidanship direct of the Lord High Admiral, with whom I am in communication. You will please to indorse me a copy of the order received by you from the Irish secretary Mr. Goulburn, if any such, and I shall lay it before the Lord High Admiral myself for his instructions. The Admiralty of Ireland shall obey no secretary, and there are no lords commissioners existing. The Lord High Admiral is now the sole authority, and to him only I shall communicate concerns of the jurisdiction. Mr. Lyons will be here on Saturday, and I shall communicate with him as to yourself fully. In the mean time be assured I am fully sensible and have always expressed my sentiments, as to the zealous, corect and faithful discharge of your duties as register, and that I was always, and have not ceased to be a friend, as far as in me lay. I apprehend a new organization of the officers of the courts will take place, so far as relates to the practical and pecuniary parts, and I should believe in general for their advantage, a report has very recently been requested and made by me on some of those subjects; I would go any lengths in my powers (and I am not now without some weight in my department) to serve or oblige any of the officers or the practitioners (save one) of the court. They treated me very badly in 1819, but I believe they had some reason to be dissatisfied, and I had then no power of redressing them; but they took a wrong way, and the idea of the practitioners of a court petitioning against a judge, was considered in England as a most outrageous and unprecedented act, against all subordination in courts of justice; and I fancy Mr. Grant was very sorry he had acted in it; he got nothing but hard knocks from me for his trouble. I dare say after my conversation with Mr. Lyons you will feel perfectly satisfied. I received a letter from the marshal long since, making some complaints to me: I did not reply, and I much wish him to know that it was by no means any disrespect for him or doubt of his statements; but in fact I could not, with propriety, make any reply in writing; I could not interfere with Sir Henry Meredyth without seeming to doubt his justice; I could not inclose the register's letter to him, lest I might commit the marshal with my surrogate, and I could not act myself; therefore I conceived that the matter would be best arranged by my knowing nothing of the concern; therefore I was silent. But I should be extremely sorry the marshal should conceive I slighted him; I acted for the best, and I beg you will tell him what I now say.

I am, my dear Sir, your's very truly,

Jonah Barrington.

N° 49.—Letter from Sir Jonah Barrington to D. Pineau, esq.

N° 49.

Letter from Sir J. Barrington to D. Pineau, esq.

Dear Sir, London, October 10th, 1825.

I have been here these three weeks waiting to see Lyons; he is only a few days arrived. I have communicated to him circumstances respecting your letter of which you are totally ignorant, and which I do not choose to write; and I have mentioned it to high authorities here. I did not at *first* mention your letter, but do now, and only mention (by letter) that I have my claim upon Government above ten times what you mention, and in the same line, and on a confidential engagement which it would be disagreeable to me and not pleasing to others to bring forward. Lyons will somewhat explain to you; he is the only person I have intrusted this with, and at present I shall not explain it to any person but him. I have not seen the order you mention, and until Mr. Lyons talks with you I shall forbear any further observations.

Your's truly,

Daniel Pineau, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

J. Barrington.

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N° 50.
List of Documents collected by Mr. Pineau.

N° 50.—A List of Documents collected by Mr. Pineau, and produced to Mr. Lyons, at the request of Sir Jonah Barrington.

The King *against* The Redstrand derelict.

12 January 1810. Judge's order, in his own hand-writing, to pay 200*l.* in his (Pineau's) hands, in said cause, into the bank of Sir Thomas Gleadowe & Co.

12 January 1810. Said banker's receipt for said sum paid by Mr. Pineau, without deducting either his fees or poundage.

1st July 1814: Judge's order of 29th May 1810, to pay Masters 40*l.* only delivered to Mr. P.

Copy Henry Pine Masters' petition to the judge for salvage, with Paty Hamilton's certificate of the 9th December 1809, recommending him to the liberal consideration of the court, and the judge's order thereon, dated 29th May 1810, to pay Mr. Pyne Masters 40*l.*, on the back of which appears a memorandum that said petition and order were not delivered to Mr. Pineau until the 1st July 1814; and also a copy of Mr. P.'s letter to Mr. Mahaffy, then acting surrogate for the judge, dated 5th July 1814, whereby it appears that Mr. P. furnished Mr. Mahaffy, for the judge, with a copy of said petition.

8 July 1814. Henry Pine Masters' receipt for the 40*l.*

John Witcherly, salvor's receipt for 9*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Memorial of H. P. Masters to the Lord Lieutenant, the delivery of which to his Excellency stopped by Mr. Pineau.

Memorial of John Wycherly - - ditto.

Memorial of Math. Whitten - - ditto.

Mr. Ware's three letters to Mr. Pineau.

John Wycherly's letters.

My dear Sir, St. Stephen's Green, Sept. 18, 1826.

For your entire satisfaction, I have shown the foregoing original documents to your confidential friend, Mr. Lyons, and shall wait your answer previous to making my return to Government. I will venture to say that you never had a friend who acted so faithfully, friendly and courteously as I did, for your interests and character in this most delicate transaction; and not to reimburse me, and not to extricate me—but the thing is impossible. I remain (not doubting of the honourable conduct of Sir Jonah Barrington, in this debt of honour and conscience) his most faithful and obedient humble servant,

Daniel Pineau.

To Sir Jonah Barrington, Knt.

19th September 1826.—Redstrand, derelict.

Copy of a Letter I delivered open to Mr. Lyons, at his house this day, about half-past two, when I showed him the original documents therein mentioned; when at first he wanted me to leave all with him. I then said that Sir J. B. only required me to show them to him; he then said he had not time to look at them, as he was going off to England; after which he examined the documents and kept the letter, and asked me what I wanted. I said for Sir Jonah to lodge the 200*l.* in the Court of Admiralty, and pay the 40*l.* and 9*l.* I advanced to save him from ruin; he said he would report what I said to Sir J. B.

N° 51.
Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to Sir J. Barrington.

N° 51.—Copy Letter to Sir Jonah Barrington, Bart. Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Admiralty of Ireland: N° 5, Rue du Colysée, Paris.

My dear Sir, 131, St. Stephen's Green, 30th August 1827.

Having on the 19th of September last, in obedience to your desire, produced all the documents to Mr. Lyons, proving the lodgment to your credit of the 200*l.* in the cause of the Redstrand derelict, of my subsequently paying Henry Pyne Masters 40*l.* and John Wycherly 9*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, to prevent their petitioning the then Lord Lieutenant against you in the year 1814, and not having had any answer to my letter of the 18th of said month, handed to Mr. Lyons to deliver to you, which he told me he had done, and which letter, after enumerating all the documents, was in these words:

"For your entire satisfaction, I have shown the foregoing original documents to your confidential friend, Mr. Lyons, and shall await your answer, previous to making my return to Government. I will venture to say that you never had a friend who acted so faithfully, friendly and courteously as I did, for your interests and character in this most delicate transaction; and not to reimburse me, and not to extricate me—but the thing is impossible. I remain (not doubting of the honourable conduct of Sir Jonah Barrington, in this debt of honour and conscience) his most faithful and obedient humble servant,

"*Daniel Pineau.*"

"To Sir Jonah Barrington, Knt. &c."

I am

Appendix (D.)

N° 51.
Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to Sir J. Barrington.

I am now, on this 30th of August 1827, to lament that I have not received any species of answer whatever, and have only to add, in the most humble but earnest manner, that with the least possible delay that you will cause to be paid to me at least my poundage and fees on said 200*l.* (if you think proper to retain the balance, which I do not think you will do) amounting to - - - - - - - - £. 20 - -
(With interest from 12th January 1810, when the amount was lodged.)
Also the sum I paid Henry Pyne Masters - - - - - - - 40 - -
(With interest from 8th July 1814.)
Also the amount I paid John Witcherly - - - - - - - 9 12 9

Late currency - - - - 69 12 9

Present currency - - - 64 5 8

If I shall receive the above sum of 64*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* I will give up the interest; if not I will not hold myself bound to do so.

I have the honour to remain, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient servant.

Sir Jonah Barrington, Bart.

N° 52.—Letter from D. Pineau, Esq. to J. C. Lyons, Esq. dated 23d Feb. 1828.

N° 52.
Letter from D. Pineau, esq. to J. C. Lyons, esq.

(Private.)

Dear Sir, St. Stephen's Green, 23d Feb. 1828.

In consequence of your not having, as you say, been authorized by Sir Jonah Barrington to repay the sum of 200*l.* which he ordered me to deposit in Gleadowe's bank, and received himself, or of 40*l.* I paid out of my own pocket, with other sums to save his credit, the particulars of which I showed to you long since, with the vouchers, and of which I wrote several times to himself, I now apprize you, for his information, as Sir Jonah has referred me to you, that in the return I am making to Parliament (in which I am occupied night and day) I am, as I apprehend, bound under the subject of droit fund, which has no limitation as to time back, to report all the matter I mentioned to you besides others, and particularly the case of the Nancy, in which he ordered me to pay several sums into the bank, and into the then King's proctor, Hamilton's hands, which he Sir Jonah received himself, and which he never repaid, and which is yet due to me to a considerable amount, to ascertain which I am collecting the vouchers and making out the account. It is quite unnecessary for me, after my past conduct to Sir Jonah Barrington as to money orders, to say that I shall make this disclosure only if obliged to fill up my returns with it; but that I am now compelled is manifest, and nothing but his replacing the amount can prevent the publicity of the matters in the returns I am making to the Imperial Parliament, as unpaid sums in Sir Jonah Barrington's hands. I am also to apprize you that I am ordered to make these returns with all practicable dispatch, and that I require your answer without delay.

I am, your obedient humble servant.

John Charles Lyons, Esq.

N° 53.—Letter from J. C. Lyons, Esq. to D. Pineau, Esq.

N° 53.
Letter from J. C. Lyons, esq. to D. Pineau, esq.

Dear Sir, Kildare-street, Sunday morning.

I was much hurried when your messenger called yesterday, to request an answer to the note you did me the favour to address me, or I would have written to you at the moment, and I now beg you to receive my apology for not having done so. Upon the subject of your communication I have only to repeat what I have so frequently told you, namely, that Sir Jonah Barrington's explanation of the transactions you allude to, differs very materially from your statement, and that I am quite ready at any time you have leisure to call on me (which I think you promised to do) to show you what he says (any morning from ten to twelve o'clock, except to-morrow) you will find me in Kildare-street; or, if you make an appointment, I shall wait upon you, and I would take leave to remind you, not to put forward the matters you speak of in your return, until you see what Sir Jonah writes, and have time for consideration; it may be otherwise more unpleasant to yourself than to him, supposing what he states correct, as I should hope you'll find it.

Your's, dear sir, very obediently,

Dan. Pineau, Esq. *J. C. Lyons.*

N° 54.—Letter from J. C. Lyons, Esq. to D. Pineau, Esq.

N° 54.
Letter from J. C. Lyons, esq. to D. Pineau, esq.

Dear Sir, Wednesday evening.

I am sorry I did not find you at home to-day; I enclose you a copy of a memorandum I found among Sir Jonah's papers, on the subject of your communication; read it over, and do me the favor to let me see you on Friday. I shall not be in town to-morrow.

Your's, dear Sir,

Dan. Pineau, Esq. *J. C. Lyons.*

Appendix (D.)

N° 55.
Memorandum of Sir J. Barrington.

N 55.—Paper referred to in N° 54.

1st. I WISH the Register fully to understand, that as to the droits of admiralty generally, the Irish government have no more to do than Mr. Charles Lyons, and no authority to demand any returns from the register of that court, and any return made by the register, without an order from the judge so to do, and submitting to such requisition by him, is beyond the duty of the register, and so decided in a former case, when I absolutely refused to suffer any order of the Irish Government in droit cases to be attended to, without the sign manual of His Majesty, which decision of mine was acquiesced in, and the order was sent to me under the sign manual of the King, and of course obeyed.

2d. Droits of Admiralty (comprising derelicts) belong solely to the King (or perhaps now to the Lord High Admiral) and are subject to their order only, and no order but this on the judges can be legally obeyed.

3d. As to the case the register mentions, I am certain that any such order was made by me for some proper purpose, as same must have been made with the approbation and desire of the King's proctor, and of the King's advocate, Dr. Duignan, without whose concurrence I never made any order whatsoever in droit cases; but after near eighteen years, I have no recollection to lead me to the case, and as the King's proctor, the King's advocate, the surrogate, and all the parties are dead, it is impossible for me to collect more, than that I shall direct the foregoing to be stated, if necessary, to any proper authorities who demand same, according to law and practice.

4th. As to the proceedings in the cause, as stated to me by the register, it appears that in January 1810, I ordered that the salvager's case should be favourably considered by the court, and when I ceased to act, that order remained in the court; why it was not acted upon or presented till 1814, three years after I had ceased to act, I am and must be totally ignorant. Mr. Hamilton was the King's proctor when the order was made, and when I ceased to act, no doubt he had due authority and means to have any such order carried into execution; but after thirteen years absence, I can know nothing of those circumstances.

5th. I am not informed whether any order ever was made for any specific sum to the salvagers, or by whom any such order was made, or if with the concurrence of His Majesty's proctor and advocate, as absolutely necessary in all direct cases.

6th. As to any petition to the Lord Lieutenant, which the register mentions, no salvagers petition in any such case could be attended to; if a salvager is wronged he may require an order, and appeal from that order; but the Government never can, and whilst I hold the office never shall, and I never did suffer it to become a court of appeal from my court, nor any other court or judge, save the prohibition or mandamus to the King's Bench or Chancery. No judge acting otherwise could be independent.

7th. I have not seen any copy of the order of the Irish Government which the register mentions, and unless such order be also made an order of the court, no register of the Court of Admiralty has any authority to obey same; and in the case of a most extraordinary petition of the proctors against Dr. Mahaffy in 1816, in my reply to Mr. Grant, the then secretary, I did expressly and peremptorily decline any and every interference of the Irish Government (as such), with the Court of Admiralty; I hold my office under the King and Lord High Admiral only, in case of the Crown they only can interfere, and in civil cases the remedies are by appeal, prohibition or mandamus, and none otherwise; this is my decided opinion as to all those points and proceedings.

As to the register himself, if any loss occurred to him by any errors during the period my surrogate did the duties of that office, as I delegated those duties to him, it is fitting I should see that the register, as officer of the court, is righted; the register states his payments to have been made in 1814, certainly without my order or knowledge, and *quere* if by any order of the surrogate. I desire all those papers may be laid before me, and I shall lose no time in considering the same. I never found Mr. Pineau but a very meritorious officer of that court.

N° 56.
Letter from Mr. Lyons to the Chairman of the Select Committee.

N° 56.—Letter from Mr. Lyons to the Chairman of the Select Committee.

Sir, 12, Kildare-street, Friday, 15th May 1829.

I HASTEN to correct a mis-recollection in point of date, relative to the period of the proceedings against Mr. *Pineau*, detailed in my Evidence before the Committee on the Admiralty Court of Ireland, on Friday and Monday last.

Referring to my books since my return, I find that, about the end of the year 1820, I was instructed to proceed against Mr. Pineau for recovery of his acceptance for the small sum of 35 *l.*; my first application to him was early in January 1821; that he gave a plea of confession for the debt, upon which execution issued in the May following, and which from time to time was renewed, without effect, down to April 1823; subsequently to which period the debt was settled, as I understand, with the plaintiffs, by another party on the bill.

Until

Until my arrival in London to attend upon the Committee, I had not any idea I should be interrogated upon the subject, and was consequently quite unprepared to give, with any accuracy, the dates or particulars of those proceedings, which had almost totally escaped my memory.

I annex copies of *my Letters to Mr. Pineau pending those proceedings*, and cannot suppose he was *then* ignorant of my professional connection with Sir Jonah Barrington, who had appointed me his agent in March 1816; but I feel it only fair to add, that I have not *any fact* upon my recollection to enable me to speak *positively* in that particular.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient and most humble servant,
J. C. Lyons.

Right hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn,
&c. &c. &c.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. 1, Stephen's-green.

Sir, January 11th, 1821.

I have been directed by Messrs. Fisher & Son to apply to you for the amount of your acceptance of Robert A. Whiteway's draft for 35 *l.*, which I request may be discharged at my office early in the next week.

And am, &c. &c.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. Stephen's-green.

26th January, 1821.

I must be under the necessity of filing a declaration, at Messrs. Fisher's suit, against you, unless the amount of your acceptance, favour Mr. Whiteway, and for which I wrote you some time back, be paid at my office this day or to-morrow. If you wish it, I will send you a confession, to save expense.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. Stephen's-green.

May 9th, 1821.

I beg to remind you that the stay of execution in your confession at Messrs. Fisher's suit will shortly expire, and to request the debt and costs may be discharged without the expense of further proceedings.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. Stephen's-green.

May 16th, 1821.

I have been obliged to mark judgment and issue execution, at Messrs. Fisher's suit, for 51 *l.* 19 *s.*, and shall be under the necessity (by their positive directions) of delivering it to the sheriff, unless the amount be settled in course of to-morrow.

Requesting your attention,
I am, &c.

Daniel Pineau, Esq. Stephen's-green.

February 15th, 1822.

I beg to inform you that Messrs. Fisher have given me directions to renew the execution at their suit against you.

And am, Sir, &c.

1829 R

(Ireland.)

SECOND

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

On the State of Disease, and Condition of the Labouring Poor, in Ireland.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 7 *June* 1819;

And, to be *Re-printed*, 19 June 1829.

PARL. LONDON U.K.Y.

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APPENDIX;—Viz. The Four Reports from the Commissioners on the nature and extent of the Bogs in Ireland, (1810, 1811, & 1814;) with Extracts from the several Appendixes - - - - - 121

SECOND REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the State of *Ireland*, as to Disease, and how far the Measures, remedial and preventive, adopted by the Legislature or otherwise during the last year, have been effective for its removal or mitigation; and also into the Condition of the Labouring Poor of that part of the United Kingdom, with a view to facilitate the application of the Funds of private Individuals and Associations, for their Employment in useful and productive Labour; and to report their Observations, together with their Opinion on these Subjects, from time to time to The House;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, further inquired into the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:—

YOUR Committee having reported on the subject of Contagious Fever, that most calamitous indication of general distress in *Ireland*, have directed their attention to the other great branch of the duty devolved on them, viz. The Employment of the Poor.

In considering that most important topic, Your Committee find themselves in a great measure controlled by the unquestionable principle, that legislative interference, in the operations of human industry, is as much as possible to be avoided. There are, nevertheless, considerable exceptions to such a rule, either when injurious artificial impediments are to be removed, or where any branch of national industry, which cannot in its commencement be without great difficulty carried on by individual exertion, and solely by private funds, may be encouraged and facilitated by Parliamentary Regulation. With such qualifications, Your Committee have directed their attention to the deficiency of Employment amongst the People, and the Remedies which suggest themselves.

The general Distress and deficiency of Employment are so notorious, as to render it unnecessary for Your Committee to encumber their Appendix with particular Evidence to establish the extent and variety of the evil.

With especial regard to the limits of the specified exceptions from the general rule, Your Committee have directed their Inquiries particularly to two most important departments of labour in *Ireland*, that employed in agriculture, and that of the fisheries; they are likewise those to which the greatest extension may be given without hazarding re-action.

Upon the extent to which internal improvement and agricultural speculation may be pursued, with a confident expectation of adequate

and permanent benefit in *Ireland*, Your Committee refer with satisfaction to the able scientific Evidence contained in the Reports of the Commissioners of Bogs, &c. presented to the House; they prove the immense amount of land in Ireland, easily reclaimable and convertible to the production of grain almost without limit for exportation. The Appendixes to those Reports considerably abridge the course which their duty would have pointed out to Your Committee. They suggest the subjects for agricultural exertions, and the mode of execution; and the small extent to which their recommendations have been acted upon, demonstrates lamentably that want of capital which in *Ireland* unnerves all effort for improvement.

Your Committee have examined one of the most eminent of the Engineers employed under that Commission, and refer to the important Evidence of that gentleman (Mr. Nimmo), and his valuable Observations on the drainages of Holland, Hanover, and England.

It is obvious, that in any general plan of improvement, not only much of the efficacy but of the economy of execution must depend on the degree of skill and science with which it is planned. In order to bring the subject more conveniently within the knowledge of the House, Your Committee have annexed in their Appendix, a selection from the Reports of the Commissioners of Bogs, of such parts as have a general application, disencumbered of all matter merely of local importance.

Under the head of Drainage, two different objects are pointed out in those Reports; first, clearing, lowering and embanking the different streams which have flooded so much low ground in all parts of that country, and which, in the opinion of eminent physicians, forms a fruitful source of Contagious Fever. Such works cannot there be executed under separate Acts of Parliament, to the expense of which those concerned are not equal.

The ancient practice of England by Commissioners of Sewers, under the 23d of Henry the 8th, cap. 5, seems applicable to the case, and which has never yet been introduced into the Statute Law of Ireland, or consequently acted on there; with such view either the Grand Juries may be made Commissioners, or separate jurisdictions may be established for the purpose; and if effected by assessment, the success which has attended the road system would promise a competition for improvement.

The General Act for Sewers, 23 Hen. 8, c. 5. was framed upon
6 Hen. 6, c. 5.
8 Hen. 6, c. 3.
4 Hen. 7, c. 1.
6 Hen. 8, c. 10.
Extended to 5 years by 3 Edw. 6, c. 8.
To blowing Lands by 1 Mary, c. 11.
To 10 years, &c. 13 Eliz. c. 9.
To all Waters within 2 miles of London, by 3 Jac. 1, c. 14.
To making Sales of Copyhold, by 7 Anne, c. 10.
22 Car. 2, the Commissioners of Sewers for London appointed by Mayor and Commons.
By 13 Eliz. the Ordinance made by any Commission, stand until repealed by a new Commission.

Secondly, draining and reclaiming the great Bogs and Marshes. Those objects may properly be left to individuals or associations, as a profitable adventure, and legal provisions should be made for their repayment, by a portion of the ground, either in fee or lease. It was by such means that the great drainages of England were effected, in the last and preceding centuries. The Acts already existing for that purpose* should be amended, for the cases of individual proprietors, and a general Act passed, to facilitate and encourage private Acts, where there are a variety of interests.

*Vide 43 Eliz. c. 11 and many subsequent Acts.
12 G. 1, c. 12, for Bishops only.
5 Geo. 2, c. 9, for boundary Drains.
11 & 12 Geo. 3, c. 21, restricted to lots of 50 acres to Papists.

A third and most important object recommended by the Commissioners, and to which Your Committee will advert, in connection with the

the Fishery, in a subsequent part of this Report, is the formation of Roads in the mountain parts of *Ireland*: those districts, whilst they are subject to their proportion of the expense of county works, have not had their due share of the benefit of the Grand Jury system. In such districts it is peculiarly necessary that Lines of Road and other works should be planned and superintended by skilful persons, the importance of which has been exemplified in the execution of the Highland Roads, and the present North Wales Road, compared to the former imperfect and expensive method.

Amongst the positive evils resulting from the want of employment and the impassable state of the Mountain Districts, is the facility, under the present circumstances of the country, of illicit distillation, with its consequent depravation of morals and loss to the revenue.

The want of capital in *Ireland* is attributable to various causes. Capital can accumulate only out of the savings of individuals. In *Ireland* there are few persons who, either in manufactures or agriculture, conduct their operations on such a scale as to admit of much surplus for accumulation. The manufacture which flourishes, the Linen, is spread abroad amongst a population which at the same time cultivates the soil for their sustenance; and though such a manufacture may be more conducive to health and morals in the manufacturer, it is more incompatible with large savings.

In like manner in agriculture, the tendency, from various causes, to subdivision of farms, and the general practice of throwing the expense of buildings and repairs on the tenant, countervail the accumulation of profit in the hands of the farmer, and the application thereof to beneficial enterprize in agriculture.

It is almost impossible in theory to estimate the mischiefs attendant on a redundant, a growing and unemployed population, converting that which ought to be the strength into the peril of a State. It is obvious, that the tendency of such a population to general misery must be rapid, in proportion to the facility of procuring human sustenance, leading to the boundless multiplication of human beings satisfied with the lowest condition of existence.

That such a population, excessive in proportion to the market for labour, exists and is growing in Ireland, is a fact that demands the most serious attention of the Legislature; and makes it not merely a matter of humanity but of state policy, to give every reasonable encouragement to industry in that quarter of the empire.

In considering the causes which discourage industry in *Ireland*, it is impossible to overlook the lamentable circumstance, almost peculiar to that country, of the non-residence of a great proportion of the Proprietors; and especially of that portion which could most contribute, by their rank, their wealth and their moral influence, to operate beneficially on the habits and comforts of the lower classes. The expenditure of income in England, resulting therefrom, enhances the claim of *Ireland* on the generous consideration of Parliament.

On the subject of agricultural improvement, Your Committee (controlled by the permanent principle of avoiding unnecessarily to tamper

with so important a branch of industry, and leaving it to its best encouragement, the operation of a free market,) nevertheless think it necessary to point out the extent to which *Ireland* may be improved, and its power of production of human food vastly extended.

It appears in evidence, that there are of reclaimable bog in *Ireland* two millions of Irish acres, of a soil suited to the production of grain; that the measures suggested by the scientific persons employed under the Bog Commissioners, much facilitate the application of private speculation to such improvements; and that, in order to give efficacy to those suggestions, a General Inclosure and Drainage Act, on the principal of that for England, would be highly important; beyond that, as the basis for particular local Acts, Your Committee do not venture to go, save in recommending that the powers given under the Act of last Session be extended to exempting from interest such advances as may be made for "Public Works." on due security for repayment of the principal within a limited number of years. A reference to the Reports alluded to will evince the great source of employment which the improvement of the Bogs of *Ireland* would offer to the population; and the facility of transport by canals through such level lines, would insure to England supplies of grain at moderate prices, which might render it wholly independent of foreign countries for the food of its manufacturing population.

The Mountain Districts of *Ireland*, at present comparatively unproductive, are capable of high improvement; they consist of about one and a half millions of Irish acres, of which it appears that about one half is suitable for agriculture, the remainder for much improved pasturage, for rearing or dairy purposes; and the entire eminently suitable for planting, much of the worst of it having been old forest land.

The nature of the evidence relative to those Mountain Districts has led Your Committee to consider of their improvement, in connection with that of the Fisheries, of which the principal lie along the coasts of those districts.

In whatever view it can be considered, whether as a source of national wealth, as a means of employing an overflowing population, or as a nursery of the best seamen, Your Committee cannot too strongly impress on the House the importance othe Irish Fishery. In addition to the evidence on that subject, stated in the Appendix, Your Committee have referred to several Reports of the Irish House of Commons, from the year 1733 to 1799, all demonstrating the highly advantageous situation of *Ireland*, as a seat of the fisheries, which could alone have been rendered unprofitable by a most perverse and injudicious system of laws.

The revision and simplification of those laws, and the direct application of encouragement under them to the resident fishermen of the coast, Your Committee consider essential to any successful fishery in *Ireland*.

The failure of the existing system may be proved by the fact established in the public Accounts, that while in the last year herrings were imported to the value of £. 58,197, the export trade, within the last three years, has fallen to a twentieth part of its former amount.

The

The actual condition of the Fishermen on the coast appears to be miserable; and yet their general habits, character and qualifications, are highly deserving of liberal encouragement.

It appears from the whole current of evidence, not only that the western, northern and southern coasts of *Ireland* afford every advantage for a Bay or Coast Fishery, but that they are eminently suited for a deep sea Cod Fishery of great importance, calculated to afford permanent employment, independent of that for the production of oil from the whale and basking-shark, which abound in the contiguous seas. Without enlarging on the importance of this subject, Your Committee refer to the evidence in their Appendix, as well as the voluminous testimony contained in the Irish Journals before referred to, and they particularly call the attention of the House to that of Mr. Telford, which has enabled them to take the benefit of experience from an improved system of Fishery Laws, and of parliamentary encouragment, wisely applied and eminently successful in the case of Scotland. The inestimable benefits of the measure, which has opened through the Highlands of Scotland suitable lines of road into the seats of the Fisheries from the more improved districts, form a strong contrast to the numerous instances in which public money has been injudiciously applied to local objects. The establishment of successful Fisheries in consequence has materially augmented the national wealth, and opened sources of the most valuable industry; and it appears to Your Committee, that so extensive a national benefit was never attained for so moderate an expenditure.

In the case of Scotland, in 1802-3, the Treasury adopted the principle of applying the public money for the great ultimate public object of encouraging the Fisheries; and with that view, they ordered surveys to be made by skilful engineers, and approved a scheme for opening the Highlands on a prospective estimate of £.150,000, to be met by an equal levy on the districts to be thereby improved; of the signal success of that scheme Your Committee have the most satisfactory evidence.

On every ground of policy as well as justice, Your Committee earnestly recommend the application of the precedent of Scotland to the Highland Districts of *Ireland*. It appears in evidence, that the circumstances of the countries in question are remarkably similar; they are both mountainous and uncultivated, and abound with an unemployed population. The Irish soil is stated to be capable of higher cultivation, as better in itself, and equally abounding with manures, which at present cannot be transferred for its improvement beyond the mere precincts of the sea. It abounds with the best natural harbours for safe anchorage and shelter, but is deprived of the benefit of these from the want of piers or landing-places, which it appears could be constructed at a moderate expense. These favourable fishing stations are also, for want of roads and bridges, cut off from intercourse with the interior, from which capital may be expected, and a market found for the coast fishery.

To all these natural claims to similar encouragement, those districts of *Ireland* add the very serious one, that from the non-residence of a majority of the proprietors, they do not possess within themselves the means of effecting those objects by private exertion. It appears moreover, that in the case of Scotland, no combination of private individuals, with equal funds, could have effected the same amount of good which has been wrought under the Parliamentary Commission for Scotland. And in any measures which the wisdom of Parliament may adopt, the power through which it is to be exercised should be removed from the influence of local interests and partiality in its application. It is no small recommendation of a similar experiment in *Ireland*, that the amount of money requisite for its completion is so small as not to present any obstacle, even in the present difficult situation of the finances of the State; and that its application would moreover be justified and facilitated, by the power possessed under the Grand Jury system of *Ireland*, of taxing the land to be improved in an amount equal to any public grant, by which much of the difficulties encountered in the Scots system would be avoided.

7 *June* 1819.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

WITNESSES.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo;—Mr. Robert Fraser;—Thomas Telford, Esq.

Sabbati, 8° die Maij, 1819.

The Right Honourable Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Baronet,
In the Chair.

Mr. *Alexander Nimmo,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. Alexander Nimmo. (8 May.)

YOU have been lately in the county of Kerry; were there many poor willing to work, who could not get employment?—There were; the number of poor in the northern part of the county is so great, and such is the distress for want of employment, that several hundreds at a fair, lately, in the neighbouring county of Limerick, willingly hired themselves as labourers at four-pence a day.

Did they get their diet also?—Certainly not; the poor inhabitants of the village of Hospital were so exasperated at their tendering themselves as labourers at this rate, that they fell upon them, and nearly killed several of them, and some afterwards died.

What is the common rate of labour there?—Eight-pence a day; I had occasion to check the accounts of a public work in the neighbourhood, and that was the rate of labour.

Do you know of any work now undertaken, or likely to be undertaken, that can supply employment?—The Tralee mail-coach road, on which £. 14,000 is to be expended, is about to commence, and will furnish employment for two years; but that will only employ the people of that district; it is hoped, before the expiration of the time that the drainage of the bogs in the neighbourhood will commence, if not obstructed by legal and other difficulties. A very considerable body of proprietors have petitioned for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose; this, however, only applies to one part of the county of Kerry; the difficulties I alluded to are, the want of funds to make the primary advances. The extent of the bogs to be drained are 30,000 statute acres.

What do you consider as the legal difficulties to the effecting of the drainage of this and other bogs and waste grounds?—I will furnish the Committee with a statement of them at a subsequent opportunity.

Have you been employed under the commissioners of bogs in Ireland as an engineer, and had any opportunity of seeing improvements of that nature elsewhere?—I have, in the county of Kerry, with the bordering parts of the counties of Limerick and Cork, and the western part of the county of Galway; and I have since visited the improvements made by Messieurs Bradshaw and Roscoe in this country, and also several in Holland, Flanders, and Westphalia.

Did you possess any facilities for seeing the works executed in Holland?—I was recommended by our ambassador to the director general of the water-staat, who is the minister having the direction of all the public works of drainage, roads, and navigation there; I was shown liberally the plans in his office, recommended generally to the Dutch engineers, and particularly to the superintendent of drainage, by whom I was carried over some of the chief works of that description, and of which I have plans; the engineers of that country were very liberal in their communications.

Did you examine into the result of the execution of any of those works?—I did, of several; and particularly that of Zevenhoven, &c. about 20 square miles in extent, and in cultivation, when I saw it. The greater part is 18 feet below the low-water mark of the ocean; the soil is bog, exactly the same as the Irish, the under-stratum

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marly sand, the original depth of peat, from 12 to above 20 feet. I have also seen a great deal of the process of draining in Flanders and Westphalia.

Will you furnish the Committee with the detail of your observations on the process employed for draining and improving the bog above mentioned, and other bogs you have turned your attention to on the continent; and as far as you are able, the heads of expense attendant upon it, with the comparison of the expenses which would have attended a similar drainage of the bogs in Ireland, and the grounds on which you would form such a comparison?—I will, so far as the notes which I have in town, will enable me.

Have you turned your attention to the provisions that might be requisite for the formation of a general drainage bill, and on what principles would you recommend such an act to be constructed?—I have drawn up the heads of a bill on the precedent of the general Inclosure Act of 1801; it is in the hands of Mr. Secretary Grant; I think, however, it might be desirable to make some particular regulations in addition, especially on the subject of drainage.

Have you had opportunities of seeing the wastes and bogs in the other parts of Ireland?—In the course of my professional engagements, I have had occasion to visit nearly all the bog and waste tracts of Leinster, Connaught, and Munster; I am very little acquainted with Ulster.

Have you found in those tracts of country, large quantities of improvable land very inaccessible in their present condition?—The western parts of Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Kerry and Cork, are mountainous districts, into which there are few or no roads practicable for carriages; the formation of such roads for transporting manure and produce, is the chief means of improvement, which I and my brother engineers employed on the bogs, have recommended for those districts.

Have you found in those districts many valuable harbours?—The best natural harbours in Ireland are in those districts, but they are in general little used for the purpose of commerce.

Are those harbours nearly unavailable in their present state, for import or export of the produce of the country?—They are chiefly useful to the fishermen who inhabit their banks, whose numbers are very great, but of small avail for import and export, from the want of wharfs and landing places, or of roads to them, through the mountainous and boggy tracts on their shores.

Are not the fisheries considerably discouraged by the difficulty of passage through the adjoining country?—They are so; for instance, the Killery harbour, which has an excellent fishery, is within nine miles of the thriving town of Westport; there is no road to that harbour fit for carriages, nor any road at all along either shore.

Is that the general case of the harbours lying on the coast of the mountain district?—It is very much the case.

Have the Scotch fisheries been materially promoted by opening lines of road to the harbours where they are carried on?—That was the chief object of most of those roads.

Were those roads you speak of in Scotland constructed in any part at the public expense?—The parliamentary commissioners have granted one-half of the estimated expense of every road, the other half is defrayed by assessments on the proprietors of the whole county, where the county have agreed to the roads, or by the private subscriptions of those interested in other cases, and the engineering and superintendence of these roads are defrayed entirely by government; but for this subject, I must refer you to the parliamentary reports,

Have you had an opportunity of examining the execution of those public works in Scotland?—I have, but not within these last seven years.

Did it appear to you, that the works had contributed much to the improvement of the country generally?—The habits of industry and skill which those works introduced, have been of considerable service; but few of them were so far completed when I left that country, as to enable me to judge of the effect; Mr. Telford, who has superintended those roads, can give better information on the subject.

Does the coast of the mountain districts of Ireland, compared with Scotland, contain much valuable manure for agricultural purposes?—The mountain tracts in Ireland of which I have spoken, are vastly superior in their capability for improvement to any part of the western highlands of Scotland, in point of soil, climate, elevation and nearness of market, provided they were accessible. With respect to manures, they are similarly circumstanced; shell-sand and sea-weed equally abounding, and these manures are in many cases carried on horseback many miles into the interior; and on the farms along the shore, they are chiefly carried in baskets on the backs

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backs of men and women, but I have never seen a wheel carriage employed for that object, owing to the want of roads. Limestone is more abundant in the Irish than in the Scotch highlands.

Are those manures peculiarly applicable to the improvement of the mountain districts?—In my opinion, these are the best manures for that purpose, as the improvement of the bog and mountain on these coasts has been carried further than on any part of the interior.

Are those districts populous?—The population of the sea coast is very great, but the interior of the mountain tracts is mostly desert, until you arrive back at the cultivated plains.

Do the inhabitants wander much about the country to obtain work?—The chief resource the inhabitants of the coast have is fishing; they are in a great degree unemployed.

In Connaught there are no public works to which they can apply; in Munster the poor labourers from Kerry, Cork, &c. come frequently to the works at Dunmore near Waterford, upwards of 100 miles, but the limited number of the workmen there, and the claims of the distressed population of the neighbourhood, prevent their obtaining much relief from that undertaking. At all times however, a great many poor labourers from these mountain districts, are in the habit of wandering in search of employment in the common operations of agriculture or otherwise. On the least encouragement, several thousand of these labourers appear in search of employment at any public work.

Martis, 11° die Maij.

DO you know what proportion the highlands of Scotland bear to the entire contents of Scotland?—They are at least one-half the area, and contain one-sixth of the population.

Are the seats of the fisheries chiefly in the mountain districts?—The most valuable fishings are in the mountain districts of the west coast; but the inhabitants of the east coast, which is better cultivated and nearer the market, have hitherto prosecuted the fishery with most success.

What proportion do the mountain tracts of Ireland, bear to the whole of the island?—About one-fourth of the area; the whole area of Ireland is about 12,000,000 Irish acres, of which 2,000,000 are bog, and 1,500,000 uncultivated mountain.

How much of the uncultivated tract might be cultivated?—About one-half, but the whole of it is fit for plantation.

Veneris, 14° die Maij.

BY the half which may be improved (as stated in a former examination,) for cultivation, do you mean that it might be laid under the plough?—Under the spade, under tillage, fit for conversion to arable land, by the plough or the spade.

Could the remainder be materially improved for pasturage?—Decidedly, by draining and liming.

Will you state to the Committee, the particular district of sea-coasts on which fisheries can be carried on, which have come under your notice, and where you consider the establishment of new roads, and improvements of old lines of road, to be essentially necessary to the furtherance of such establishments?—The first great tract of mountain country of that description, and well suited for the fishery on the west coast of Connaught, with which I am acquainted, is the peninsula between Killalla Bay and Newport, in the county of Mayo, commonly called Erris; the next the peninsular tract between Westport and Galway, beyond Lough Corrib, called Morisk and Conamara; the third the barony of Burren, in Clare; fourth, the peninsulas of Corlnaguiny, Iveragh, and Bantry, in Kerry and Cork.

Are you acquainted with the state of the fisheries of Ireland, on the coast?—Not very accurately.

Do those districts which you have named, stand much in need of improvement, with respect to roads?—This is so much the case, that in the first two districts, the grand jury of Mayo have borrowed from the commissioners for loans, considerable sums, in anticipation of their presentments for making two roads into Erris and to the Killery harbour. In Galway and Clare nothing of that kind has yet been proposed, from the gentlemen not yet being aware of the powers of doing so. In Kerry, application has also been made for a road into the peninsula of Iveragh, and others are intended; many more roads would probably be undertaken, were those powers continued, or other more accessible funds provided.

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Are not the principal of these sums to be repaid by instalments, with interest thereon, by the counties?—They are, under the act of last session, which empowers grand juries to borrow.

Do you know whether the expense of such repayment is incurred by the mountain districts through which the roads are carried?—I believe Erris and Killery roads are by the county at large, I think those two; the Mayo roads are by the county at large, the Kerry road partly by the barony.

Is not the forming and gravelling of all the Kerry road, levied on the barony?—Yes, the masonry is defrayed by the county.

Is there a great population in those districts you have mentioned?—Along the shores chiefly, the population is very great.

Does the fishery in those districts appear to be conducted upon a judicious principle?—The chief part of the capital of the poor people there is employed in the fishery, but their boats are certainly very imperfect; the boats of Mayo and Galway are half-decked hookers, those of Clare are chiefly made of wicker and hides, and in Kerry they have only yawls.

What kind of fishery is off that coast?—The coast of Galway and Mayo abounds peculiarly in mackerel and turbot; they also pursue the sun-fish to a great extent, but at much risk, in consequence of the inferiority of their vessels for that stormy sea; towards the South, gurnet, soles and hake, are the chief; cod is general over all.

Do you mean to say, that upon that extensive coast mackerel and turbot are the principal fish taken?—I think they are the chief fish pursued on that coast, except cod.

Are you aware that an extensive fishery could be made beneficial to the people of the country, beyond the mere market of the day?—Mackerel is not cured; but turbot is sent from Galway to Dublin; and those of Erris would also, if it were practicable; the turbot of Galway and cod come across the Shannon, and are sold in Tipperary and neighbouring counties.

Do you think that the fishermen confine their efforts to near the shore?—In the south they do, excepting about Kinsale.

Is there a valuable sun-fishery pursued on the coast of Galway and Mayo?—Yes.

Are you aware of any oil being sent to London, obtained from that source?—Not personally; I have heard so.

Do you not consider that the fisheries on the coast would admit of considerable improvement?—I have no doubt that they would.

Have you any reason to suppose, from any thing you have heard, that there is a very extensive cod fishery which might be made available on the coast of Ireland?—I have understood that there is a very extensive range of cod banks on the western coast of Ireland, especially off the Isle of Ennisbofin; but I am very little acquainted with this subject; I know along the coast of Waterford there are no boats fit for fishing; they have no harbours to hold such boats; they must have boats to draw up on the dry land; but on the western side of Ireland nature has provided harbours in which the hookers lay afloat.

Dou you consider that the fishery is declining on the western coast of Ireland?—Indeed I am very little acquainted with the fishery of Ireland. I think I can give but very little information upon that subject; I understand that the herring fishery was very valuable some years ago on both sides of Ireland, but it failed. We had last year, in the neighbourhood of Waterford, a good quantity of herrings, and an immense quantity of sprats and mackerel. At the works at Dunmore I have seen two or three hundred people standing in an evening fishing for mackerel with rod and line; I mention this only to show their abundance.

Do you conceive that the fisheries on the coast you have mentioned would be very materially encouraged, by opening improved lines of road into the interior of the country?—It would, from the superior facility of access to the market.

Do you not conceive, independently of the facility of access which these roads would give for that purpose, that it would be of great general benefit, by opening those places to other parts of the country?—Yes, and converting those places to agriculture, much more than by any thing else.

That agriculture, as well as the fisheries, would be materially improved by such lines of road?—The truth is, the only encouragement to agricultural pursuits in Mayo, is by the conversion of the grain into whiskey; for this is the only shape, I might almost say, in which the agricultural produce of the country can be carried out, it being necessarily conveyed on horseback.

You mean to say, that in the present state of the country there is no other profitable mode of applying the produce of the land, but by making it into whiskey?—No; in the

southern mountainous tracts in Kerry and Cork, there is no distillation of illicit whiskey carrying on; the ground is there under pasturage, and the produce chiefly butter, which is universally carried out on the backs of horses; these other tracts of which I have been speaking, make no butter; there is only cattle for breeding; there is a good deal of that kind of stock sent out, and also many pigs.

In your opinion, would the construction of carriage roads lead to the sending of grain to market?—Yes; I have no doubt that it would be the means of converting the countries of Erris, Morisk and Conamara, into grain countries; roads have within these last thirty years had that effect in the plains of Mayo; at this moment these plains constitute one of the most fertile districts in Ireland, and which is evident from the exports of the port of Westport, which have amounted to many thousands a year.

Generally speaking, is not the grain in that district cheaper than in other parts of the country?—Yes.

To what do you attribute that increase of cultivation?—The chief cause was, I believe, the great encouragement of the late lord Sligo, and the ready market given by some merchants settling in Westport.

The Committee understand, that you are extremely well acquainted with the state of the bogs and wastes in the interior of Ireland?—From travelling over them only, not from any actual survey, except what is accessible to every body else, the general bog reports.

Do you not consider, that the application of capital and enterprize to reclaiming these districts, would be a very extensive means of employment to the population?—Yes, I conceive so, and also a very profitable application of capital.

Are not these tracts very populous, and the population in a state of great poverty and distress?—There are many tracts of Ireland where the population amounts to one person to every two acres of surface; in the county of Louth you have a whole family on two acres.

Would the labour applicable to such improvements be in a great proportion manual labour?—Almost entirely; horse labour can be very little used in bogs.

Have not the mode and manner of conducting such works been very accurately considered by the engineers employed under the commissioners; the mode of executing the drainage of bogs, and the reclaiming of the soil?—The reports of the engineers have been chiefly guided by the operations which have been already performed, supposed to be improved in such manner as their superior acquaintance with the modes of facilitating labour enabled them to suggest.

Do you consider that the improvement of the tracts would be likely to afford a permanent source of employment to the people afterwards?—The improvement of the bogs and waste, would provide for an additional agricultural population of two millions.

What is your opinion, with respect to the operation of the Loan Act, passed the last year; do you think it has at all answered its object?—I am one of the engineers of the loan commissioners, and would rather be excused at present from answering this question.

Do you consider that the adoption of a general Drainage Act, as the foundation of particular Acts, applicable to separate districts, would very much facilitate the employment of the poor, and the improvement of the country?—I think it would very much facilitate that object, and especially if some means were provided for valuing the interests which at present tend to restrict the improvement, although not in themselves applicable to any profitable purpose.

Are you aware of large districts of very valuable soil at present requiring drainage, in Ireland?—The banks of almost all the rivers are liable to be overflowed, and yet they form the finest pastures in that kingdom, very few of them have been as yet embanked.

Do you know of large districts of rich soil which are inundated?—There are some extensive tracts of that kind, especially on the Shannon.

Very extensive?—Yes; it was thought by Mr. Jessop, the engineer, that many thousand acres of land could be got by lowering the rocks at Killaloe, on the Shannon.

Do you suppose that the want of such laws as exist in England, respecting drainage, is not a great impediment to improvements in Ireland?—It certainly is a great impediment; there are no laws calculated to procure any co-operation; what laws are applicable to Ireland, in many instances, are not suited to Irish property.

What progress is now making in the reclaiming of bogs in Ireland?—The reclaim-

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ing of the bogs has been a good deal hastened apparently by the printing of the bog reports; many extensive works in the way of embankment, navigation and drainage, have been begun in different parts of the country, but yet with a very partial effect; much good probably would be done by the publication of those reports, for I find many proprietors extremely anxious to get possession of them, which can be only done by an order of the House itself.

[The following Papers were delivered in, and read:]

Some Account of the Drainages of Holland, &c.

By Mr. *Alexander Nimmo*, F. R. S. Ed. Civil Engineer.

IN order to have a correct idea of the works of drainage in the Low Countries, it is necessary to take a view of the physical position of that interesting portion of Europe.

We may perceive, even by the map, that the northern part of Germany is an immense plain, descending gently towards the North Sea, near which every thing like high land disappears, there being no considerable mountain within 150 miles of the coast; and from Calais to the coast of Denmark, the shore exhibits chiefly a range of low sand hills or downs, here and there broken so as to admit the exit of the land waters of the great plain aforesaid.

It is probable that these downs owe their formation to the action of the sea, which has very little rise and fall on the shores of Holland and Denmark; these countries being situated so as to be little affected either by the tide of the North Sea, or that of the English Channel. Behind this range of downs, which seldom exceeds a mile in breadth, lies a shallow bason, chiefly occupied with peat, bog or morass, the surface of which is but little above the mean level of the sea, and the bottom from 10 to 20 feet below it. The breadth of this space varies frequently, the outline of the dry lands of the interior being much more irregular than the shore of the ocean. It is broadest in Holland and Friesland, where the great inlet of the Zuyder Zee still exists unfilled with peat; and, according to tradition, was formerly a lake only, until the Cimbrian deluge, breaking the northern boundary of the morass, had admitted the ocean into Friesland.

It may be observed, that the continuous part of the morass is chiefly in the neighbourhood of the great rivers, the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. It is the nature of all rivers, liable to inundation, to deposit a great part of their sullage on the immediate bank, which thus rises more rapidly than the morass behind; this kind of natural embankment has in every country produced a slip of land, on each side of a great river, of extraordinary fertility, and great value to a pastoral people. It may have first suggested the idea of completing and extending the work, by embanking the rivers, and securing the meadows by dikes. The embankment of the Rhine, at least of the great island of the Betrume, is more ancient than the invasion of Cæsar; but the greater part of the works of that kind date from the middle of the twelfth century, and appear to have been suggested by the crusaders, after seeing the works of the Delta in Egypt. Various tracts of Holland were formed into waterships or districts of drainage, and regulated by corporations consisting chiefly of the landed proprietors, which system continued until the late formation of the Batavian republic. The works executed by these corporations, for the purpose of drainage and navigation, are truly astonishing; they are supposed by able judges to have cost at least three hundred millions sterling; and yet the whole country is not larger than Wales or Munster.

The most remarkable event in the history of the drainage of Holland is the invention of the windmill, about three centuries ago. By means of that instrument the system of drainage has been extended to those morasses and lakes, which were already as low as the sea or neighbouring watercourses. In fact, a great part of that singular country is placed at a lower level than the neighbouring ocean, and kept dry by artificial means alone. Such tracts are called polders; they are surrounded by banks, over which their waters are lifted by windmills. Successive operations have carried this so far, that some of the lately drained polders are even 18 feet below the ordinary low-water of the Meuse or Ye. When to this we add the height of the interior rivers, which are embanked in some instances as high as 24 feet, the situation of that country appears truly critical.

On the setting in of winter, drainage ceases; the meadows are converted into a sea of ice; but, provided the rivers are secure, a short period of the spring is sufficient to clear all the proper waters of the polders. The mills are not wanted

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more than 30 days at an average during the whole year; each mill is equal to the drainage of 600 acres; the whole throwing to the height of four feet 700 barrels of water (each 5¼ cubic feet Rhineland) per minute.

Besides the natural lakes which pervade Holland, the watery surface is constantly extending by the process of cutting turf for fuel, which reaching to the depth of 12 to 20 feet below low-water, leaves the country from which it is extracted in the state of a lake interspersed with numerous isles of turf. These sheets of water, named "plassen" or "plashes," are all on one level within certain districts, and communicating with the canals, are pervaded by boats navigating by the sail or perch. But as many of these plashes, uniting together, form great lakes, having waves, which act upon and corrode the neighbouring lands, it is part of the policy of the Dutch to have them drained and cultivated; permission, therefore, is not given to cut turf in this way until a certain deposit is made in the hands of the state. But this fund, however adequate it may have been in former times, is now far too small for defraying the expense of drainage; it forms a portion of the national debt, and is payable to any person or company who will undertake the drainage. About 150 years ago, nearly all the lakes of North Holland (containing about 80,000 English acres) were reclaimed by private companies as a profitable speculation; but of late the great works of this kind have been chiefly undertaken by the state; the land-owners in most cases agreeing to surrender their claims. The lake is surrounded by a dyke of a particular construction, to keep out the foreign waters, and on the outside a surrounding drain is made of sufficient dimensions to be a navigable canal; the interior water is then elevated into this canal by means of windmills, and passes thereby to the ocean. When the polder is drained, the remaining turf is sold for fuel, retaining a certain portion to form a soil which of course is similar to the "cut away bog" or "mooreen" of Ireland. The ground is then tilled and sown with rape, which is sold on the spot by auction, as is also the hay on the roads, dikes, &c.; and sometimes a second crop is taken ere it be laid down with clover; the lands are then divided into kavels or lots and sold to the best bidder, subject to all the expense of supporting the drainage, as also to the usual taxes on land, cattle, salt and the like, from which, for a term of years at least, those lands reclaimed by private adventurers were usually exempted.

One of the latest works of this kind is the drainage of Nieuwenkoop and Zevenhoven, completed in 1812; it extends over 20,000 English acres, and cost £. 300,000 sterling, of which sum the sales only returned one-half, but the state considers itself amply paid by the taxes arising from the newly gained land, and the cessation of the damage formerly caused by the lake.

The neighbouring drainage of Mydrecht has already cost a million of guilders or £. 100,000, and is still incomplete. The steam engine has been employed there with partial success.

These drained countries in Holland are found to be very productive; and though originally acquired and supported at an expense vastly greater than is necessary in bogs or marshes, which are level free. Yet the drainage charge seldom exceeds four guilders per acre per annum; and such is the security felt, that houses and farm buildings are erected and inhabited, and capital invested in them, without scruple.

Their greatest advantage is the perfect command which they have of the water, the height of which, from the general flatness of the polder, may be and is regulated to an inch; the millers throwing off the waters whenever they rise, and drawing down from the canals whenever there is a drought.

Where the Dutch have not this convenience, they do not seem to be versant in the cultivation of turf bog, though a good deal has been reclaimed on upper ground also, especially in the eastern provinces. The polders of Holland, though they have given abundant crops of every kind, are for the most part kept in permanent pasture.

Short Account of the Drainage of the Fens in England; by Mr. *Alexander Nimmo,* Engineer.

Until the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the business of drainage was in this kingdom intrusted to the management of local commissioners of sewers, whose powers were partly regulated by the custom of Romney Marsh, partly various temporary statutes, and in the reign of Henry VIII, by a general law, on which they still proceed.

The objects of these commissioners, as may be seen by the law of sewers, and form of the commission, 6 Henry VI, was not the investigation of new improvements or means of relief, but the preservation of ancient channels and banks, and the discovery of the persons whose duty it was to uphold the same. These commissioners

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sioners are appointed for a term of years by the chancellor, &c.; their form of proceeding is by the summoning a jury, to inquire into nuisances, and present for their removal.

No great work of drainage could properly be undertaken by their authority; what had been previously done, was chiefly the work of the various religious houses to whom we owe so many agricultural improvements, and on their dissolution by Henry VIII, it is probable many of these improvements fell into decay.

But at the period alluded to, sundry adventurers from Holland, and especially the English officers, who during their services in the wars of the Low Countries, had witnessed the success of many great works of that kind, and had become well acquainted with the practice thereof, introduced a new system of proceeding, and proposed to undertake the recovery and drainage of great tracts of land on a regular plan, and as a profitable adventure. One of the first adventurers of this sort, of whom we find mention, was captain Thomas Lovell, who undertook the drainage of Deeping Fens; he is represented in the petition from Deeping and other neighbouring towns, as "a man skilful in like works, wherein he had beyond the seas been much used and employed;" 41 Eliz. He was to have executed the undertaking in five years, and to have one-third of the fens for his trouble, but probably failed from want of capital, for in his petition, 1 Jac. he states, that his whole fortune of £. 12,000 was expended in this undertaking, and it was after all imperfect.

This, however, seems to have been the commencement of the grand project for draining the fens; the commission granted about twenty years before, for inquiring into the plan for a new outfall drain for the fens by Clows Cross, having been only a partial measure, and nothing effected in consequence of it.

In 43 Eliz. a *general Drainage Act* was passed for the recovery of many thousand acres of marshes and other grounds subject commonly to surrounding waters, within the isle of Ely and the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Essex, Kent, and the county palatine of Durham. In this Act, it is stated, "that the chief obstacle to the recovery of such grounds by skilful and able undertakers, is, that the greater part of them are wastes and commons, the rights to which could not be extinguished by common law, nor could the commoners pay their part of the charges of recovery;" a power was therefore given to the owners and majority of commoners, to make contracts for the recovery with undertakers, and to convey to them a part of such lands (except crown lands, without the royal assent) as might be agreed on by way of reimbursement.

Soon after the accession of James I, the business of a general drainage was taken up more earnestly; the king expressed his willingness that the crown lands should contribute as others, and appointed Henry Totnall and John Hunt to view the fens, and agree with as many lords and commoners as they might, and the commissioners of sewers of the various counties, were directed to assist them. Mr. Richard Atkins, of Outwell, was employed to bore over the level to the depth of eleven feet, in the line of the proposed works; and W. Hayward made a survey of the fens, by which the contents appeared to be 307,242 acres. This general drainage was reported by the commissioners to be feasible, and after a particular survey of the various water courses, which appear then to have been very defective. The great features of his plan, were explained by Hunt, the artist for the drainage; viz. to cut straight courses for the rivers Ouze and Nen to Salterslode, where the river Ouze, at low water, was found to be ten feet below the soil of the fen, and to turn the rivers into these courses, by sluices at the beginning of the new cuts. These works, or nearly the same, have since been executed: 13th July 1605, Sir John Popham, lord chief justice; Sir Robert Fleming, chief baron of the exchequer; Sir Wm. Rumney, alderman; and John Eldred, citizen and clothworker of London, were declared the undertakers of the drainage of all the fens between Ouze and Deeping, and to have 130,000 acres for their portion. From want of skill in the engineers, or other causes, the success of this first company was not great. On the 5th of August, Hunt and Atkins laid out the new channel for the Nen called Popham's Eau; it was opened 21st of December, to Upwell, but in March following broke its banks, and had to be stopped. In 1606, a bill was brought into parliament, for regulating the drainage, which however under the authority of the commissioners, proceeded slowly; 1609 Popham's Eau was enlarged; 1611 a channel was laid out, and made, by Hunt, for the drainage of Coldham and Waltersey, a separate but subordinate undertaking, the waters from which passed by a tunnel or pipe under the Welle river, and thence along the edge of Marshland, to the Ouze at Stowbridge; at laying the sluice at Stowbridge, the coffer dams were repeatedly

repeatedly burst. In 1630, a very high tide occurring, broke the dikes of Marshland, and laid the district under water, doing damage to the extent of £.40,000; this tract is situated between the fens and the sea, and strenuous efforts were now made to have the various outlets to sea first deepened, ere the water should be brought from the fens. The commissioners were also annoyed by vexatious suits, so that little progress was for some years made in the general scheme of drainage, and even the scouring of the old channels was obstructed by the diversity of opinions. The commissioners were relieved from these vexatious suits, by orders of council, their powers to make new drains ascertained, and on their petition, Sir Clement Edmunds was deputed by the privy council, to examine the various outfalls of the rivers, and report thereon. The result of this was a proposal from Sir Wm. Ayloffe, Anthony Thomas, and others, to undertake the work on new conditions, but after much negotiation about the terms, the project fell to the ground; and though the king being earnestly bent on the work, declared himself the principal undertaker, yet from various political difficulties, no further progress was made during that reign.

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But in the early part of the reign of Charles I, the business of drainage was again resumed with more appearance of success; artists were brought from Holland, where at that time several surprising works of the kind had just been effected, and many more were in hand. Cornelius Vermuyden's first work in England was the embankment of Dagenham Marshes, for which he had a part of the lands assigned to him, and confirmed by patent in 1621. In 1626 he undertook the drainage of the fens in Hatfield Chase, &c. between the Trent and Ouse in Yorkshire, and effected the same in five years, at an expense of £.55,825, for which he had one third of the lands assigned him, and a colony of foreign protestants settled thereon. In the same year (1626) he proposed a plan for effecting the drainage of the Great Level, upon 95,000 acres being assigned to him; but the country objecting to deal with an alien, applied to Francis Earl of Bedford, one of the chief proprietors of the fens, who, with certain other adventurers, undertook the work on the same terms. This company were incorporated, 10 Car. I, and executed sundry cuts for the Welland, Nen and Ouse, having in about three years expended about £.100,000; but though the country was thereby much relieved in summer, it was still liable to winter floods, and the drainage being therefore considered as imperfect, 40,000 acres only were allotted to the adventurers.

In 1638 the king took on himself the completion of the drainage, both of Deeping Fen and the Great Level, and after procuring sundry reports on the subject from various qualified persons, of whom, Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, was the most remarkable, a system of embankments was resolved on, with broad washes on the sides of the principal drains, to contain and take off the flood waters. For this undertaking the king was to have allotted half the portion of the former adventurers, and an additional 57,000 acres for the Bedford Level, 12,000 acres for Deeping Fen, and 35,000 acres for other marshes and fens in Holland and Marshland. Under this agreement sundry works were executed, until the prosecution of the undertaking was interrupted by the civil wars. In the meantime several other companies had undertaken the drainage of the fens round Boston; so that on the whole the greater part of the marshes of England were now in the way of being recovered; but during the troubles which succeeded, the country people in many cases took forcible possession, and the banks, drains and sluices were suffered to fall into decay.

In 1649 the claims of the adventurers of Bedford Level were revived; and having obtained the sanction of Parliament for proceeding on their original contract, they, in 1653, completed this work. Their proceedings were ratified and confirmed by an act of parliament, 15 Charles II. The adventurers made a corporation, the several lands allotted to them, subject to the expense of keeping up the works, &c. as may be particularly seen in Cole's Collection of the Laws of Bedford Level, which may be also consulted for a variety of particular arrangements, which it is unnecessary now to detail.

Mr. *Robert Fraser*, called in; and Examined.

Sabbati, 15° die Maij

Mr. Robert Fraser.

ARE you generally acquainted with the western coast of Ireland?—Not personally; but I have received a good deal of information from the Irish fishermen, who have been accustomed to go there from Dublin.

Do you estimate the Skerries fishermen, from the neighbourhood of Dublin, the best fishermen?—Yes, the best.

They fish extensively on the west of Ireland sometimes?—Yes; and they also were

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were formerly accustomed to fish upon the coast of Scotland, even off the Shetland Isles.

From the information they gave you, do you conceive there is any extensive cod fishery on the western coast of Ireland?—I know there is an extensive cod and ling fishery in Bantry Bay; and by the late Captain Huddart I was informed, that he found a bank for cod extending along the whole of the western coast of Ireland, and the western coast of the Hebrides; and it was his opinion, that it extended to the Faroe Islands of Iceland.

Has any bank been sounded there?—Captain Huddart sounded the banks, and found they were about 38 fathom deep, similar to the banks on the south of Ireland.

Did you hear the distance of this bank from the western coast, the general run of it?—About 20 leagues.

From the coast of Ireland?—Yes.

Do you not consider, that if the Skerries fishermen from the eastern coast north of Dublin found it worth their while to go to the west, there would be much more advantage to the establishment of the fisheries on the immediate coast?—Most certainly.

Do you consider, that the nature of the fishery laws produce some difficulties in the way of the establishment of the fisheries?—I am not acquainted with the fishery act at present proposed in Ireland; but Mr. Peel sent me, last year, a copy of the amended act, which he had brought into the House, for the encouragement of the Irish fisheries, in which he very properly brought in a clause for granting the bounty of 4*s.* a barrel upon the herrings, in order to place the Irish upon the same footing as the people of Great Britain.

You are aware that under the present laws, the bounty is confined to 20 ton vessels; do you not consider that a much more direct encouragement to the small fishermen of the coast could be given?—I conceive it would be of great importance that such a regulation should be made, that they should have salt duty free for their fisheries, limiting it to boats carrying 12 tons.

Do you not consider, that independent of the amount of duty, that the various regulations to enable them to get the drawback on salt, are extremely inconvenient and discouraging to the lower class of fishermen?—The lower class of fishermen are not able to comply with the terms of obtaining the drawback.

Some discouragement has been thrown upon the fishery interest by the disappearance of the herrings from the bays; do you not consider that the deep sea fishery is independent of those casual appearances and disappearances of herrings, which happen immediately on the coast?—Most certainly, and the fish seem to approach the coast from the deep sea, for the purpose of depositing their spawn in the shallow grounds.

Which are the nearest fishing banks to the coast of Ireland?—The Nymph Bank, and the whole of that bank that we suppose surrounds Ireland, like a horse-shoe, proceeding along the south and west.

How far is that from the coast?—Fourteen leagues from the coast I have found fish; but the investigation could not be said to be made very perfectly by captain Huddart.

Are the ports of Ireland, which are nearest the Nymph Bank, convenient for the fishery on that bank?—Extremely convenient; Waterford and Dungarvan.

Do you think that the fishery on the Nymph Bank might be as advantageous or more so than any other fishery on the coast of Ireland?—That is a question I cannot answer, because I am not thoroughly acquainted with the fisheries in the west of Ireland, and the south-west, where I understand there is great abundance of both cod and ling in the large bays, into which that coast is divided.

Do you know of any advantageous bank for fishing on the eastern coast of Ireland, between the bay of Waterford and the city of Dublin?—There is no extensive bank that I know of, but there is a great abundance of fish off the bay of Wexford; there is also a considerable fishery off Arklow; the herrings resort to the bay of Wexford and Arklow every year.

Do you think it would be advantageous to establish fishing villages along the coast of the counties of Wexford and Wicklow?—I consider it would be extremely beneficial for the purpose of bringing the fishermen, who are living in detached situations, into those villages, where their joint labour might be employed in the fisheries, and likewise separating them from their small farms.

Do you not consider the mixing up the employment of farming and fishing as a great

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great objection?—I consider it a very great one; but I see no objection in the infancy of a fishing village, that they should have ground for planting potatoes.

What situations do you consider most advantageous for fishing villages?—I consider the Grey Stones in the county of Wicklow, about three miles from Bray, to be the best situation in the northern part of the county of Wicklow; I consider the mouth of the bay of Wexford, and across Faranogue, on the bay of Ballatigue, to be the best situations on the coast of the county of Wexford; Arklow, also, in the county of Wicklow, might be greatly improved as a fishing station.

Do you not think the bay of Fethard, also, might be made a fishing station?—There are several stations on the coast of Waterford, particularly at a place called Dunabraton, about ten miles on the east side of Dungarvan, between Waterford and Dungarvan, and various other stations might be found extremely eligible upon more attentive examination.

Do you not consider some more direct and immediate encouragement to the small fishermen on the coast is absolutely necessary to any important extension of the fisheries?—I consider that a bounty upon the barrel of fish, or the hundred weight of cod, as now granted in Scotland to the boat fishery, would have the most beneficial effect in encouraging the boat fishery in Ireland.

Is the chief control of the fisheries in Scotland in the Customs?—No, there are commissioners for the fisheries.

Who pays the bounties?—The Excise; but they have no control over them.

They have officers to watch the fishing?—The commissioners appoint officers.

How is the bounty drawn for?—The bounty is drawn for by a certificate from the board of fishery commissioners, and the receiver general of excise pays it.

Do you not consider that depôts of salt on convenient parts of the coast, would also be a very necessary measure to the encouragement of the boat fishery?—It would be a measure of very great importance to the boat fishery.

Do not the boats find it necessary, when they go out eighteen miles, to salt the fish at sea?—Certainly.

How could they have an opportunity of salting the fish in those open boats?—It would not answer in the open boats, the fish must be brought on shore.

Have you been in Scotland since the establishment of the new regulations?—Yes; I recently came from Scotland.

Do you consider the opening the roads to the coast has been attended with much advantage to the market?—Most certainly, the improvement of the fisheries, and every other thing in Scotland, has been most materially advanced by the parliamentary commissioners for making roads and bridges.

It has contributed both to the improvement of the country, and the extensions of the fisheries?—It has tended towards both; from the northern parts of Scotland the herrings are generally carried by sea to the Firth of Forth, where they are generally exported, and not by land.

Do you not consider, that opening the sea-coast to the interior of the country, and vice versa, opening the country to the fisheries, would be attended with great encouragement to the fisheries in the case of Ireland?—Most certainly beneficial, not only to the fisheries, but for carrying manure from the sea-coast, as upon all parts of the sea coast of Ireland there is a vast quantity of shell sand.

Do you not consider that to be one of the first steps towards the improvement of the country, or the establishment of fisheries?—Most certainly.

Thomas Telford, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

Martis, 18° die Maij. *Mr. Telford.*

YOU have not been much over Ireland?—I have been over a part of it; I have been on the eastern side of the island, between Waterford and Belfast, but not on the western parts.

The Committee are desirous of asking you generally, with respect to the Highlands and western parts of Scotland, whether from the opening of the lines of communication to the coast, any considerable advantage has resulted to the fisheries?—No doubt there has; but a sufficient time has not yet elapsed to produce the full effect. There have been made, under the parliamentary commission, about 1,000 miles of road, and about 1,500 bridges, besides a very considerable number of harbours, landing-piers and ferry-piers.

Has there not been considerable progress made in the fishery in consequence of these improvements?—The fishing stations have been rendered much more accessible

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by land, and both the north and eastern coasts are in consequence more immediately connected with the western fishing-lochs.

Throughout the country the communication is now much facilitated?—Yes, very much so; formerly, there being very mountainous and inaccessible countries between the fishing stations, when the fish appeared on the western coast, the fishers on the eastern coast could not in bad weather cross the country; and proceeding by sea were often so interrupted by contrary winds and bad weather, that the fish were gone before they reached the place, or could get satisfactory information as to the state of the fish upon that part of the coast; this is essentially necessary to those who are engaged in the fisheries, because they keep up a correspondence with their employers, and these employers reside chiefly in the south-western and south-eastern parts of Scotland, at a very considerable distance from the fishing-grounds on the northern and western coasts; that is to say, in the towns situated on the Firth of Forth, the Firth of Tay, also Leith and Dunbar on the eastern sides, and Greenock, Campbeltown and Rothsay, on the western side of the island.

In what state were the fisheries on the coast of the Highlands previous to the measures adopted under the commissioners?—By the fisheries on the coast of the Highlands, I presume is meant chiefly the herring fishery?

Yes.—With regard to the western coast, the herring fishery, for many years previous to the road-making, had failed very considerably, the fish did not appear on the coast. For the last two years the fishing has considerably improved on the western coast; but the steadiest fishing on the coasts of Scotland, for 30 years past, to my personal knowledge, is at the north-eastern coast of the Highlands, along the coasts of Caithness.

That is what you call the Highland fishery?—Yes, off the coast of Caithness; this has been gradually improving during the last twenty years, and more especially so since the new roads have been opened on the whole of the north-eastern coast of Scotland, which have rendered it accessible to the fishers who reside on the south-eastern parts, which I have already named. During the last two years, and especially the last, the fisheries have been found to succeed along the whole of the north-eastern coast, from Aberdeen to the Orkneys. I last year, on my progress through the country on the business of the parliamentary commissioners, found every inlet covered with fish, and herrings packed in barrels. The Caledonian Canal and the new roads, have opened access for a supply of herring barrels; the extensive forests of birch which are to be found in almost every valley in the north of Scotland, were formerly of no value, and applied to no use, but it is now found that they are very fit for herring barrels. This has been of great advantage to those concerned in the fisheries, as well as to the proprietors of the forests.

The roads then have led to the improvement of the fisheries?—Yes, they have gone hand in hand, now that good roads are accessible by carriages to the extremities of Scotland; previous to these roads being made, unless a man went by sea, he could have had little or no communication with the fishing stations.

Do you not consider, however favourable the natural situation of the coast is for fisheries, they could not have extended to any considerable degree but by the application of capital from other parts of the country?—I am decidedly of that opinion; the fisheries are carried on chiefly by persons from the southern parts of Scotland.

Has the opening of the coast, to the interior, had much tendency to improve the country?—Very considerable, which the Committee will be aware of, when I explain that the people before these improvements took place, had no beneficial object to exercise their industry upon; in the course of opening these roads, and constructing the Caledonian Canal, to which I have been engineer and agent for the parliamentary commissioners, there have been employed annually, about 3,200 men upon an average: at first, these men could scarcely work at all; they were totally unacquainted with labour, they could not use the tools, but they have since become excellent labourers; of that number by the gradual influx and departure of the workmen, we consider that one-fourth left us annually, taught to work; so that these works may be considered in the light of a working academy, from which 800 have annually departed improved workmen. These men have either returned to their native districts, having had the experience of using the most perfect sort of tools and utensils (which alone cannot be considered as less than ten per cent upon any labour,) or they have been usefully disseminated throughout the other parts of the country. Since these roads were opened and made accessible to wheel carriages, wheelwrights and cartwrights have been established in the country, and, in different parts, the plough has been introduced, and other improved tools and utensils are now used.

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Was not the plough used before?—Not in general; in the western and mountainous parts, they frequently used crooked sticks with iron upon them, drawn or pushed along; these improvements have also, of course, led to the inclosure and cultivation of more land. I also conceive that by this mode of employment, the moral habits of the great mass of the working classes are changed. They see that they may depend upon their own exertions for support, and this appears to me to be an object of the first importance; but it goes on silently, and is scarcely perceived, until apparent by the results. I consider these improvements altogether as one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon any country. They were performed in a very careful manner, Government only paid one-half. Whatever public object was proposed, the party was obliged first to make a formal application to the Parliamentary Commissioners, who ordered me, as their engineer, to ascertain, whether it was that useful object represented, and to make an estimate of the expense, and report to them; if they approved, then the estimate was tendered to the party applying, who was asked, "Are you willing to advance and pay into the bank of Scotland one-half of the estimated expense, and give security to pay any further sum required to complete the work, you may then form a committee to superintend and remonstrate to us, but you must have no management, the whole being carried on under the immediate management and direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners," who employed experienced inspectors and sub-inspectors, who constantly and minutely superintended every operation, and previous to the final completion of each contract, a certificate was signed by the parties interested, that the thing was done as intended, paying half the money in the way I have mentioned, and under these regulations the works proceeded satisfactorily and successfully.

What was the sum of public money granted?—About £. 200,000, in the course of 15 years. It has been the means of advancing the country at least a hundred years.

Do you think that the country, from its own resources, would have been wholly inadequate to have effected these improvements?—I believe it would, for many years to come, have done next to nothing; but this offer of half the money from the public was a great inducement, and the land-owners being empowered to borrow money on entailed estates, enabled them to arrange with the bank of Scotland to advance the money as it was wanted. These valuable improvements are now all nearly completed; the last report will be made, I expect, next year.

Do you conceive that the nature of the control exercised by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in the previous consideration of works, examined by scientific persons, and the application of their funds free from local influence, did effect much more extensive benefit than could be expected from any possible application of equal funds in the discretion of private proprietors?—I am satisfied of that being the case.

Do you not consider the manner of forming the commissions, so as to consist in a considerable degree of persons unconnected with the district in which the money was to be laid out, and also the seat of the commission being in London, to have had a salutary and beneficial effect?—I am thoroughly convinced that the purport of this question is of the utmost importance.

Do you think the erection of small and cheap piers in different parts of the coast, would in time contribute greatly to the improvement of the interior of the country, even more than to the improvement of the fisheries?—Yes, much more than the fisheries; that is of far less value than the effect that would be produced upon the country, and its inhabitants.

Do you not think that the wealth and resources of Scotland, and its power to endure taxation, have been considerably increased by the application of these improvements?—I have no doubt about it; I have no doubt it has been greatly so.

Has not the export of the fisheries been great?—Yes, it has amounted to a large sum, but much more substantial improvements have been made in the country itself, by constructing small harbours and piers, with their connecting roads; every part of the interior is opened to the sea-coast, leaving thus the means of export, and also landing places for lime, coal, tar, and other necessary articles. These new roads have annihilated all the ferries; you may now travel from Carlisle to the northern extremity of Scotland without a ferry. By means of these roads and bridges access is opened to and from the interior districts to the several market towns; in short, the advantages are beyond all comparison.

Is it not also a great advantage for the transfer of cattle?—Yes, it is of great advantage for the transfer of cattle; it frequently happened, before the construction

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of these roads and bridges, that when the cattle came to certain streams they could not pass them, in consequence of the torrents which came from the mountains; and in consequence of these hindrances, and the tracts being so rugged, their feet were much injured before they got to market, and they became poor. Many of these mountains are from two to three thousand feet high, so that the torrents come down with prodigious force; yet these mountains afford good pasturage.

You mean, as the Committee understand, that the fisheries have profited by their works, and that you consider that the improvement of the country has been further advanced?—The country has been improved to a degree which I consider much more important than even the profit which the fisheries have derived.

What breadth for roads do you consider, generally speaking, is necessary in mountainous countries?—From the extensive experience I have had in the Highlands of Scotland, I find that sixteen feet, in general, is quite sufficient for the mountainous part of the country; and through arable lands, and on the coast roads, I find twenty feet to be quite sufficient.

Cannot such roads, where the mountains have gravel bottoms, be constructed at a very small expense?—We find, including ordinary bridges, that the roads vary in expense from £.300 to £.600 a mile. Unless they have to pass over large streams, I think you may take it under £.500 a mile.

Are the roads done in a complete manner?—I believe nothing of the kind need be more perfect, with retaining walls, breast walls, parapets, side and cross drains.

Do you not consider, that not only the most useful lines, but the most economical species of road that can be made, are those which are laid out and executed by scientific and experienced persons?—No doubt of it. On the subject of repairs, under the original system, they were to be done by the counties; after the roads were constructed, they were to do what they liked with them. An act was brought in to enable them to form committees among themselves, to get estimates, and to demand assessments of the counties, necessary to repair the roads in certain districts. That act was in force for five years, and there was not a single committee appointed, nor a single yard of road repaired; after heavy rains, torrents of water were suffered to run upon them, and in fact the roads were disappearing. I avoided making observations for two or three years, but at length I was induced to make representations to the parliamentary commissioners, and to state that unless some effectual measures were taken, the roads first made would very soon be obliterated. The commissioners then saw that something must be done, and they brought in a bill, and passed it, taking the repair of the roads into their own hands, assessing the counties three-fourths, and Government paying the remainder; but the payment of the inspection by Government and management made it about half. That act was to be in force seven years; it has been so for six years. After this the military roads were also put under the commissioners; this made in the whole about 1,400 miles. These military roads have now been much improved, and the whole kept in good condition, much cheaper than you can expect to do in Ireland; they do not cost £.5 a mile; and those made under the commissioners are in general as smooth at this table. A bill is now before Parliament to determine what is to be done as to future repairs. The Committee will be aware how strictly all those matters must be attended to, not only the making but the keeping up of the roads after they are made. It is in the north of Scotland now arranged quite systematically, that it goes on with perfect regularity; the principal superintendent has twelve or fifteen hundred miles of road under his charge; he annually makes a detailed specification of what is wanted to be done on every part of each road; these specifications are advertised, and contracted to be performed accordingly; he has six sub-inspectors under him; the number is small; in some cases there is not very much travelling, or it would not do; these inspectors are continually on the roads, never a day off them, they have nothing else to do; the general superintendent checks them, and I ascertain that he performs his duty; in that way we keep up a continual strict inspection, to see that what is contracted for is faithfully performed. The contractors are paid by instalments, retaining one-eighth part in hand until the contract is completed, and if any of them is deficient the money is stopped. Thus we are enabled to keep the whole machine going with regularity and proper effect. We pay the inspectors so much for wages, and so much for travelling expenses, when they can prove by their journals that they are on the roads at a distance from him; for every man keeps a journal of his proceedings, also of how many men and horses, &c. are employed upon his district; he must prove he has been upon the road; if it appears that he has not been there, he has no travelling expenses; and those inspectors are connected with no other employment but

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but the repairs and improvements of these roads; if connected with any thing else, the roads become a secondary object, and are neglected. In this manner road-makers are formed in the same manner as other tradesmen; the great evil has hitherto been, that road-makers have been held too cheap, nothing has been thought so easy as to make roads; whereas, in my experience, there is nothing I find so difficult; formation, materials, drains, walls, bridges, every thing in fact; every particle of matter put on or removed required experience, and you must have men that know and understand all these matters before you have a perfect system of road-making.

You think it would not be possible to repair the roads in Ireland at the price you have mentioned?—In the low countries it would be impossible; in the low countries of Scotland it costs six times that sum; we are now making 100 miles, from Carlisle to Glasgow, but with that exception I never had any of the low country roads under my own management.

Is £.5 the average of all the Highland roads?—Yes, £.5 is the average of the roads in the Highlands, made under the Parliamentary Commissioners.

Does that include the military roads?—No, not the military, I believe they cost about £10; the military roads were fairly worn out before they came under the Parliamentary Commissioners, and it has required this expense for several years to restore them.

Were they not originally very badly constructed?—Terribly bad; we have them nearly to re-make; they are not perfect yet by any means, but they certainly are very different roads to what they were; but if they had been finished in the way ours were £.5 or £.6 would have done the business of annual repairs.

Do you not conceive that the roads in the mountainous parts of Ireland might be kept at the same rate?—Yes, no doubt of it; the injury in mountainous countries does not so much arise from the wear of carriages or horses, &c. as from the washing after very heavy storms of rain or snow; in order to obviate that, we have men ready to go immediately to the places where it may be necessary to get the repairs performed, otherwise the road would be destroyed.

Mr. *Robert Fraser*, further Examined by the Committee.

Lunæ, 24° die Maij.

Mr. Robert Fraser.

HAVE you paid much attention to the fisheries, and the best means of their improvement?—I have had many opportunities of acquiring information regarding the fisheries for these thirty years back, at which period my attention was called to this subject, by being appointed extra secretary to the British Society for extending the fisheries, and improving the sea-coast of the kingdom.

Are you acquainted with the Irish fisheries?—I was appointed by the Irish Government, when Lord Hardwicke was Lord Lieutenant, to make an investigation regarding the fisheries on a particular part of the coast, and I have also since endeavoured to obtain information regarding the fisheries on other parts of the coast of Ireland, and the best means of their improvement.

What is your opinion of the abundance of fish on the coast of Ireland?—I have found that on all parts of the coasts of Ireland, where the coast is formed into large bays, which are numerous on the southern and western coasts, that the fishermen never fail to find fish in great plenty; and from the trials I have myself made, and from what I have been informed by the late Captain Huddart, and several naval officers, I am of opinion that there are very valuable fishing grounds at no great distance from the coast, and which ought to be further examined.

In the trials you made yourself, what kind of fish did you find in great abundance?—In the trials off the coasts of Wexford and Waterford, we found cod, ling and haddock; but the fishing on the open grounds was much interrupted by great quantities of dog-fish and sharks; we were therefore most successful in catching the cod fish, particularly on the rocky coasts near the islands of the Saltees, where the shark and dog-fish are not found in such abundance.

What other fish did you meet with besides those you have now mentioned?—Abundance of turbot, johnadoree, plaice, the largest finest soles the fishermen had ever seen, and also skate and halibut in great abundance.

What fishermen do you allude to, and what vessels did you employ in the trials to which you allude?—Two Irish wherries, under the command of Lawrence Mooney, of Irishtown, a very hardy and experienced fisherman, well acquainted with the Nymph Bank, and the whole of the fishing grounds on the south of Ireland; we began making the trials on the Nymph Bank, on the 30th of May 1802, and continued

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tinued until the end of August; but the weather was very much broken that season, and the regular trials much interrupted, but perfectly satisfactory as to the abundance of fish.

Do you consider the Irish wherries well adapted for carrying on the fishery?—The wherries are excellent sea-boats; they fish with long lines, and are well calculated for shooting and hauling the lines, under the easy management of the foresail. They are furnised with nets for trawling, in order to catch ground fish, viz. turbot, plaice, soles, &c. They are provided also with nets for catching herrings.

Are you of opinion, the fisheries of Ireland might be carried on more extensively?—Ireland is better calculated for carrying on the fisheries in an extensive manner than any part of the United Kingdom, or perhaps than any country in Europe. For independent of the fertility of the ocean with which Ireland is immediately surrounded, the navigation to the coasts of Scotland, where herrings always abound in greater or lesser quantities, and the navigation to the north of the Shetland Isles, where the Dutch fish for herrings, is speedy, safe and certain. Besides also the excellent situation of Ireland for carrying on the cod fishery on the coast of Iceland, and on the banks of Newfoundland. As a further advantage, the Irish have a near and most extensive market, from its proximity to the most populous counties in England, where the people being much employed in manufactures, do not pursue the fisheries to any considerable extent. Above all, Dunmore, in the county of Waterford, is admirably situated for carrying on the fisheries of every description.

To what cause do you attribute that the Irish fisheries are not carried on to the extent of which you deem them capable?—The immediate cause of the decline of the boat fishery, is solely to be attributed to the heavy duties on the importation of rock-salt, which took place about twenty years ago, on account of which the numerous refineries of salt which supplied the country with salt at a very low price were given up. In the year 1796 I made a tour through the baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the county of Wexford, where I found every little farmer had a cask of salted fish, consisting of cod, hake, and ling, and also salted herrings, being supplied from the refineries at Wexford at a moderate price. Red herrings were cured at Wexford, and sent to England and Dublin, and a considerable boat fishery was carried on. When I was collecting materials for my statistical survey of that country, in 1803-4, the salt works were wholly abandoned. The curing of red herrings was given up, and I did not find any of the little farmers able to procure a single barrel of salted fish for their winter store. I am therefore decidedly of opinion, that it will be a very difficult task to revive and extend the boat fishery, without the duty on rock salt is repealed; but until that measure takes place, the fisheries on the coasts would be greatly encouraged by having depôts of rock salt formed on various parts of the coast; rock salt crushed, given duty-free to the boatmen, under certain regulations and restrictions, which might be easily complied with.

What would you propose as the best means of encouraging the fisheries and improving the sea-coasts of Ireland?—That a bill should be introduced into Parliament, for the encouragement of landed proprietors to build towns, villages and fishing stations in Ireland, and for enabling the proprietors of land in Ireland to charge their lands with a proportion of the expense in making and maintaining harbours, roads and bridges; on a principle similar to the Acts of Parliament passed for similar purposes in Scotland.

APPENDIX:

VIZ:

THE FOUR REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS

(1810—1814)

Appointed to inquire into the Nature and Extent of the several Bogs in *Ireland*, and the practicability of draining and cultivating them:

WITH

EXTRACTS FROM THE SEVERAL APPENDIXES TO THE SAME,

Containing the principal Matters of general interest therein:

WITH EIGHT PLATES.

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APPENDIX.

—(1.)—

THE FIRST REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the several Bogs in *Ireland*, and the practicability of draining and cultivating them.—(10 June 1810.)

THE Warrant under which we are appointed Commissioners, having been issued on the 15th day of September 1809, we assembled in Dublin on the 19th day of the same month; and after having taken the Oath prescribed, proceeded to form a plan for the execution of the Trusts reposed in us by the Legislature.

We consider it a fortunate occurrence that shortly previous to our appointment Mr. *Rennie* had been in Dublin, and although his engagements in England precluded us from having an opportunity of formally consulting him at our Board, yet we found that two of the Commissioners had had the fullest communication with him on the subject of our Commission, and conceived themselves to be in full possession of his ideas on the subject.

After committing to paper the outline of such instructions as appeared to us to be necessary for the guidance of our Engineers, and conformable to Mr. *Rennie*'s ideas, we consulted different engineers and surveyors as to the practical execution of it in detail, and finally reduced the whole into the form of "the Instructions," which form the 1st Article of the Appendix to this Report.

[*It has not been thought necessary to reprint the Appendixes.*]

The execution of our commission demanding considerable accommodation and space for the Maps, Sections, and Instruments necessary for the investigation of the subject committed to us, it became an object to obtain the permission of the Dublin Society to hold our meetings in their house; and they (with the liberality which ever distinguishes them when the improvement of Ireland is the object) immediately acceded to our request.

On our part, with a view to economy, we appointed their Assistant Secretary the Secretary of our Commission, and the Superintendent of their Repository his Assistant Clerk; to the former we gave a salary of £.200 per annum, to the latter one of 50 guineas, and these two sums, amounting in the whole to £.256. 17*s.* 6*d.* form the entire annual expense of our establishment.

Our next object (and on the due attainment of which depended in a great degree the success of our undertaking) was the proper division of the Bogs of Ireland into the Districts referred to in the 1st Article of the Instructions; and further, to determine in what part we should first apply those means intrusted to us, and which we at once perceived were utterly inadequate to the execution of any Plan that should embrace the entire extent of Ireland.

Division of the Bogs into Districts.

In forming our opinions on these points, we derived our principal assistance from the Great Ordnance Survey of Ireland, executed by General Vallancey, the Chairman of our Board, it being the only Map which defines either the situation or boundaries of the Bogs with any tolerable accuracy.

From inspection of this Map we are enabled to consider the greater part of these Bogs as forming one connected whole, and to come to the general conclusion, that a portion of Ireland, of little more than one fourth of its entire superficial extent, and included between a line drawn from Wicklow head to Galway, and another drawn from Howth head to Sligo, comprises within it about six-sevenths of the Bogs in the island, exclusive of mere Mountain Bogs, and Bogs of less extent than 500 acres, in its form resembling a broad belt drawn across the centre of Ireland, with its narrowest end nearest to the Capital, and gradually extending in breadth as it approaches to the Western Ocean. This great division of the island extending from east to west is traversed by the Shannon from north to south, and is thus divided into two parts; of these the division to the westward of the river contains more than double the extent of the Bogs which are to be found in the division to the eastward; so that if we suppose the whole of the Bogs of Ireland (exclusive of mere Mountain Bog and of Bogs under 500 acres) to be divided into twenty parts, we shall find about seventeen of them comprised within the great division we have now described, twelve to the westward, and five to the eastward of the Shannon, and of the remaining three parts, about two are to the south and one to the north of this division; of the positive amount of their contents we have as yet no data that can enable us to speak with any precision, but we are led to believe, from various communications with our engineers, that the Bogs in the eastern division of the Great District above described, amount to about 260,000 English acres, which on the proportion

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already mentioned would give rather more than one million of English acres, as the total contents of the Bogs of Ireland, excluding however from consideration mere Mountain Bogs, and also all Bogs of less extent than 500 acres, of each of which description the amount is very considerable: of the extent of the latter some idea may be formed from a fact which we have learned from Mr. Larkin, that in the single county of Cavan which he has surveyed, there are above ninety Bogs, no one of which exceeds 500 Irish acres, but which taken collectively contain about 11,000 Irish, which is equivalent to about 17,600 English acres, besides many smaller Bogs varying in size from five to twenty acres.

Bogs eastward of the Shannon.

Most of the Bogs which lie to the eastward of the Shannon, and which occupy a considerable portion of the King's county and county of Kildare, are generally known by the name of the Bog of Allen; it must not however be supposed that this name is applied to any one great morass; on the contrary, the Bogs to which it is applied are perfectly distinct from each other, often separated by high ridges of dry country, and inclining towards different rivers, as their natural directions for drainage, so intersected by dry and cultivated land, that it may be affirmed generally there is no spot of these Bogs (to the eastward of the Shannon) so much as two Irish miles distant from the upland and cultivated districts.

Eastern portion of the Great District.

With this first and general view of the subject, we had no hesitation in selecting at once the whole of the eastern portion of the Great District above referred to, as the object of our first inquiries, forming in itself one whole, whose parts had more or less connexion with each other, lying in the centre of Ireland, in the immediate vicinity of some of the richest and best cultivated counties; intersected also by the two great lines of navigation, the Grand, and the Royal Canals, and presenting in common apprehension very considerable obstacles to improvement; the overcoming of which would in itself demonstrate the practicability of the improvement of the Bogs of Ireland in most other cases.

We were further induced to form this selection on the general principles of beginning at the end of the great division above referred to, which lies nearest to the Capital, and proceeding gradually to its termination at the Western Ocean; not however considering ourselves precluded from making occasional exceptions, where particular circumstances might appear to require it.

The proportion which the Bogs in this District bear to the entire of the Bogs of Ireland, appeared to us a further inducement; and we are the more disposed to mention this, as we find that by some we have been thought to have embarked in the first instance on too great a scale: on this we shall merely observe, that having two years allotted to us for the duration of our commission, we undertook at once rather less than one-third of our task, in the supposition that it would require about eight months for its execution.

Having determined to give in charge the whole of this District, it became the next object of our consideration on what principle we should subdivide it into the smaller Districts referred to in the First Article of our Instructions, for the purpose of being assigned to separate engineers; Major Taylor's excellent Map of the county of Kildare furnished us with every necessary information, so far as that county was in question; but of the King's county there was no Map published, and as it contains not less than 124,000 English acres of Bog, it became a most important object to possess ourselves of the necessary information with respect to them.

We therefore thought ourselves fortunate in finding that Mr. Larkin, a surveyor of eminence, had surveyed the county for the Grand Jury; and we contracted with him to furnish us with a Map of it, on the large scale required by our Instructions; and Mr. Larkin making himself responsible for the accuracy of the survey, we agreed to give him for it £.300, being at the rate of less than three farthings per acre for every acre of Bog it contained. With these and the assistance of other documents, we divided all the Bogs containing above 500 acres, in the counties of Kildare, King's county, Tipperary, Westmeath, and Longford, into seven districts. Of these, we gave the one which forms the north-eastern part of the Bog of Allen in charge to Mr. Richard Griffith; the south-eastern to Mr. Brassington; the north-western to Mr. Townshend; the south-western to Mr. Longfield; a district lying principally in Westmeath, to Mr. Jones; and the Bogs in the county of Longford and on both banks of the river Inny, to Mr. Edgeworth.

Divisions of Bogs into 7 districts;
Mr. Richard Griffith.
Mr. Brassington.
Mr. Townshend.
Mr. Longfield.
Mr. Jones.
Mr. Edgeworth.
Mr. Aher.

We also gave a large district of Bog in the county of Tipperary, which runs nearly parallel to the Suir from Roscrea to Cashell, in charge to Mr. Aher, wishing to take advantage of the circumstance of his being able to give a portion of his time to that district, although not to any other, on account of his other engagements.

We next laid down the principles which were to govern our expenditure, in such manner as to secure that the amount of our disbursements should depend in every instance on the degree of labour to be performed.

Engineers, &c.

With these views, we fixed the pay of Engineers at two guineas a day for every day actually employed, and one guinea a day in lieu of allowances for travelling and board and lodging. That of their Surveyors at one guinea a day for each, while employed, to be at once their pay and in lieu of all allowances of every description. For the Staff-men, Chain-men, and Labourers, we intrusted the Engineers to make the best bargains in their power, not exceeding three shillings per day in any instance; and these terms we trust will appear extremely moderate when compared with those usual in Great Britain, and considering the hardships attendant on this peculiar service. The appointment of the Engineers

gineers we necessarily hold in our hands, and select them under the obligation of our oaths; the appointment of the Surveyors we commit entirely to the Engineers, holding the latter responsible for the qualifications of the persons they employ.

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We account with every Engineer once a week, and he makes his return to us upon his oath.

To give an idea of the scale and nature of our Expenditure, we subjoin as the 2d and 3d Articles of our Appendix, Copies of Accounts already called for by your Honourable House*.

* *It has not been thought necessary to reprint the Appendixes.*

Owing to the winter season having set in, almost immediately after the appointment of the Engineers, and which was particularly unfavourable to the execution of the survey, we have as yet received but one of their Reports, although they are most of them, we believe, in a state of considerable forwardness.

This Report we have determined on laying at once before your Honourable House, considering it as sufficient in itself, to enable the Public to form a pretty accurate opinion of the degree of information which may be expected from the execution of our Commission; and feeling also, that if we deferred it any longer, we should have no other opportunity before the opening of the next Session; we have accordingly subjoined it as the fourth Article of the Appendix to this Report.

See Extract (5) & (6) infra.

The district reported on, contains 36,430 English acres of Bog, and forms the eastern extremity of the Bog of Allen. The Map furnished to us by Mr. Griffith is on a scale of four inches to an Irish mile, and is accompanied by Sections of the Bog of nearly 200 miles in extent.

As these Maps and Sections could not be engraved without enormous expense, we have subjoined to this Report a Map, executed on a scale as much reduced as is consistent with clearness, and which scale we propose to apply universally in the different Maps which in the execution of the Commission it will become our duty to furnish to your Honourable House; and this Map we have accompanied with three lines of Sections of the Bog, to serve at once as specimens of the manner in which the Sections are executed, and to convey a clearer view than could be expressed in words, of the internal structure of a great Bog; a view we believe materially different from any of those generally received.

Nature and structure of Bogs.

There are many, we believe, who consider the Bogs of Ireland to be low and marshy tracts of country, not very dissimilar in their composition from the fens of Lincolnshire; others, aware that the substance of which they are formed, greatly differs from that of the fen districts, attribute nevertheless the origin of both to pretty nearly the same causes; while an opinion, more prevalent, and perhaps not less erroneous than either of the foregoing, attributes their formation to fallen forests, which are supposed at some former period to have covered these districts, and to have been destroyed either by the effects of time, or by hostile armies in the early wars of Ireland.

The facts stated in Mr. Griffith's Report are obviously inconsistent with any of these suppositions; the Bogs which he has surveyed being everywhere in elevated situations, and the trees which have hitherto been so constantly found buried in the edges of these Bogs, where alone it is probable they have generally been sought for, are very rarely to be found, in the interior parts at least of this district.

Without entering in this Report into any inquiry as to the origin of Peat Bogs, we are however anxious to give to such persons as have not had an opportunity of examining them, some idea of the general appearances which they actually present.

It appears from Mr. Griffith, that each of the four Bogs included in the subject of his Report, is a mass of the peculiar substance called Peat, of the average thickness of twenty-five feet, no where less than twelve, nor found to exceed forty-two; this substsnce varying materially in its appearances and properties, in proportion to the depth at which it lies: on the upper surface, covered with moss of various species, and to the depth of about ten feet, composed of a mass of the fibres of similar vegetables in different stages of decomposition proportioned to their depth from the surface, generally however too open in their texture to be applied to the purposes of fuel; below this generally lies a light blackish brown turf, containing the fibres of moss still visible, though not perfect, and extending to a further depth of perhaps ten feet under this. In the instance exhibited in the Section at the close of Mr. Griffith's Report, are found small branches and twigs of Alder and Birch, but we do not understand him as being of opinion that such is by any means generally the case; at a greater depth the fibres of vegetable matter cease to be visible, the colour of the turf becomes blacker, and the substance much more compact, its properties as fuel more valuable, and graually encreasing in the degree of blackness and compactness proportionate to its depth; near the bottom of the Bog it forms a black mass, which when dry has a long resemblance to pitch or bituminous coal, and having a conchoidal fracture in every direction, with a black shining lustre, and susceptible of receiving a considerable polish.

We have requested Mr. Griffith to make a chemical analysis of these different strata, which he has done in the Laboratory of the Dublin Society, and an account of which, with the Section above alluded to, forms the Appendix to his Report. Immediately below this lower stratum, there is generally found a thin stratum of yellow or blue clay, varying in thickness from one to six feet; in some places the Peat rests on a thinner stratum of yellowish white marl, containing on an average about sixty per cent of calcarious matter: this

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stratum of clay in this district universally rests on a solid mass of clay and limestone gravel mixed together, and extending to an unknown depth.

We should further consider the Peat moss as partaking in its general nature of the property of sponge, completely saturated with water, and giving rise to different streams and rivers for the discharge of the surplus waters which it receives from rain or snow; these streams in this district almost universally have worn their channels through the substance of the Bog down to the clay or limestone gravel underneath, dividing the Bog into distinct masses, and presenting in themselves the most proper situations for the main drains, and which, with the assistance of art, may be rendered effectual for that purpose.

Such is the internal structure of the Bogs in this district.

Viewing them externally, they present surfaces by no means level, but with planes of inclination amply sufficient for their drainage; the highest summit of any part of the Bogs in this district, is 298 feet above the level of the sea, taken at an ordinary spring-tide in the Bay of Dublin; while the lowest point any where on their surface, is eighty-four feet lower than the highest, and therefore 214 feet above the level of the sea.

It requires a mere inspection of the Map and Sections, to be convinced that there is no part of these Bogs from which the water may not be discharged into rivers in their immediate vicinity, and with falls adequate to their drainage; and we observe that in the instance of the Bog of Timahoe, a part of its water is discharged into the sea at Drogheda, and another part below Waterford.

Expense.

IT is now our duty to report on the probable expense of the proposed operations; and if we are conscious of the general fallacy of estimates, we must be so peculiarly in the case of works such as those which form the subject of our Report.

We have therefore required the estimates to be given in to us, in their most minute details, and we have the satisfaction to observe, that the data on which Mr. Griffith's estimate is formed, are taken from the expense of works executed by the Grand Canal Company in these very Bogs.

This Company has had abundant experience of the extent of the expense of every variety of drains, excavations, and embankments necessary for draining the Bog preparatory to the carrying their Canal through it; and we know Mr. Griffith to have had access to their accounts, and that it is with the full knowledge of them, as well as of other sources of information, that he has made his calculations.

It is Mr. Griffith's opinion, that by the main drains laid down in the situations referred to in the Map, and with a system of minor drains discharging their waters into the main drains, and at a general distance of a quarter of an Irish mile from each other; and further, with a system of cross drains discharging themselves into the minor drains, and at a distance of 280 yards apart, the entire Bog may be rendered sufficiently compact for the commencement of agricultural operations. The cost of the different improvements proposed in the rivers, and of the main and minor drains, he estimates at - - - - £.49,268
And of the cross drains, at - - - - - - - - 20,746

Altogether - - - - £.70,014 as being the expenses of discharging the waters from these 22,490 Irish acres, equivalent to 36,480 English acres of Bog, sufficiently to enable the farmer to commence his operations on them. In this view of expense it is however particularly worthy of consideration, that there is a further extent of no less than 4,000 Irish acres, not of Bog, but of good land, lying along the banks of the river, whose course it is proposed to improve, and the expense of improving which is included in the £.70,014. These 4,000 Irish acres appear to be at present covered with water for not less than half the year, and to set at an average rent of less than thirty shillings per acre, while the uplands in the immediate vicinity set for not less than three guineas.

In the opinion of Mr. Griffith, these low lands, if preserved from these inundations, would become more valuable than the uplands; supposing them however to receive an increase of only twenty shillings per acre in their annual value, and estimating this increase at twenty years purchase, an improvement would be effected to the value of £.80,000, which is more than sufficient to cover the entire expense of the proposed drainage, not merely of these inundated lands, but of the Bogs also; so that if the operation were to be carried into effect, and considered in a general view, it would appear that the profit of recovering these 4,000 acres of inundated lands, would be more than equivalent to defray the entire cost, both of their own reclamation and of the drainage of all the Bog in this district; whatever therefore might be the increase of improvement, which the entire extent of Bog might receive from the drainage, would be every part of it so much clear gain resulting from the adoption of the operations suggested by Mr. Griffith. The dimensions recommended by Mr. Griffith for the main drains, are a breadth of fourteen feet at top, of two feet at bottom, and a depth of twelve feet; for the minor drains, a breadth of nine feet at top, one foot at bottom, and a dept of eight feet; and for the cross drains, a breadth of six feet at top, one foot at bottom, and a depth of five feet.

Adverting to an opinion which some may entertain, that the breadth recommended for the bottom of these drains is not sufficient, Mr. Griffith observes, that it has been found by experience in the Bogs passed through by the Grand Canal, where there was any fall, deep drains with narrow bottoms were kept clear at bottom by the running water, but that the contrary

contrary was the case where their bottoms were made broad; as the same quantity of water, being thinly spread on the bottom in the latter instance, was not sufficient to carry off the particles of Peat which it contained, but deposited them on the bottom of the drain, which on this account required frequent scouring.

The mode in which Mr. Griffith proposes to construct these drains, so as to obviate as much as possible the tendency of the sides to collapse, deserves particular attention, not merely on account of the simplicity and ingenuity of the principle, but as possessing the recommendation of having answered on the trial, which it has received in the different works undertaken in these Bogs by the Grand Canal Company.

We beg to be understood as by no means pledging ourselves to an opinion, that in all cases such drains, and in the same proportion, would be sufficient to discharge the waters of a great Bog; it is a point on which we wish to reserve the expression of our own opinion, until we shall have had an opportunity of comparing the opinions of our other engineers. We consider the inquiry referred to us as divisible into two general heads, namely, the practicability of draining the Bogs of Ireland, and secondly, of cultivating them when once drained. In a subsequent Report we shall feel it our duty to enter fully into the latter consideration, hitherto our views have been more directed to the former; since if the drainage should appear to be either impracticable, or attainable only at an expense disproportionate to the object, the latter inquiry would become of little moment; at present we shall merely observe, that we believe there is hardly a part of Ireland in which the evidence of facts does not furnish the most complete refutation of the opinion, "that a drained Bog is not susceptible of the excitement of manure."

On this Mr. Griffith observes to us: "In answer to an assertion made by some persons, "that a Bog deprived of water is a Caput Mortuum, on which no plant will vegetate, either "spontaneously or by any alteration in the composition of its surface that can be effected; "it may be observed, that although Bog when first drained appears to have lost the power "of supporting aquatic plants, without a capability of supplying food for the vegetation of "plants of a different or more useful nature, still if we have patience till the *Bog Moss, &c. "which composes the upper surface of the Bog, shall have subsided, and by the near "approach of their mossy fibres (which when alive are kept asunder by water) and exposure "to the atmosphere, shall become (to a certain degree) putrid, it will be found that various "grasses of good quality, and even white clover, will vegetate spontaneously on its "surface."

"But it is not to be supposed that an active people will thus suffer Nature, unassisted, "slowly to attain a desirable alteration in the upper surface of draining Bogs; they will "naturally join hand in hand with her; and by the simple process of digging or ploughing "up the surface of the drained Bog, and by gathering it into heaps and (in dry weather) "setting fire to them (having previously mixed a portion of clay amongst the heaps, which "is always to be found in inexhaustible quantities beneath the Bog) accomplish in two "years, what Nature, unassisted, might have attained (less perfectly) in ten."

A prejudice much more extensive than that of the irreclaimability of a drained Bog, is, an apprehension which we have found very generally entertained, that in the event of the success of these operations, the country would be left without a sufficient supply of fuel. It seems not to be generally understood, that if the Bogs of Ireland could be reclaimed, we should derive not merely the advantage of cultivating their surface, but at the same time, that the power of applying them wherever necessary for fuel, would be increased some hundred or rather some thousand fold. Fuel can at present be obtained only from the edges of these Bogs; the excessive wetness of their interior rendering it in its present state wholly unavailable for fuel, but if once drained, fuel might be procured from every part of them; and it is a great mistake to suppose that the drainage of a Bog would impair its qualities as turf, on the contrary, it would operate as the greatest possible improvement of it; and that not merely at the time when it was effected, but at all future periods, and to a degree progressively increasing.

And we are further convinced, that those who apprehend a scarcity of turf fuel, have formed a most erroneous comparison between any possible demand and the certain power of supplying it. It appears by Mr. Griffith's Report, that the entire proportion of Bog in this district already exhausted by the supply of fuel, amounts to no more than 1,117 English acres, that is less than one thirty-second part of its whole extent.

And further, if these Bogs ever should be reclaimed, if it should indeed become more desirable to use them for fuel than for cultivation, we may be certain that the profits inseparable from that circumstance, would insure that such would be the application; it may reasonably be supposed that the effect would be, that so small a proportion as might be necessary for fuel, would continue to be applied to that end, and that the remainder would be no less profitably employed for the purpose of agriculture.

It was our wish to have stated the rate of expense per acre at which the survey is conducted under our direction, a point, however, which we find it impossible to ascertain, until we

* "Sphagnum Palustre.—The pulp of the Bog, as has been already observed, is composed of "varieties of this Moss.—To exemplify as far as possible the various stages of decomposition which "the Moss has undergone between the top and bottom of a deep Bog, I have added at the end of this "Report a Section, with a description and analysis of every variation in the colour and composition of "the Moss, from the top to the bottom of a Bog of 38 ½ feet in depth."

—(1.)—
FIRST REPORT ON THE BOGS OF IRELAND; (June 1810.)

we shall have received Reports from our different engineers. Most of the surveys of the districts between Dublin and the Shannon are already far advanced towards completion; and we expect at the commencement of the next session, to be enabled to report to your Honourable House, upon the whole of the eastern portion of the great division of Ireland included between the lines mentioned in the first part of our Report, accompanied with a skeleton Map, showing the connexion of these districts. In proportion as they shall be completed, we shall send forward the engineers who have been employed in them to districts more remote, and proceed, as fast as the means which may be intrusted to us will permit, in completing the survey of the remaining Bogs of Ireland.

CH. VALLANCEY, (L.S.)
RICHARD GRIFFIFTH, (L.S.)
HENRY HAMILTON, (L.S.)
J. LESLIE FOSTER, (L.S.)
WILLIAM GORE, (L.S.)

Dated this 10th day of June 1810.

—(2.)—

SECOND REPORT ON THE BOGS OF IRELAND.

(8 March 1811.)

IN our First Report we submitted to your Honourable House our general view of the extent and nature of the Bogs of Ireland, accompanied by a detailed Report from one of our Engineers, upon a portion of the Bog of Allen, containing 36,430 English acres; we now proceed to lay before your Honourable House the following Reports, which we have since received from our Engineers.

	Containing of Bog Engh Acres.
1st. From Mr. Richard Griffith, junior, on the Western Division* of District No. I. or the District of the River Barrow	41,075
2d. From Mr. Jones, on District No. IV. or the District of the River Boyne	42,370
3d. From Mr. Longfield, on District No. V. or the District of the River Brusna	44,594
4th. From Mr. Townshend on District No. VI. or the District of the Shannon	34,500
5th. From Mr. Edgeworth, on District No. VII. or the District of the Inny and Lough Ree	34,569
Total English acres comprised in this Report	197,108
Which, together with the Bogs included in our First Report,	36,430
Make in the whole English acres	233,538

In our First Report we were enabled to come to this general conclusion, that about 6-7ths of the Bogs of Ireland are contained within a portion of the Island of little more than one-fourth of its entire superficial extent, included between a line drawn from Wicklow head to Galway, and another drawn from Howth head to Sligo; in its form resembling a broad belt drawn across the centre of the Island, with its narrowest end nearest to the Capital, and gradually extending in breadth as it approaches to the Western Ocean. This great division of the Island extending from east to west, is traversed by the Shannon from north to south, and is thus divided into two parts; of these the division to the westward of the river contains more than double the extent of the Bogs which are to be found in the division to the eastward; our present and our former Report taken together, include all the Bogs which lie in this division to the eastward of the Shannon, except a small detatched district of 4 or 5,000 acres in the county of Kildare, which we gave in charge to Mr. Brassington, and whose Report we did not receive in time to include in this statement. These Bogs forming the subject of our First and of our present Report, and including not only the whole of what is usually denominated the Bog of Allen, but also the Bogs in the counties of Longford and Westmeath, may be considered generally as divided into *five* great Districts very distinct from each other. The first, comprising 77,505 English acres of Bog, has its natural falls for the ventage of its waters to the river Barrow.

	Feet.
The greatest height of the surface of the Bogs in this District above the sea at high water mark in Dublin Bay, is	315.
Their least height	189.
Their greatest depth	41.
Their average depth	22. to 25.

This District forms the subject of Mr. Richard Griffith, junior's, 1st and 2d Reports.

The

* For his Report on the Eastern Division of this District, see the Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners.

The next of these Districts (No. IV. reported on by Mr. Jones) may properly be denominated the District of the Boyne, as almost all the waters of its Bogs are discharged into the sea through that river.

	Feet.
The greatest height of the surface of the Bogs in this District above the seat at high-water mark in Dublin Bay, is	336.
The least height (as we collect from Mr. Jones's table)	218.
Their greatest depth	40.
Their average depth	22. to 25.

The third and fourth of these Districts are separated from those already mentioned by a high and broad tract of comparatively dry country, which stretches north and south of Tullamore; these two districts have their natural falls to the river Shannon, and are divided from each other by the river Brusna; of these the District to the northward of the Brusna contains 34,500 English acres of Bog, and forms the subject of the Report of Mr. Townshend.

The district to the southward of the Brusna contains 44,594 English acres, and is reported on by Mr. Longfield.—Of the Bogs in Mr. Townshend's District,

	Feet.
The greatest height of the surface above the sea at high water mark in Dublin Bay, is	274.
Their least height	114.
Their greatest depth	44.
Their average depth	39.

And in Mr. Longfield's District,

Their greatest height above the sea	310.
Their least height	111.
Their greatest depth	45.
Their average depth	22. to 23.

The fifth of these Districts, reported on by Mr. Edgeworth, contains two tracts of Bog, amounting in the whole to 34,611 English acres. Of these the first lies on the banks of the river Shannon, and depends on it for its drainage; the latter discharges its waters into the river Inny, which also flows into the Shannon. The Bogs in this District are deeper than any others we have observed.

	Feet.	In.
The greatest height of their surface above the sea at high water mark in Dublin Bay being	253.	8.
Their least height	176.	8.
Their greatest depth	47.	0.
Their average depth	30. to 35.	

Thus it appears that these Bogs (presenting in every instance sufficient falls for their drainage) discharge their waters into the sea, in widely different directions; those from Mr. Richard Griffiths, junior, and Mr. Jones's districts, flowing into the Irish Channel; the former by the Barrow at Waterford, the latter by the Boyne at Drogheda; while the waters of the Bogs in Mr. Longfield's, Mr. Townshend's, and Mr. Edgworth's Districts, are ultimately carried by the Shannon into the Atlantic Ocean.

We propose to accompany our next Report with an Index Map, exhibiting the connection of these and other Districts.

In comparing the Reports of our Engineers with each other, we find, as might be expected, considerable difference of opinion as to the most eligible modes both of draining these Bogs, and of reducing them to a state of cultivation. Thay all however agree, not merely as to the perfect practicability in every instance of reclaiming them, but also that the measure would be attended with a very great degree of profit; and we are far from being disposed to believe, when they propose different means for arriving at the same end, that one only can be right.

We shall now endeavour to present the result of their opinions to your Honourable House, and for greater clearness, shall class them under the different heads:

1st. Of Drainage.
2d. Of Agriculture.
3d. Of Planting.
4th. Of Estimates and Expense.

On the Drainage of Bogs.

In the several Districts which have been reported on, the Bogs are intersected by streams, the channels of which are generally in the under strata, usually consisting of gravel or clay, and thus suited to become the principal outlets for the waters taken off the interior of the Bogs; and on the surfaces of the Bogs there appear to be abundant falls towards these streams, to carry into them the surface water, by the means of such drains as the Engineer may judge to be expedient.

It will not be necessary to deepen or alter the course of any great river for the purpose of carrying off the water drained from these extensive tracts; some alterations, however, are

proposed by the Engineers, to be effected in the lesser streams, the expense of which will be covered by the improvement of the adjacent flooded lands. We state this, because it has been erroneously conceived, that if any considerable proportion of the Bogs of Ireland were to be drained, it would be necessary to execute expensive works in deepening or altering the channels of some of the principal Rivers.

We feel it necessary to enter into some detail of the different modes of Drainage which have been proposed to us, on account of the differences of opinion which we have already stated to exist among our Engineers; and also, because it is a general topic of inquiry, whether deep or surface drainage is best adapted to the reclamation of Bog; on which some have even gone so far as to doubt the practicability of draining Bog at all, without sinking to the under strata.

This is a point of great importance, because it must be evident that to sink drains to the bottom of Bogs, so deep as those reported on, would occasion such an expense as the subsequent improvement of the land would hardly cover; and the expediency of the project of draining the Bogs of Ireland, if it rested on this point, might be doubtful.

But we have the most satisfactory proof, in the Reports of our Engineers, that such deep drainage is not necessary, and that the surface of a Bog may be highly improved, so as to bear crops, without drawing off the water from the lower strata.

Mr. Longfield states, that the vegetable matter of which the Bogs in his district are composed, is *perfectly* retentive of water, so much so, that the numerous duck pools and lodgments of water in Bogs are almost all upon different levels; and that in the 10th division of his District, there exist two considerable bodies of water at the distance of a few perches only from each other, and yet differing two feet and an half in the levels of their surfaces.

Mr. Edgeworth remarks, that in Bogs No. 1. and 9. in his district, some drains, six or seven feet wide, and as many deep, had been made from the centre of the Bog to its outlet; these were about 20 perches asunder, and although they had been finished for 20 years and were not choaked up, the Bog between them did not appear to have been affected by them, He also states, that deep drains do not carry off the water from any considerable extent of the adjoing surface.

On this part of the inquiry, Mr. Richard Griffith junior's observations appear to us to be worthy of great attention. "The practicability of draining very wet Bogs, he says, has been "doubted by many sensible men, from the fact (which is undeniable) that 10 or 15 yards "towards the interior, from the face of a turf bank, the surface of the Bog is frequently found "extremely wet, and therefore (it is said) if the surface of a Bog near the edge of a turf "bank (from whence there is always a fall of at least 10 or 12 feet) be not drained, it cannot "be expected that any system of drains will ever accomplish that end." But in answer to this he observes, "That the surface of all Bogs near the edges is much lower than the interior, where the springs are usually situated which chiefly supply the water contained in "the Bog; the water from these sources naturally flows towards the exterior, which is on "a lower level. How can it be expected that turf banks formed at the edges of Bogs so "situated, will prevent the flow of the water from the interior? Owing to the side cuts usually "made, will they not have a tendency to draw more water to those points than would have "naturally flowed there? But if the drains proposed in his Report (he observes) were cut "in any Bog, the water from the interior would be *arrested in its progress towards the edge*, "and quickly discharged by the minor and cross drains. The natural consequence of "the adoption of such a system, in his opinion, must be nearly perfect superficial consolidation."

In these observations, Mr. Richard Griffith junior appears to us to have well answered the objection, as far as it rests on the observed effects of turf banks; and with respect to the other difficulties, we may remark, that lakes in Bogs, such as Mr. Longfield notices, are situated in hollows; that the Bog stuff forming their banks is always, with respect to the rest, in a state of comparative solidity, whether rendered so by distinct causes previous to the formation of the pools (which seems very probable) or by the decomposing effects of a body of water gradually reducing it to puddle, in which state it is afterwards dried and hardened in summer. The drains mentioned by Mr. Edgeworth, were probably insufficient in size or number to carry off the water of the Bog, which was retained in every part of it by the capillary attraction of its fibrous texture.

Mr. Townshend's observations throw further light upon the subject; he informs us, that strata of turf of a firm and close texture, impervious to water, exist in every Bog; and he is decidedly of opinion, that the springs under the Bog do not penetrate upwards through this substance, but that the wetness of the Bog is caused by the rain water falling on the surface and lodging in the small cracks and fissures, and in the spongy texture of the surface moss and other vegetation, which varies in depth according to its nature and quality; these strata retain the rain-water until it is exhaled by the atmosphere, or is slowly drained by the natural descent of the surface.

But we do not feel it necessary to adduce many arguments or further observations on this question, as we have the evidence of some thousands of acres of Bog in different parts of these districts, which have been thoroughly drained and profitably improved; a circumstance that would never have taken place, if the very nature of the substance, and not more probably some local cause, opposed such difficulty to the undertaking.

We

—(2.)—
SECOND REPORT ON THE BOGS OF IRELAND; (March 1811.)

We shall now give an abstract of the system of Drainage recommended by our several Engineers, so as to bring together, at one view, the information we have obtained, as far as the limits of a Report will admit.

Mr. Longfield, arguing upon the retentive nature of Bog, considers that the efficacy of drains is not proportioned to their depth beyond a certain extent; his system is therefore one of main, minor, and cross drains of moderate dimensions; which he recommends on consideration as well of the nature of the undrained Bogs in his district, as of the mode of drainage adopted in parts already reclaimed. The main drains he proposes to be from 10 to 15 feet in depth, the surface drains to be 4 feet in depth and 4 feet in breadth, with perpendicular sides. This form of drain Mr. Longfield is induced to recommend, from his having found that such drains stand remarkably well, even where they have been 7 feet deep and 4 feet wide (as may be seen now in the *Red Bog of Lettybrook*) and are easily passed over, and not liable to be choaked by accidental crumbling of the banks. To the objection, that the sides of perpendicular drains in soft Bogs would collapse or close together, he answers, that experience proves the contrary; that perpendicular sides do not retain or catch the waters falling on the surface, but harden, and become in fact "a Bog wall," supported and kept together by its unbroken fibres from top to bottom; whereas the sides of sloped drains being exposed to the weather, are kept nearly in their original state of wetness. This form, however, Mr. Longford does not recommend for the principal or main drains, the talus or slope of which he does not particularize.

In laying out his drains, Mr. Longfield has always kept in view the employing them as small Canals, for the conveyance of gravel or manure through the Bogs; and as his district affords great facilities towards this important object, he has been enabled to accomplish it in many instances, his main drains being frequently carried from the foot of a gravel hill or mound of clay, through the adjoining tracts of Bog. He has also made provision for carrying into effect a system of irrigation, the efficacy of which he considers to be great in the reclamation of Bog.

Mr. Longfield's district appears to afford more instances of the improvement of Bog, than the others now under consideration; one instance we select as a practical example of the efficacy of a judicious system of drainage; it is related in the Report on the 12th division of the Bogs in his district.

Mr. Molloy, of Clonbealymore, he states, has most judiciously effected the drainage of about 170 acres of Red Bog, besides bringing into a profitable state a great portion of moor and bottoms round the Island of Clooneen. The quantity of drains which he found necessary is marked on the Map, affording a good specimen of the number that may be required for the drainage of the whole; but, however, we are to consider, that his surface drains were unassisted by any main tap, and therefore the Bog required more of them than will be found requisite when they are intersected by the great main drains proposed. Mr. Molloy's drains are not large, but numerous, being in general from 3 to 5 feet deep; and the effect of them is such, that the heaviest beast may pass over his bog in summer-time.

Mr. Edgeworth does not approve of a general system of deep drainage; partly because he considers deep drains to be little more effectual than shallow, and partly because he disapproves of employing them as canals for conveying manures, being of opinion that the loading and unloading the boats, which must be done by wheel-barrows, would be too expensive. In lieu of canals, he has proposed wooden railways, with carriages adapted to them, on a most ingenious plan of his own invention, as detailed in the Appendix to his Report. He therefore has not given levels for carrying such canals or deep drains through the Bogs of his district (*to which he expressly confines his opinions,*) but recommends, in preference, surface drains of smaller dimensions; the larger to be 5 feet deep and 3 feet wide, the smaller to be of 18 inches in depth, and of a breadth varying according to the wetness of the Bog. He also recommends, that the sides of the drains should be perpendicular, remarking, that in turf banks the sides which are perpendicular do not give way; the bottom or sole of the drain, he proposes to form in the shape of an inverted arch, so as to resist the lateral and upward pressure of the mass of Bog, and to form a narrow channel for the water, whereby its current will be accelerated, and will keep the drain free.

In detailing the account of an improvement effected by him in a Bog of 27 acres, Mr. Edgeworth remarks, that only a few slight surface drains of small dimensions were made, which sufficiently drained this Bog; but he also observes, that the Bog was inclosed with a seven-foot ditch, in part sunk to the under stratum of clay; and further, that the Bog having been in part cut out, its depth did not exceed four or five feet: this improvement therefore does not afford proof, that a similar system of drainage would be effectual in Bogs of so great a depth as 30 or 40 feet.

Mr. Edgeworth has recorded a remarkable occurrence, which is in favour of a system of deep drainage, wherever it can be effected without incurring too heavy an expense. The Bog of Rine, situated on the banks of the River Camlin, in the county of Longford, of an average depth of 35 feet, and having a considerable inclination towards the river, suddenly burst on the night of the 16th December 1809; great part of the soft stuff of which it was internally composed, slipped towards the river and into its channel, without carrying away the surface of the Bog, which however sunk considerably; the internal water of the Bog was let off, and about 20 acres of the surface, which had been so wet as to be scarcely

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SECOND REPORT ON THE BOGS OF IRELAND; (March 1811.)

passable, became completely drained in the course of a fortnight. The details of this singular fact are interesting in many points of view; and it shows, that where an exit is given for the waters of a Bog, at a considerable depth beneath the surface, the effect in draining the Bog is very rapid and considerable; probably from the pressure of the incumbent strata accelerating the issue of the waters.

Mr. Edgeworth has invented a plough (which he calls a Seton-plough) adapted to surface draining; it is described in the Appendix to his Report, and appears well worthy of attention: it has not yet been sufficiently tried to enable us to pronounce on its merits; experience will demonstrate how far it is applicable to the drainage of Bogs.

Mr. Richard Griffith junior, in his former Report, had recommended a system of drainage which should divide the Bogs into fields of ten Irish acres; he has since re-considered this part of the subject, and thinking that such divisions would be too large for convenience, and also that in certain situations the centre of the field might remain too wet for agricultural purposes, he now proposes that, in addition to the three classes of drains proposed in his former Report, a fourth class, which he calls *Surface* Drains, should be executed; and he places them at such distances, as, with the larger classes of drains, will divide the Bog into portions of $3\frac{1}{3}$ Irish acres.

His revised system of drainage, therefore, is as follows:

1st. Main drains in the lowest situations, their dimensions, 14 feet top, 2 feet bottom, and 12 feet in depth. 2d. Minor drains, falling into the main drains obliquely, and in such direction as will give the greatest fall to the water; their dimensions 9 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 8 feet in depth; these minor drains to be sunk at the distance of a quarter of an Irish mile from each other. 3d. Intermediate between the minor drains, and parallel to them, Mr. Griffith proposes to cut drains of still smaller dimensions, viz. 6 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and five feet deep; and further at right angles to the minor and intermediate drains, a system of cross drains of dimensions similar to those of the intermediate drains, is proposed to be carried 280 yards asunder, which would divide the Bog into square fields of 10 Irish acres. Lastly, he proposes surface drains, of 4 feet breadth at top, 1 foot bottom, and 3 feet depth, intended to divide the 10 acre fields into three parts, by two drains to be cut parallel to the minor and intermediate drains, that is, in the direction of the fall. The whole of the foregoing drains would divide the Bog into rectangular patches of 280 yards long by $93\frac{1}{3}$ broad; and Mr. Griffith considers this general system of drains quite sufficient for that high and porous species of Bog which abounds in this district, and which in his description of the several species of Bog, he denominates "Fibrous or Red Bog."

To explain this system more clearly than by any general description, Mr. Richard Griffith junior has annexed to his Report an *enlarged* Map of Geashill Bog, exhibiting the main, minor, intermediate, cross and surface drains, all laid down in their proper situations.

Mr. Richard Griffith junior enters at large into the question of the proper form for drains, observing previously, that he has been induced to recommend the plan already detailed, from observing that similar drains made by the Grand Canal Company in the Bogs of his district, have answered perfectly well. The chief desideratum he states, in cutting Bog drains, is to form them in such a manner that they shall keep themselves clean, and that their sides shall have no tendency to fall in or collapse. The first of these objects he thinks may be obtained by making the bottom of the drains sufficiently narrow, that is, proportioned to the quantity of water which is likely to pass through them, and the sides may be prevented from falling in by giving them a sufficient slope; that which he has recommended is 6 inches increase of width on either side for every foot in height; thus the proposed dimensions of minor drains are 9 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 8 feet deep. He observes, that the Bog drains which he has seen made with perpendicular sides, are always in firm Bog, and that in his opinion, it is utterly impracticable to form such drains in very wet Bog. Drains of this description have always a tendency to choak, as they must necessarily be made 3 feet broad at bottom (if the drain be 4 or 5 feet deep) to allow the workmen room to throw out the Bog stuff; their sides must also be expected to fall in, unless the Bog be very compact; even turf banks, which are always made in the driest and most compact parts of the Bog, he observes, frequently fall in in winter, and almost universally crack behind and hang over. In fact, every kind of Bog drain will in time become narrower at top than when originally formed; the drains made by the Canal Company, as before mentioned, were cut with a slope equal to what he recommends, and have now become considerably narrower at the top; had they been made originally with perpendicular sides, they must, he observes, have long since fallen in. He is induced further to recommend drains narrow at bottom from a consideration of economy, as they contain fewer cubic yards in a running perch of work, and the principal part of the excavation is at the surface, where no pitching is required.

Mr. Townshend's plan of Drainage is formed on somewhat different principles; he has kept in view the formation of Canals, not only for the conveyance of manure towards the reclamation of the Bogs, but for permanent navigable communications between the Bogs and the great rivers adjacent. He has also formed his system of Drainage upon the idea, that it is necessary to retain the lower strata of Bog in a state of moisture, after the surface shall have been freed from water.

In determining on the levels best suited to these Bogs, Mr. Townshend has therefore calculated on retaining the surface of the water in the proposed drains at least on an average

two

two or three feet below the surface of the Bog in summer, when there is 5 feet depth of water in the drains, and he proposes to make sluices and overfalls in every level or reach, in convenient places, where there is a natural fall towards the Shannon or any other river, for discharging the surplus water in times of heavy rains, and also for drawing off the water in the navigable drains, so as to reduce the depth to 3 feet only in the winter season; the surface of the Bog will then be 4 or 5 feet above the level of the water in the drains, and the depth of water, he states, will still be sufficient for the boats. This difference of level between the surface of the Bog and the surface of the water, Mr. Townshend thinks, will be fully sufficient to answer the purpose of agricultural improvements, and the proposed regulations of winter and summer levels will prevent the inconvenience of a want of water in dry seasons for the purpose of promoting vegetation, for the use of cattle and for irrigation, where that is practicable. Should the Bog subside too near the level of the water, the drains may be re-sunk; and Mr. Townshend prefers this to the sinking deep drains at once, they being more liable to collapse; he however does not think that the surface of the Bog will subside considerably, so long as the water is kept in the drains.

Mr. Townshend has laid out his main drains principally with a view, as it should appear, to their being used as Canals, and therefore has calculated on dimensions of 29 feet breadth at the water surface, 14 feet breadth at the bottom, and 5 feet depth of water. The collateral or minor drains he proposes to be 22 feet in breadth at top, 7 feet at bottom, and of a depth to give 5 feet water; these latter he thinks will be adequate to the purpose of Canals for carrying out manure, and for local communication: he recommends them in preference to the larger Canals, as sufficient for the present, and we are disposed to consider that drains even on a smaller scale will answer the purpose. The space on each side of the main drains and collateral cuts, he thinks, can very easily be drained by common drains, 6 feet wide at top, and 4 feet deep, at an expense not exceeding that of making proper fences for inclosing and dividing the Bog into convenient fields; the cuts are so laid out, that the intervening space seldom exceeds 80 perches Irish, or 560 yards in breadth.

We apprehend that Mr. Townshend has carried our instructions, in respect to the eventual conversion of main drains into navigable Canals, somewhat beyond our intention in the first instance. It would appear from his Report, as if the principal object of research were the intersection of the Bog in all directions with navigable cuts, and that the drainage of these wastes were only a secondary consideration; under this impression, we conceive that he retains the water in his navigable cuts much too near the surface of the Bog to admit of complete drainage, and that he has laid them out, in the first instance, upon a scale far beyond what would be necessary to effect that prime object, and has thereby materially augmented their expense; to which must be superadded the necessary accompaniments of inland navigation, viz. Locks, Sluices, Aqueducts, inclined Planes, Embankments, &c. &c. to a very considerable amount. Whenever the Bogs shall have been perfectly drained, it will doubtless be a matter well worthy the consideration of the proprietors to obtain navigable communications with the main land, for the purpose of procuring gravel, lime, &c. and for the more easy and cheap conveyance to market of the produce of the Bogs; but as we conceive that this is only a matter for future consideration, no further attention ought now to be paid to it, than may be sufficient to cause the main drains to be laid out in such directions as may not be inconsistent with the future attainment of so desirable an object.

The system of drainage which he proposes will, he thinks, answer for all descriptions of Bog; whether deep or shallow, the depth of the Bog or Peat he considers to be of no consequence in determining the position of the drains, which are to suit the level of the surface; nor does he conceive it at all necessary to sink them to the full depth of the Bog, with an intention of draining or tapping the water from it, because (excepting a few feet near the surface) the great mass of Bog or Peat he considers to be a substance impervious to water. This observation, however, appears in the subsequent part of this paragraph to be applied principally to black Peat or Turf, which is far more firm and close in its texture than fibrous or red Bog.

The description of Moss which retains most rain water, he says, has the quickest growth, hence we often find the softest parts of the Bogs in the most elevated places, and in many instances, even higher than the surrounding lands; and on the contrary, hard firm Bog on the lowest levels; which Mr. Townshend thinks is a convincing proof, that springs or rivers are not a principal cause of the fluidity of Bogs, but rather that they do not ascend into it at all. He states, in further corroboration of this opinion, that considerable tracts of Bog have their base much above the level of their natural outlets, and so that it is probable that any springs which may be underneath the Peat penetrate through the sand or porous strata, or the interstices of rock, into the adjacent rivers. The inference which Mr. Townshend draws from these premises is, that small drains, with levelling and trimming the surface will effect the purposes of drainage completely; and that the immense saving of expense, time and risk in execution, together with the convenience and advantage they will afford, will make them preferable beyond comparison to the deep ones.

Mr. Jones also agrees in the extreme tenacity of the matter of which Bogs are composed, which causes the rain water to be retained on their surfaces, thereby chilling vegetation; he nevertheless considers that these Bogs can be easily drained, the outlets of waters being considerably lower than the surface. His main drains are laid out according to circumstances (at about 80 perches asunder) and the transverse drains crossing the main drains generally at rights angles to them, are also laid out at the distance of 80 perches from each other; the

principal consideration has been, to point them in such directions as to give the waters the greatest fall from the summit of the Bogs to their outlets or natural discharging points.

The main drains through the deep and wet Bogs, Mr. Jones proposes to be sunk from 14 to 16 feet in depth from the present surface, and to be 2 feet wide at bottom. The transverse drains to be sunk from 10 to 12 feet, and to be also 2 feet wide at bottom; to these he adds intermediate drains, midway between both the main and transverse drains, to be sunk 5 feet in depth. Wet Bogs, he observes, will not admit of drains of the above description being sunk at once to their full depth, as the sides would have a tendency to close together, and the bottom to rise and swell up; time therefore must necessarily be given for the sinking. Mr. Jones has detailed in his Report a very simple mode of sinking drains of large dimensions, by working at intervals, and allowing the Bog time to subside. The Plate annexed to this Report explains this method clearly, and it seems applicable, with most advantage, to very wet Bogs, in which it will save the excavation of 58 cubic yards of Bog in every running perch of 21 feet; and by this manner of operation, he thinks the danger of collapsing will be avoided. He further recommends that frequent borings should be made in the drains with an auger of 3 or 4 inches diameter, to give vent to the springs, the beneficial effect of which he has frequently observed.

Mr. Jones conceives, that to form navigable Canals in the first instance through the Bogs, would interfere with their effectual drainage, and proposes therefore, that the main drains should not be formed into Canals until the drainage shall have been completed; at which period he thinks this plan will be advantageous: this observation we consider to be judicious, and are of opinion that Mr. Jones's suggestion ought to be observed.

In draining a large tract of Bog, it is necessary to be cautious, lest the operation be carried too far; for it appears, that to render the surface of a Bog perfectly dry, would be prejudicial; there are limits beyond which its drainage must not be effected. Red Bog, as Mr. Richard Griffith junior observes, when first drained, is extremely porous and open in its texture, on which account it is liable to become so dry in summer, that the natural grasses die for want of moisture; but in process of time, the surface of drained red Bog, by exposure to the atmosphere is decomposed, becomes compact, and capable of supplying food and moisture to plants in dry weather.

Mr. Longfield is equally aware of this, and relates facts which prove that vegetation is completely checked on the Bogs by drought; he has therefore contrived his drains so, that when the Bog shall be reduced to a state of cultivation, they can be dammed up, and the water generally diffused over the surface, for the purpose of irrigation.

Mr. Townshend seems more apprehensive than any of our other Engineers, of the prejudicial effect of extreme drainage, so far, that besides his plan for retaining the water in his drains within a few feet of the surface, he proposes to take in several streams from the adjoining lands, in addition to the soakage from the Bogs, to ensure a sufficient supply of water in all seasons.

It is obvious, that if a general drainage of the Bogs in any District should be carried into effect, the neighbouring streams and brooks, into which the waters of the Bog will then be suddenly discharged, will be subject to frequent and violent floods; provision must be made to obviate this, by deepening the beds, and removing the obstructions in the channel of these small rivers, sufficiently to render them capable of effecting the quick discharge of the waters, without flooding the country, as otherwise, the injury that might be produced by the floods in the low lands would counterbalance the advantage of drainage in the Bogs. Our Engineers, where such operations appeared necessary, have given Plans for effecting them, with the proper Sections; and the expense is included in their respective Estimates.

They have also taken into consideration and described the proper sites for such Mills as may be necessary, and such alterations in the existing Mills and Wiers as may be required towards the draining of the adjacent Bogs.

It must be expected, that with whatever skill and attention the drains be executed, they will in many instances be exposed to accidents, and for the first few years at least, will suffer from the extreme wetness and want of compactness of the soil, by collapsing at the sides, and by the effect of surface rills of water, and of the heavy rains in winter time. It will therefore be necessary, after the drains shall have been executed, to pay attention to them for a certain time, that they may be kept open, and their channels afford a free course for the waters.

Mr. Richard Griffith junior recommends, that after the drains shall have been completed, the Bog should be suffered to remain for 18 months or perhaps two years, to subside; during which time, labourers should be employed under the direction of a competent overseer, to remove obstructions, and to keep the drains in perfect repair; and he has included in his Estimate the expense of this operation.

We are fully aware, and our Engineers seem equally impressed with the opinion, that it is impossible to lay down any general system of drains which could be accurately followed in every instance; local circumstances must always be attended to; the different degrees of the wetness of Bogs, the varieties in their texture affecting the degree of tenacity with which they retain water, the form of the surface giving different falls for the drains, and many other particulars must be taken into consideration; and every plan, however perfect in general, must arrange itself according to them. We therefore consider, that the differences in the Reports of our Engineers on this head, and the variety of opinions as above stated, so far

from

from being a subject for doubt or objection, in fact render their Reports more valuable; what is suggested by one may apply better to a particular case than the plan of another; and the very discussion to which their differences of opinion will probably lead, we think will finally prove of advantage. Upon these principles, therefore, we are of opinion, that neither deep nor shallow drainage is to be exclusively preferred, but that wherever extensive Bogs are to be drained, main and minor drains will be required for the purpose, to act as receiving drains for the water, which a system of numerous small surface drains must collect in considerable quantities; and we are inclined to consider that a plan of drainage embracing a system of main, minor and surface drains, will be found most universally applicable.

We also conceive, that it may hereafter in many instances be desirable to combine with the drainage of the Bogs, a system of internal navigation, on a very reduced scale, for the conveyance of gravel and other manures to the Bogs; and we look upon Mr. Edgeworth's invention of wooden Railways and Carriages, and Mr. Townshend's plan for using light Waggons on floats, as valuable auxiliaries towards this important step in the progress of the reclamation and further improvement of Bog.

Agricultural Reclamation of Drained Bog.

ON this important part of the subject some of our Engineers have furnished us with much detailed and highly valuable information. Mr. Professor Davy has also been so obliging as to give us the general outline of his opinion on the subject: his answer to a letter from our Secretary is subjoined as the 10th Article of our Appendix.

Mr. Richard Griffith junior has suggested to us different processes by which the drained Bog may be brought into a state of reclamation applicable to several purposes, and yielding various degrees of profit, corresponding to the different rates of expense proposed to be incurred, accompanied by very detailed Estimates of the expense and of the profit that may be expected, founded upon the result of numerous inquiries as to the modes which have been pursued, and the cost of the various improvements already effected. These Observations and Estimates appear to us to be well worthy of attention. He begins, as has been already observed, by recommending, that after the several drains shall have been completed, the Bog should be suffered to remain for eighteen months or perhaps two years to subside, during which time it will be necessary to employ a sufficient number of labourers under the direction of a competent overseer, to remove obstructions and to keep the drains in perfect repair; and in estimating the drains he has increased the price per cubic yard in order to cover this expense. The next step which he recommends, is, to form roads along the edges of the drains, sufficiently strong to bear the weight of small carts; the superior advantage in this process to be derived from Mr. Edgeworth's plan of wooden moveable railways, is, we think, very considerable. Mr. Richard Griffith junior next considers the quantity of manuring gravel which would be sufficient to cover an acre of Bog, in order to render it capable of producing a good crop of Rape, Potatoes or Oats, or rather a succession of those three crops, without any further addition of manure than the ashes that would be produced by a light or a partial burning of the surface; he supposes that six loads to the perch of gravel (each load containing about seven hundred weight) would be amply sufficient to cover each acre, together with a slight top dressing of ashes, or (if more convenient) of quick lime, say one thousand loads, or three hundred and fifty tons of gravel to the acre, he calculates that upon a general average, each load could be laid on the Bog at an expense of about four-pence per load, or £. 16. 13. 4. per Irish acre, and the top dressing of caustic lime would cost about £.6 per acre more, to which add the expense of planting and digging out an acre of potatoes, which he recommends as the first crop, £.10. He proposes a second crop of potatoes to follow the first, in which case the produce of the second year, he observes, will be found greatly superior to that of the first. The third year a crop of oats, and to lay down the land with hay-seed. For the fourth year, meadow, without any additional expense. Mr. Richard Griffith junior adds, that if he is not greatly mistaken, the Bog so treated would be completely reclaimed, and would in its then state, be well worth £. 1. 10. per acre per annum.

There is, however, another rotation of crops, which he says he would prefer to the foregoing, and which is also frequently practised, with the exception, however, that the large quantity of clay and gravel which he recommends, is seldom or ever afforded to the Bog in the first instance, and on which increased quantity he builds his expectation of perfect reclamation, by forming a solid upper stratum on the Bog, without which the plough can only operate at particular seasons; for this purpose he proposes, that after the one thousand loads of gravel, as above stated, shall have been laid out and spread, the whole should be lightly ploughed, and after a slight top dressing of lime or of red ashes, which latter may be easily produced by burning the surface of the nearest black Bog, a crop of rape should be sown, to be succeeded by one crop of drill potatoes, oats and meadow, and as soon as the hay shall be mowed, about two hundred and fifty loads of gravel or clay per acre should be laid out and spread upon the surface; this process, he adds, would leave the land (for such it might be then called) in a state of great power and vigour, and infinitely more profitable to the farmer for tillage, meadow or pasture, than most of the uplands in the neighbourhood. He is of opinion, that after the above process, including the second top dressing of gravel, the value of the Bog to the farmer would far exceed (although he states it at no more than) £. 1. 10. per Irish acre.

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He next lays before us a Prospectus of the probable Expense of the two modes of cultivation above suggested, together with the annual Return to be expected from the several crops in the process of four years cultivation; and for the purpose of perspicuity, he makes his estimates upon a single average acre, and afterwards forms his conclusion upon the result of four hundred acres under similar treatment.

First proposed rotation of Crops.

1st year - - - Potatoes.
2d d° - - - D°
3d d° - - - Oats laid down with Hay-seed and white Clover.
4th d° - - - Meadow.

Second proposed rotation of Crops.

1st year - - - Rape.
2d d° - - - Potatoes in drills.
3d d° - - - Oats laid down with Hay-seed and white Clover.
4th d° - - - Meadow; immediately to be followed by a slight covering of gravel.

D^r and C^r on first proposed rotation of Crops.

D^r, or OUTLAY.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
First year.						
Putting out 1,000 loads (7 cwt. each load) of gravel per acre, at 4*d.* per load	16	13	4			
Spreading the gravel	–	10	–			
Top dressing of lime	6	–	–			
Seed, eight barrels, at 5 *s.* per barrel	2	–	–			
Planting, second covering, digging out and gathering	8	–	–			
per acre	33	3	4			
Add Interest, for nine months on £.33. 3*s.* 4*d.* at 6 per cent per annum	1	9	10			
				34	13	2
Second year.						
Seed-planting, second covering, digging and gathering, per acre	–	–	–	10	–	–
				44	13	2
Third year.						
Two ploughings and harrowings	2	–	–			
Harrowing with grass harrows, and rolling after the sowing of the hay-seed	–	15	–			
Seed Oats, 1½ barrel per acre, at 15*s.* per barrel	1	2	6			
Hay-seed and white Clover:						
12 barrels of white hay-seed £. 1 16 –						
12 lb. of red, and 4 lb. of white Clover 1 2 9						
	2	18	9			
Fourth year.				6	16	3
Meadow - - - no expense.						
Total Expense of 4 years cultivation, per acre				51	9	5

C^r, or RETURN.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
First year.						
60 barrels of Potatoes, at 5*s.* per barrel	15	–	–			
Second year.						
80 - - - D° - - - at 5*s.* per barrel	20	–	–			
Third year.						
14 barrels of Oats, at 14*s.* per barrel	9	16	–			
Besides Straw, which pays for reaping, threshing, &c. &c. &c.						
Fourth year.						
Meadow; the price at which it would set per acre	5	–	–			
Total Return from four years cultivation, per acre			£.	49	16	–
Total Loss on four years cultivation of Bog, per acre				1	13	5
			£.	51	9	5

After which the ground will set for at least £. 1. 10. per acre per annum.

D^r and C^r on second rotation of Crops.

D^r, or OUTLAY.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
First Year.		
Putting out 1,000 loads (7 cwt. each load) of gravel, per acre, at 4*d.* per load	16 13 4	
Spreading D°	— 10 —	
Lime or red ashes	5 — —	
Spreading the lime or ashes	— 5 —	
One ploughing	— 18 —	
Rape seed and sowing	— 5 —	
Add, Interest on the above Outlay for 18 months, at 6 per cent per annum	2 2 5	
		25 13 9
Second year.		
Potatoes in drills	—	
Two ploughings and harrowings at and before sowing	2 — —	
Drilling; dropping the sets, and covering the seeds	2 — —	
Seed; six barrels to the acre, at 5*s.* per barrel	1 10 —	
Hoeing with the plough, and landing	1 — —	
Ploughing out and picking	1 — —	
Expense per acre	£.	7 10 —
Third year.		
Oats; the ground to be laid down with Hay-seed and Clover, as in the first mode in the third year.		
Expense per acre		6 16 3
Meadow; after the Meadow is cut, I should recommend about 250 loads of gravel per acre to be spread on the grass, to make up for the gravel consumed in the first turning	4 3 4	
Spreading and picking	— 10 —	
Expense per acre	£.	4 13 4
Total Expense of 4 years cultivation and improvement, per acre	£.	44 13 4

C^r, or RETURN.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Produce of First year.		
12 barrels of Rape-seed, at 34*s.* per barrel, per acre	£. 20 8 —	
Deduct reaping and threshing	1 10 —	
	18 18 —	
Second year.		
80 barrels of Potatoes, at 5*s.* per barrel	20 — —	
Third year.		
14 barrels of Oats, at 14*s.* per barrel	9 16 —	
Fourth year.		
Meadow; the price of which it would let	5 — —	
Total Return from 4 years cultivation		53 14 —
Deduct Total gain for 4 years cultivation of Bog, per acre		9 — 8
	£.	44 13 4

From the foregoing prospectus it would appear, that upon the second rotation of crops (which Mr. Richard Griffith junior considers to be the best for the ground) there would be a clear profit of £. 9. 0. 8. per acre on the general result of four years cultivation and improvement, being nearly equal to two guineas per acre per annum: Mr. Richard Griffith junior adds, that fearful lest he should have drawn too flattering a picture of the undertaking, he has gone over every article in the foregoing Estimates, both of expense and produce, with some very experienced and discerning farmers, and has not been able, after a thorough investigation, to correct them in any respect; as however it may be apprehended, that in farming upon a large scale, the expense may be increased beyond the best considered

considered estimate formed upon a small one, he therefore has thought it expedient to increase the amount of the Outlay, by an addition of 10 per cent to the estimate, and to subtract 10 per cent from the produce of the crops, as an allowance for partial failures arising from inclement seasons. And he says he feels satisfied that by so large an allowance (making on the whole concern a deduction of profit amounting to 20 per cent,) he has made ample provision for every possible contingency.

According to this Statement, the Account will stand thus:

	£.	s.	d.
To amount of Outlay on second rotation of Crops, as per prospectus, per acre	44	13	4
Add 10 per cent	4	9	4
Total Amount of Outlay £.	49	2	8
To amount of Return per acre, as per prospectus	53	14	—
Deduct 10 per cent	5	7	5
Total Amount of Return £.	48	6	7
Loss on 4 years cultivation	—	16	1
£.	49	2	8

From hence Mr. Richard Griffith junior observes, that on four years cultivation there will be a loss of 16*s.* 1*d.* per acre, to which must be added the expense of drainage; viz. £.1. 16. making a total loss of £.2. 12. 1. per acre, which would be the full purchase paid for bringing unprofitable red Bog to the value of at least £.1. 10. per Irish acre, or 18*s.* 6*d.* per English acre per annum for ever. Let this estimate then be compared with the important object to be attained; viz. 400 acres of unprofitable red Bog converted into ground well worth £.1. 10. per acre per annum, and the final account will stand thus: viz. 400 acres at £.1. 10. per acre, amounting to £.600 per annum, estimated at 18 years purchase, makes £.10,800 — —

Deduct £.2. 12. 1. per acre on 400 acres	1,041	13	4
Net profit £.	9,758	6	8

Mr. Richard Griffith junior proceeds to give us his opinion on the applicability of Peat soils to white and green crops respectively, and observes, that there is a natural disposition in all plants towards particular soils, or in other words, that the food of certain plants is found more abundantly in one kind of soil than in another. From the observations he has made on the growth and perfections of different plants on boggy and moory soils, he is fully persuaded that they are infinitely better adapted to produce and mature green than white crops. The finest cabbages, turnips, carrots and parsnips, he has ever seen having been raised in gardens made in black Bog, with no other manure than a slight sprinkling of ashes produced by burning part of the same soil; and potatoes, he says, have such an affinity (if the expression may be allowed) for Boggy soil, that farmers always prefer planting the seed that has been raised on Bog to any other, and frequently send to a considerable distance to obtain it; on the other hand he has found, that although the crops of oats and wheat produced on peat soils have been sufficiently luxuriant, yet they have seldom yielded in proportion to their promise, the grain being neither so full nor so bright as that produced upon good upland. This circumstance, however, he states may have arisen in a great degree from the want of a sufficient admixture of limestone gravel, or other calcareous matter, a corrective always at hand in these Bogs, which, when applied in sufficient quantity, is invariably found to produce the most beneficial effects, and *vice versâ*, as Bog stuff, exposed for some months to the atmosphere, well turned, and mixed with common earth and a small portion of caustic lime, is found to be an excellent manure for worn-out upland. He further observes, that were he to point out the most advantageous situation for a judicious and extensive farmer, he should place him on the margin of a Bog, upon which he should raise all his green crops, and the whole of the dung produced in the farm-yard by cattle fed on turnips, &c. might be applied to the improvement of the uplands, and he is fully persuaded (that if ever any extensive plan shall be put into operation for draining the Bogs) that not only the system he has just now suggested will take place, but a very considerable traffic will arise in the manufacture and sale of ashes, which will prove equally beneficial to the Bog improver and to the upland farmer.

He further states, that the foregoing system, although extremely profitable in the end, would, however, require a considerable capital to carry it into execution upon an extensive scale; and that it is almost unnecessary to observe, that the want of capital is the great obstacle to the internal improvement of Ireland. It may not therefore, he says, be improper to suggest a mode of rendering the Bog, when drained, of considerable value, by a more simple and less expensive process.

If the surface of the drained Bog, he observes, be suffered to remain inactive for three or four years subsequent to the drainage, a thick crop of common heath will be found growing on its surface intermixed with grass. This heath, and the decomposed Boggy soil which

which is immediately below it, he proposes should be ploughed up, gathered into rows, and burned; after which operation the surface of the Bog should again be ploughed lightly, the ashes spread, and rape seed sown; the rape should not be suffered to go to seed, but should be eaten off by sheep. After light ploughing and harrowing, grass seeds might then be sown, which in the course of a year would become excellent food for sheep and young cattle, but meadow should not be attempted. After a few years it may be expected that heath will again make its appearance, the process already described may then be again resorted to; viz. ploughing, burning, rape crop, grass, and the second crop of rape will be found to be greatly superior to the first. The expense of rendering the surface of the Bog valuable, by the means last described, he says will be trifling, and will be amply repaid by the value of the rape crop, and the Outlay will be returned in less than a year.

Mr. Richard Griffith junior says, that in the improvements already effected, rape appears to be the most favourite crop, at least in the commencement, but oats, potatoes and rye, are found to answer nearly as well. He has seen wheat tried on the surface of very deep red bog; the produce was tolerably good, but the grain was not full. Hemp had been tried by many persons with various success; when failures had occurred they were perhaps attributable more to ignorance of the mode of cultivation, and the proper methods of saving and drying, than to any imperfection in the peat soil. He observes, that this plant likes a deep soil, but will not thrive in wet; unless therefore the Bog shall have been completely drained, the soil to some depth turned up and exposed to the atmosphere, and intermixed with limestone gravel, there can be little hope of obtaining a valuable crop; but with these precautions he thinks the best success may be expected.

Mr. Jones observes, that throughout the whole of his District few attempts have been made towards the reclamation of any considerable part of the large tracts of Bog which it contains. The principal places that have been improved are at Toar, Middleton, Kilbresman, Tyrrell's Pass, and Kilduff near Philipstown; the whole extent reclaimed does not exceed two hundred acres. He states, that the mode usually pursued in the reclamation of such parts of Bogs as have come under his observation, was, after the space had been well drained, the surface in general was either pared off, or ploughed or dug up and thrown into heaps (if black Bog) through which a quantity of gravel or clay was mixed. These heaps were then fired, and the ashes afterwards spread on the surface, and either dug or ploughed in. This produced an excellent crop of rape; crops of potatoes and oats succeeded this, after which it was generally laid down with grass seed, and by the application of such manures as were most convenient, produced very good crops of meadow. He observes, that in spongy red Bogs, the process of burning is not usually pursued; the surface when dry being so light that little ashes (and those of inferior quality) would be produced. Marle in this instance (if to be had) is the best manure that can be applied to the surface, a thin layer of which would be sufficient to produce potatoes, oats, flax, &c. in succession.

Mr. Edgeworth states an experiment made by himself some years ago upon Bog that had been only partially drained, whereby it appears, that by the application of lime, limestone, gravel and marle, in the course of 5 years cultivation, he brought 27 acres of Bog, which when first taken in hand was not deemed worth half a guinea per acre, to be worth, and actually let for £. 1. 10. per acre per annum. He states, that during the 5 years process of cultivation, he had charged himself with half a guinea per acre per annum rent, and that by an accurate account of the transaction now in his possession, it appears that he had never had £. 100 capital employed therein. That after having his capital reimbursed, and after the payment of rent and every contingent expense, including wear and tear of the implements of husbandry and overseers wages, he had at the end gained £. 17 clear profit; and at that period, when the land was in meadow he had let it to a farmer (who had formerly refused to take it at half a guinea) at 30 shillings per acre per annum for the farmer's own life, and he states that it is now worth nearly double that rent.

The observations suggested by Mr. Edgeworth in the reclamation and improvement of Bog, and the process recommended by him to be pursued therein, are as follow: In the first place, he proposes to cut off all the springs and sloughs by appropriate drains, and then wherever a Bog, as that denominated No. 8, in his district, is covered with heath or weak plants of any other sort, he advises the burning off the rough surface in a dry summer, merely by setting fire to the heath, and permitting the fire to spread itself wherever it may meet with fuel. In other Bogs, where the roots of plants are strong and deeply sunk under the surface, he would immediately proceed to turn up the whole of the Bog with grubbing tools, and particularly with a long loy, a tool which is common in the western part of Ireland. As he advanced, he would cut narrow drains of 18 inches deep with Essex draining tools, *wherever* water lodged on the suface, and drains of fit dimensions wherever springs occurred, not previously discovered. The thick tough surface of the Bog should then be piled up in ridges to dry, and where the turf so dried yielded ashes that contained manure, as much of it as is possible should be burned in the rows as they stand, to save the expense of making it into heaps. What remains unburned after this attempt should be collected in heaps, and burned to ashes. The next operation is to put some kind of clay upon the ashes after they have been spread, taking care soon to cover them with earth, to prevent them from being blown away.

Mr. Edgeworth does not approve of a system of navigable drains, for the transportation of the proper manures into the Bogs, but proposes to employ for this purpose portable Railways shod with iron, with appropriate carriages; the latter are made to be emptied at either

either side of the railway, and when loaded with half a ton of earth, one of them can easily be pushed forward by one man; Mr. Edgeworth says he showed a railway constructed upon the above plan to several of his friends in 1787. The advantages proposed by this construction, were, to extend the use of railways to temporary purposes, and to reduce the expense considerably, by dividing into several parts the weight which is usually loaded on one carriage, so that the railway might be reduced in weight and cost, without being more liable to break than those that are in common use. Mr. Edgeworth adds, that this plan has been adopted in many places, particularly at Penrhyn slate quarry in Wales, where a number of small carriages loaded lightly supply the place of one larger carriage; by these means, railways may now be made sufficiently strong, though not one-fourth part of the weight or cost of ordinary railways. Mr. Edgeworth proposes that these portable railways should be supported on piles of five or six feet long driven into the Bog; and that they should be removed from place to place, so that after a series of railways had been laid to the distance of half a mile for instance, and after the carriage had emptied its load on each side of it, the railway may be detached and placed at the distance of two perches parallel to its former situation. We consider the suggestions of these railways as one of great utility, and which it will probably be found may be adopted with great advantage in the plans recommended by the other Engineers. The Plans and Estimates for their construction may be found in the Appendix to Mr. Edgeworth's Report, No. 4. By this it appears, that the proportion per acre of the capital of £. 500, to be expended in making the railways and carriages, would on 1,200 acres amount to about five shillings per acre; wear and tear about three shillings more; gravelling and removing machinery about 10 shillings. Mr. Edgeworth next observes, that this Estimate is made on the supposition, that the machines and railways would last 4 or 5 years, the time necessary for completing the improvement of 1,200 acres, so as to make the land worth 30 *s.* per acre; the expense of the whole, Mr. Edgeworth thinks would be nearly as follows:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Wear and tear, and share of capital, per acre	–	8	–
Draining	–	10	–
Turning up surface	2	13	–
Digging and filling clay	2	13	–
Carrying out clay on moveable railway	1	14	–
Spreading clay and shifting the railway	–	10	–
Damages for gravel-pit	–	7	–
	£.8	15	–

Equal to £. 5. English, per English acre.

To improve the Bogs of the whole District, amounting to 34,569 English acres, would, according to this Estimate, cost £. 167,648 English. Thus a permanent income of nearly £. 30,000 English, could, he says, be obtained at less than six years purchase.

Mr. Edgeworth considers the plan that is here recommended as the first stage of improvement, and believes that it would make the Bog worth 25 or 30 shillings per acre, and he adds, that substantial and intelligent farmers would, for half as much more, double its value; but that poor tenants, if they were allowed to have more than a garden, and as much land as would support a cow with grass and hay, would soon wear out what had been done. Reclaimed Bog, he says, must be continually attended to; and if peat that will afford red ashes is to be found below the surface, and lime in any form be within reach, the Bog may be made worth four pounds per acre.

Mr. Longfield commences his observations on the improvement of Bogs, by stating, that in his district he has found good manuring gravel, sufficiently near the surface, to be raised without incurring much expense or trouble, and has accordingly noticed them on the Map, and would recommend, when such cases occur, that the stuff should be raised to the surface; but when the manures cannot be had nearer than 8 or 10 feet, he would not advise any attempt to diffuse their benefits.

He observes, that the different lines of drainage which he had recommended would be sufficient to reduce the surface of the Bog to a state of consolidation; but that this would not be sufficient alone to produce vegetation; the aid of manures is indispensable. On Moors and black Bog, the want of compost or manuring gravel would not be so severely felt, as that description of Bog produces strong ashes, by means of which the landlords are enabled to raise profitable crops of rape, potatoes, &c. &c. But as this species of manure is unattainable in the shaking or red Bogs, methods must be devised either to raise the under strata to the surface, or to convey into the interior such gravel or manures as the surrounding country affords; this last resource with a few exceptions, is in Mr. Longfield's opinion the most practicable, and even this cannot, he thinks, be carried into effect without considerable labour and expense. However, the magnitude of the undertaking, and the benefits likely to result from it, have induced him to take advantage of the natural capability of the country, in affording means of conveying manuring gravel to the interior of the Bogs by the aid of navigable cuts; and therefore, wherever gravel may be had with a supply of water to command the summit of the Bog; Mr. Longfield has, in laying out the main drains, kept in view the further object of converting them into future lines of navigation, applicable, however, only to such purposes.

Mr. Longfield further observes, that the Bog stuff raised in excavating for the navigable drains might be converted to profitable purposes, it might be brought to the Bog edges in the boats returning for a supply of gravel, and drawn from thence upon the uplands; he has seen the best crops in the country produced on light gravelly soils by this means only, and he is assured by gentlemen of respectability, that this species of manure is so valuable and certain in its effects, that it is generally used upon the uplands, not only bordering on the Bogs, but frequently at a distance of half a mile and more, until the carriage, according to the present mode, becomes more expensive than the species of return would compensate; and he states, that the value of Bog stuff is further exemplified in the interior of the country, by the care with which the turf mould at the bottom of the turf stacks is collected and spread upon the land with a small portion of lime or clay mixed with it. This compost is used with success in rearing garden stuff, such as cabbages, carrots, parsnips, &c. &c. And he is convinced, that if the inhabitants of the country were induced, when going for the Bog stuff, to bring a load of gravel with them, they might thereby have reclaimed many hundred acres round the verge of these Bogs, which, lying immediately adjoining the natural tops of the country, did not require a preparation of expensive drainage.

Mr. Longfield says, that the erection of locks in these deep bogs, is, in his opinion, entirely out of the question (where it is necessary to convey the manure from a higher to a lower level, he thinks we must be content with landing-places, in proper situations, by means of which, a load of gravel may be transferred from the boat on the higher level to the boat on the lower one), which in most cases will not be found necessary, as either levels will generally commence or terminate in manuring gravels. He says, by these means manures can be diffused over the surface at a reasonable expense, when compared with that of horse-work. Mr. Longfield states, that the quantity of surface which may thus be brought into cultivation will be great; for supposing that the operations of men with wheel-barrows, &c. cannot be extended more than 40 perches from the verge of the Canal on both sides, yet the quantity brought into improvement will be 160 Irish plantation acres, equal to 240 English acres in every Irish mile of navigation. The fee of which 160 acres, at a reasonable rate of 30 shillings per acre, at 5 per cent, would amount to £. 4,800, on the presumption that the effects of the navigable drains were confined to within 40 perches on both sides, but which can never be the case, when it is considered that their influence, combined with the surface drains, must extend much further, by means of which the gravel can be conveyed by cattle, either by back loads, or on sledges drawn over the pastures already formed by the labour of men only.

It is scarcely necessary for us to observe how useful an auxiliary to this system, Mr. Longfield would find in Mr. Edgeworth's plan of moveable railways.

The dimensions which Mr. Longfield proposes for those canal drains are fourteen feet at bottom, and to contain four feet depth of water; the boats to be flat-bottomed, and calculated to contain from fifteen to twenty tons, they would then be easily removed from place to place by one or two men. He says, that a navigation of this size, where no great surge of water would be occasioned to injure the sides, would keep in repair a considerable time, the advantages of which he calculates to outbalance any other mode whatsoever. To facilitate the object and save expense, he observes, there may be occasions for a few Bridges over the navigable drains, which can be made of Bog timber; all other passages over the main drains may be reserved, by only perforating the bottom, and leaving the surface untouched, as already alluded to in the small surface drains.

He observes, on the subject of improvements already effected, that the black and red Bogs held by Mr. Sadlier under Lord Digby, containing about 343 acres, being most judiciously intersected with main and cross drains (on a small scale), are now for the most part in a perfect and profitable state of agriculture, so much so, that a great portion of those Bogs, which when taken by Mr. Sadlier, were not worth five shillings per acre, would now produce from thirty to forty shillings the Irish acre. Mr. Longfield states, that the progress of this improvement consisted chiefly in draining, levelling and burning, by which means Mr. Sadlier has been enabled to rear abundant crops of rape, on an average from seven to ten barrels per acre, which, at the moderate rate of one guinea and a half per barrel, must have amply repaid his expenses, independent of creating a valuable and lasting property, which he now enjoys. Mr. Longfield also mentions the successful endeavours of Mr. Curtis, in reducing to a state of consolidation, a large portion of red and black Bogs, little less than 150 acres, a great part of which has been brought into cultivation within the last 15 years, and which at this moment are actually under sheep, and the remainder ready to receive any agricultural improvement.

Mr. Longfield says, that considerable improvements have been effected by Mr. Armstrong at Balever, Mr. Berry of Cloneen, and Mr. Woods of Garbally, which latter gentleman's improvements are by much the most extensive, amounting to near 240 acres, which being favourably interspersed with gravel hills, were more readily brought into cultivation. These, with their other natural capabilities, have been taken advantage of by Mr. Woods, who has now the chief part of his Bog in a most promising state of improvement. Much credit is also due to Mr. Berry, for his exertion and perseverance in tapping the Bog of Cloneen, by which he has completely drained several standing pools that contained from three to five feet water. He has also made some skreen plantations on the Bog that appear very healthy.

Mr. Longfield states, that in the middle of the Bog of Derrinlough, on the side of the road between Crankree Bridge and Derrinlough, there is a remarkable instance of the possibility

of changing the nature of actual red Bog from an unprofitable to a profitable state; it consists of a few perches, which, as far as Mr. Longfield could learn, had been cultivated by a poor man 11 or 12 years ago, and which (contrary to the received opinion, that Bog will revert to its original state of nature) actually produces good pasture to this day, although deserted and left in common with the rest of the Bog since the improver's death, notwithstanding the peculiar disadvantages of the place, being above a quarter of a mile distant from the main land.

Mr. Townshend observes, that the whole of his district abounds in limestone gravel, and that the navigable drains proposed by him will afford the easiest conveyance possible; they are in many instances directed to the foot of steep gravel hills of from 50 to 80 feet in height, and of an inferior quality of ground, in order that a sufficiency may be procured with the least possible injury to the adjoining lands. One acre, he observes, of a gravel hill 50 feet in height, will cover six hundred acres of Bog one inch thick, and so in proportion. Taking the gravel hills at an average of only 30 feet in height, which is a low calculation, the one acre will cover 360 acres of Bog one inch thick; and supposing the broken ground to be afterwards totally useless, the purchase of an acre could not exceed £.36, which would amount to two shillings per acre on the surface of the Bog, for damages of the ground from whence the limestone gravel is to be procured.

The plan which Mr. Townshend recommends for bringing the gravel into the Bogs, is to have flat-bottomed boats, with a platform even with the gunnel, and a double railway upon it, calculated for two rows of waggons or carriages to be constructed for the purpose, and over this, if necessary, another platform may be erected with a single railway upon it, having sufficient headway for the lower tier; a sheet cast-iron railway to be laid on the ground between the gravel hill and the boat, for the waggons to run on, and when as many are placed on the boat as the railway on the platform will contain, two men will take the boat along the drains into the Bog, and then to have another railway, not exceeding 40 perches (280 yards) to run the waggons from the boat to any part of the surface; then to tilt them, and return with them empty, and as soon as they are all replaced on the boat, to return with it to the gravel hill, and repeat their operations.

Mr. Townshend further observes, that cast-iron railways and waggons could be very advantageously used along the exterior edges of the Bog where gravel hills are convenient, and also in the small detached Bogs and other places that cannot be accommodated with a navigable drainage and boats.

Mr. Townshend observes, that the facility with which gravel can at any time be brought in by boats, renders it unnecessary to lay on more in the first instance than is really required to produce one crop, then to go on progressively increasing the quantity with each succeeding crop, until the Bogs are gravelled completely to any thickness, and they will become profitable from the first commencement of the business, instead of having to wait for the full quota of gravel before the crops are put down, and will not require so large a sum to be laid out at the first onset; Mr. Townshend has calculated one inch only of gravel, as being sufficient to produce a succession of crops, but not for a permanency; the quantity per acre will be nearly 218 cubic yards, which, at the rate of 6*d.* per yard for excavating and removing by boats, will amount to £.5. 9*s.* per acre.

He also states, that the value of the Bog when drained and gravelled, provided it be properly done, will be nearly equal to that of the adjoining lands; and these in general may be averaged at upwards of two guineas per acre per annum; the Bogs therefore, when improved in the manner before mentioned, with the advantages also of a canal conveyance to every part, he thinks, may be estimated worth 30 shillings per acre yearly value at the least.

Mr. Townshend then proceeds to make the following Abstract of his calculations: "The aggregate expense of draining and improving all the Bogs in this District, including navigable drains, and opening a communication with the neighbouring country, will be as follows; viz.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The navigable drains - - - - - - -	3	–	2
Masonry on d° with inclined planes on the collateral cuts	–	17	7
Gravelling the Bogs 1 inch deep - - - - -	5	9	–
Drainage to lands - - - - - - - -	–	2	–
	£.9	8	9 per Irish acre.
Which is equal to - - -	£.5	16	5½ per English acre.

Mr. Townshend goes on to state, that when once the drains are made in the manner before mentioned, any future improvements on extensive tracts of Bog can be done much cheaper than by any other plan; and those persons who undertake to reclaim and cultivate them may very well afford to pay, by an acreable rent, for the convenience of navigation, from which they will receive so much benefit.

Mr. Townshend mentions a fact which may be worthy of notice, in respect to the reclamation of red Bog; he says, that a considerable part of the Bog of Bunnahendley, which extends nearly to the town of Athlone along the banks of the Shannon, and whose depth is from 23 to 33 feet, with a gradual descent from the surface of the Bog to the River, has by degrees been reclaimed; and it appears at the time of the Down survey, that this Bog contained

contained 1,173 acres; it is at present no more than 666 acres, a considerable extent of the red Bog having been improved.

With respect to the advantages of irrigation in the reclamation of Bog, we observe, that Mr. Edgeworth, Mr. Longfield, and Mr. Davy, all lay great stress on its beneficial effects; when it can be obtained from external rivers, there can be no doubt, but we think it highly material to observe, that the penning up the bog water in the drains, and suffering it to spread over the surface of the Bog, may probably be found to produce widely different effects, as the Bog water is known to contain peculiar properties, which may be found injurious to vegetation.

As a practical proof of its efficacy, he adduces the instance of the river Clodagh, a constant stream running from the Slieve Bloom Mountains, and carrying with it quantities of fine sand and clay, which it deposits along its course. The effect of the sand thus deposited on the Bog is such, that the verges of it, which have been annually flooded for ages past, are now become good meadow, pasture and tillage, on sand and clay, under which there are in many places from 10 to 12 feet of Bog. He also states another fact, which proves, that these profitable verges have been made so by the effects of the Clodagh; namely, that the bed of the river itself rests on Bog of from 8 to 10 feet deep; this he has proved by boring in the centre of it, where, after passing through a stratum of gravel of 2 feet, he found a stratum of Bog 10 feet deep, which he thinks proves that the present course of the River is new, and that it must have been diverted into its present course since the formation of the Bog; for these reasons, Mr. Longfield recommends taking a supply of water from the Clodagh, to be used at all seasons if necessary.

The sub-strata of all these Bogs, Mr. Longfield says, appears to be a solid mass of clay mixed with limestone gravel, the latter not unfrequently covered with a thin stratum of clay or marle; but however desirable it may at first appear, that manures should be found under the surface of the Bog, which they are fitted to reclaim, the depth at which they lie will in most instances render this circumstance of little moment; fortunately, however, the boundaries of almost all these Bogs consist of hills of limestone gravel, as also generally the islands which rise in so many places through their surface. In our last Report we observed, that there was no spot, on the whole extent of these Bogs, above two Irish miles from the upland and cultivated districts; this is a circumstance of great moment, when we consider, that these boundaries generally present the manure that can be desired. It must not however be supposed, that it will often be necessary to bring the manure from so great a distance; for it is a singular fact, that owing to the indented and irregular figures of these Bogs, at least 4-5ths of their superficial extent is within half an Irish mile of the dry land which forms their respective boundaries, or the islands that they contain.

Planting.

ON this branch of the subject, Mr. Richard Griffith junior observes, that the antiseptic quality, so universally found in Bogs, must effectually prevent the growth of all plants that strike deep in ground, or depend for subsistence on a top root; we must not therefore, he thinks, expect to find the oak thrive upon deep Bogs. He states, that it will be advisable, previously to the planting of any trees upon Bog, to destroy this quality (so inimical to vegetation) either by exposure to the atmosphere, or by the admixture of lime, limestone, gravel, or other calcareous matter, the soil being turned up after drainage (which must be the first step towards every improvement on Bog) for 2 or 3 feet in depth, and exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, then mixed with a portion of limestone gravel, the success of the plantation, he observes, would be scarcely doubtful. The Scotch fir, in his opinion, grows better than any other tree on red Bog; he mentions, that he found growing in one of the wettest quagmires of the Bog of Portarlington, an ancient fir tree of considerable magnitude; the Bog in this place was 19 feet deep, the tree had spread its roots horizontally to a very great distance around, and within the limits of these roots the Bog was perfectly dry, when at a very small distance beyond them it was so wet as to render the walking on it without the assistance of planks nearly impracticable. He states, that larch grows vigorously on shallow black Bog, and entertains no doubt, that larch and every species of fir, as well as birch, alder, and ash, would grow vigorously upon Bog, if the process above recommended were adopted.

Upon the subject of planting on Bog, Mr. Edgeworth observes, that many Bogs, after they have been drained to a certain degree, are capable of being planted, without any further care than to dig up and break the surface round each plant, but that wherever water settles after the trees are planted, it must of course be drawn off. He states, that in the Bog, No. 5, in his district, the growth of the Bog myrtle, and of some trees that had been planted on the border of the Bog, made him point it out in the Appendix, No. 5, as a proper place for an experiment upon planting Bog, without first claying and breaking it up. Among the young trees that he saw thriving on this Bog, he was surprised to find some vigorous larch; he has since seen in Bogs in the Queen's county, other instances of thriving larch. He does not recollect to have seen oak growing on Bog far from its edges; and he has been told by a gentleman of observation, that the roots of no trees can live in the lower part of deep Bogs; his own experience on this subject is but limited. He has seen large and strong Scotch fir in deep Bogs, and some good alder; but he has reason to believe, that common oziers do not grow well in such soil.

—(2.)—
SECOND REPORT ON THE BOGS OF IRELAND; (March 1811.)

Mr. Longfield observes, that in treating of improvements upon such extensive tracts of plain surface, he conceives it to be of the highest importance to take into consideration the most efficient way of providing shelter; for this purpose, he proposes to intersect the Bogs with belts of skreen planting, in such proportions as local circumstances render necessary, always keeping in view to break the effects of the prevailing westerly winds. The object of shelter would not only thereby be obtained in a few years, but also a profitable growth of timber, which would contribute to repay the expense of draining, &c. The description of trees which Mr. Longfield observed to thrive best on Bogs, are firs, alders, birch, sally; a good specimen of which may be seen at the Earl of Charleville's, Mr. Curtis's, &c.

There are many plantations lately made, particularly on Lord Charleville's part of the Bog, which are in a thriving state, both on the verge and in the deep red Bog near the Glash bridge; this part, which he is certain was not less than from 10 to 15 feet deep, when the improvements were commenced about 18 or 20 years ago, is now covered with trees of different descriptions, chiefly firs, many of which would square from 6 to 9 inches; and his Lordship assured him, that they were planted in the actual red Bog, without any compost or earth balls, which might be presumed necessary for Bog plantations.

He reports another circumstance that may be sufficient to remove any doubt as to the practicability of covering a great part of these tracts with plantations; he states, that the trees he has just mentioned, planted by Lord Charleville, are actually growing within a few feet of the depth of the ancient timber produced by the same Bog, and which is now several feet under the present surface, the stumps and roots however may be seen in the side of the plantation ditch, and many of them were necessarily cut away and raised, in making the drain on each side of the road, where their roots appear considerably above the under strata, which proves that this ancient timber must have grown on a stratum of Bog, without receiving any nourishment from the clay and gravel.

The only improvements in the way of plantation, mentioned by Mr. Townshend to have been actually effected in his district (except that on the Bog of Bunnahindly, near Athlone, already stated) are the plantations of fir made by Mr. Holmes, of Mount Prospect, on parts of the Bog adjoining his estate; and Mr. Townshend adds, that this gentleman has made drains on the surface of a large tract of Bog, with an intention of planting and improving it.

Mr. Adamson has also planted fir trees, and made surface drains on a part of his Bog near Corr.

Mr. Jones says, that the trees usually planted in such parts of the Bog in his district as have been improved, are, Scotch fir, spruce, larch, alder and birch, all of which seem to thrive well.

We have now only to state the expense at which each Engineer has estimated the execution of the works which he proposes in his district, the costs of a first improvement of the Bogs, and such as will place them in a state of profitable agriculture.

Mr. Richard Griffith junior, calculates the expense of drainage at £.1. 16*s.* per acre; and after entering into detail of the Outlay and Return, from a course of four years progressive improvement and cultivation, he states the ultimate loss thereon at 16*s.* 1*d.* per acre; which, together with £.1. 16*s.* per acre for drainage, amounts to £.2. 12*s.* 1*d.* per acre, being the total expense to be incurred in order to bring red Bog to the value of £.1. 10*s.* per acre per annum.

Mr. Edgeworth calculates the expense of drainage at ten shillings Irish, per Irish acre, which for 21,367 acres, the extent of the Bogs in his district, amounts to £.10,683. 10*s.* Irish; the expense of turning up and burning the surface, and of laying out clay and gravel by means of his portable railways, he estimates at £.8. 5*s.* per acre, including all charges; thus, according to his plan, the total expense for draining and reclaiming Bog, will be £.8. 15*s.* Irish, per Irish acre; and consequently to improve the Bogs of his district, viz. 21,367 Irish acres, would, according to his estimate, cost £.181,619 Irish, equal to £.167,648 English, for 34,569 English acres.

By such improvement, Mr. Edgeworth asserts the land will become worth 30 shillings per acre, giving a permanent income of nearly £.30,000 English for less than six years purchase.

Mr. Longfield reports, that the Bogs in his district amount to 44,591 English acres, the expense of draining which he estimates at £.87,233, being rather less than two pounds per acre. He has not given a specific estimate of the cost of laying out manure or gravel.

Mr. Townshend estimates, that the expense of drainage in his district (the Bogs of which contain 21,298 Irish, or 34,500 English acres,) will amount to £.63,435. He has added a further estimate of £.18,530, for masonry in the proposed drains, and of £.8,000 for locks, in case of the construction of navigable canals of large dimensions; but these latter sums for the present, we put out of consideration, having already stated our opinion on the subject of extensive Canals in the Bogs; considering the expense of excavating his drains alone, (which however it must be observed, are of greater dimensions than we think necessary,) the expense per Irish acre for drainage, will be - - - - -

	£.	s.	d.
	3	-	2

The expense of gravelling and other charges of reclamation, he states per Irish acre, at - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

	5	11	-

The total expense therefore of reclaiming Bog will be, according to Mr. Townshend's calculation, per Irish acre - - - - - - - - -

£.	8	11	2

And

And the total expense of reclaiming the 21,298 Irish acres of Bog in his district, will be £.182,275. 7. 8. These Bogs he calculates will then be worth 30 shillings per acre, and thus an income of £.31,947 will be gained at less than six years purchase.

Mr. Jones's district contains 42,370 English acres, the expense of draining which he estimates at £.75,065, being at the rate of £. 1. 15. 5. per English acre, nearly.

He has not given us any information as to the expense of any further process in the reclamation of Bogs, nor as to the profit which would be derived from it.

The opinion in our former Report, showing how unfounded were the apprehensions of those who conceived that the supply of fuel would be diminished by the drainage of the Bogs, has acquired additional strength as we obtained additional information, and we do not think that there exists the slightest cause for apprehension upon this head; on the contrary, there can be no doubt that the supply of fuel will be thereby considerably increased.

In our first Report we submitted a detailed Statement of our Expenditure in two Accounts, forming the 2d and 3d article of its Appendix; commencing with the 19th September 1809, the day on which we held our first meeting, and ending with the 15th April 1810. As the forms of these Accounts were prescribed by orders of your Honourable House, we have thought it right to adopt them also in the present instance, and we have accordingly carried on these Accounts under the same headings, from the 15th April 1810 to the 5th January 1811, and have subjoined them as the 2d and 3d articles of the Appendix to this Report.

From these and the former Accounts, the nature of our expenditure is shewn in the utmost detail. We shall here observe in general, that our total Expenditure during the year, from the 5th January 1810 till the 5th January 1811, may be classed as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1. Salary of our Secretary and one Clerk, being the entire expense of our Establishment - - - - -	256	17	6
2. Salary and travelling allowances of (9) Engineers -	4,311	2	9
3. Ditto - - - - - - - - - of Surveyors -	4,198	7	10½
4. Pay of staffmen, chainmen, and labourers - - -	2,030	2	11½
5. Implements and contingent expenses for Engineers -	85	11	7½
6. Miscellaneous payments - - - - - - -	129	17	11
Total - - £.	11,012	—	7½

It must not however be supposed, that the total expenditure has been incurred upon the districts which form the subject of this and of our former Report.

The surveys of three other districts, Mr. Aher's, Mr. Brassington's, and Mr. Colborne's, are completed; Mr. Longfield has also made considerable progress in his second district: and Mr. Richard Griffith junior has completed the greater part of another very extensive district, being the third which we have committed to his charge.

We think it necessary also to observe, in making any comparison of the work which has been done with the money which has been expended, and in justice to the Gentlemen whom we have employed, that the Engravings annexed to this Report can give no adequate idea of the degree of care and accuracy with which the documents in our possession have been executed. The original maps furnished to us by our Engineers, and which are on a scale which precludes their being engraved, whether considered as works of science or of art, reflect the highest credit on the Gentlemen who have been employed on them; and while they form in themselves most valuable working plans for any operations that may hereafter be undertaken, contain also such accurate delineations of the districts which they embrace, as will furnish the most authentic materials for any future map of Ireland. They are accompanied further with above a thousand miles of sections, drawn on the large working scale, showing not merely the depths of these Bogs, and the nature of the under strata, but marking also the precise height of every spot of their respective surfaces within the lines of section, above a line which we have marked on the mole in the Bay of Dublin, as the ordinary level of high water mark; we believe that there does not exist a similar *map of the levels* of any other country, a work which must be of great importance in determining the lines of any internal navigation which may in future be adopted.

We have found it impossible to complete our survey within the time prescribed for the duration of our commission; we have employed every Engineer we could find in Ireland, who would enter into our engagements, and of whose qualifications we approved. We have endeavoured to procure others from England and Scotland, but without success, upon the present rate of our allowances; a proof, we conceive, at least of the attention to economy with which they were determined on, and in which we should not feel to have been justified, if we had obtained less satisfactory Reports from the Gentlemen who have given us their assistance.

If it should be the wish of the Legislature that this survey should be continued, an additional grant of Money, and an Act of Parliament to extend the duration of our Commission will be necessary. The sum remaining in our hands is £.2,338. 11. 1. Without a material addition to that sum, the surveys of the Districts beyond the Shannon, now in great forwardness, cannot be completed, and most of the expense already incurred upon them, will

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SECOND REPORT ON THE BOGS OF IRELAND; (March 1811.)

will have been lost; we are not yet able accurately to estimate either the money or the time which the completion of the Survey of all the Bogs of Ireland would require, but we are inclined to believe, that the labours of another year from the expiration of our Commission, and the expenditure of a further sum of eleven or twelve thousand pounds, although they would certainly not see the task completed, would yet not leave much to be desired.

Dated this 8th day of March 1811.

J. LESLIE FOSTER. (L.S.)
HANS BLACKWOOD. (L.S.)
WILLIAM GORE. (L.S.)
RICHARD GRIFFITH. (L.S.)
HENRY HAMILTON. (L.S.)

—(3.)—

THIRD REPORT ON THE BOGS OF IRELAND:

April 1814.

IN our First and Second Reports, we submitted to Your Honourable House the Reports which we had received from our Engineers, on Six large Districts, containing in the whole 233,538 English acres of Bog.

We now proceed, in the execution of our Commission, to lay before Your Honourable House the Ten following Reports, which we have since received from our Engineers:

	Containing of Bog, English Acres.
(1.)—From Mr. LONGFIELD; on the District of *Lough Garra*, situate in the Counties of Roscommon, Sligo and Mayo,	83,689
(2.)—From Mr. AHER; on a District lying between *Roscrea* and *Killenaul*, situate in the Counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny and the Queen's County - - - - - - -	36,025
(3.)—From Mr. AHER; on a District lying to the Westward of *Maryborough*, and situated in the Queen's County - -	14,754
(4.)—From Mr. COCKBURN; on a District in the Western extremity of the County of *Clare* - - - - -	22,340
(5.)—From Mr. BRASSINGTON; on a small District on the Banks of the River *Barrow*, in the Counties of Kildare and the King's County - - - - - - - -	7,459
(6.)—From Mr. JONES; on the District of *Lough Corrib*, lying in the Counties of Galway and Mayo - - - -	83,724
(7, 8, 9.)—From Mr. BALD; on three large Districts in the County of *Mayo* - - - - - - - - -	161,962
(10.)—From Mr. TOWNSHEND; on a great District surrounding *Lough Neagh*, and extending to the Mouth of the River *Bann*, lying in the Counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone and Londonderry - - - - - - -	64,855;—
Exclusive of 10,673 Acres of Land, inundated by the Winter level of the Lake.	

The Bogs in these districts are, internally, of the same composition as those we have already described; and are similarly circumstanced: externally, they are intersected or bounded by streams, to which their surfaces have ample fall for the purposes of drainage; divided by strips of gravelly soil; surrounded by dry upland; and generally varied with islands; consisting, except in a few instances, of limestone gravel (the substance best adapted to their improvement;) their average depth, and the nature of the under strata, agree with those of other districts.

In our First and Second Reports to Your Honourable House, we have so fully detailed the principles of Drainage and agricultural Reclamation of Peat Soil, collected from the opinions and inquiries of our Engineers, that, to enter again upon the same subject, would only lead us to repeat what has been already stated. Our general Observations, resulting from the whole of the inquiry, will be found in the conclusion of our FOURTH and last Report, which we submit to Your Honourable House at the same time with the present; we shall therefore here confine ourselves to pointing out a few of the more remarkable instances of successful improvement which has been effected in these Districts.

Mr. *Longfield* gives us the following account of an improvement effected on the estate of Lord Dillon:

"The Bog where these improvements were effected, lies on the south side of the road from Lough Glyn to Castlereagh, and joining the lands of Aughalour, which it must be observed is a hill of the finest limestone in the county, and where the only limestone quarries are to be had in that neighbourhood; it is therefore not surprising to find subterraneous communications

communications round the verges of those lands, being composed of porous limestone, rock and gravel. At the foot of this hill, Lord Dillon laid out a certain portion of red Bog, in lots for his labourers, which was granted to them rent-free (a well adjudged and great stimulus to improvement) ten or twelve years ago: they commenced by building cabins in the driest part of the Bog next the land, and by cutting away the Bog as fast as their means would admit: During the progress of these operations, it was discovered that the under stratum being about eight or ten feet below the surface, was composed of limestone and gravel of the best description, suited to the purposes of Bog improvement: It was therefore suggested, that pits should be made in the Bog for the purpose of raising this manuring gravel to the surface, which was accordingly adopted; and the system continued with such effect, that they have now completely reclaimed ten or twelve acres, which, from being as bad sponge Bog as any in the country, now produces as good crops of potatoes, oats and hay, as any upland in the neighbourhood. The part thus reclaimed, was originally from four to eight and ten feet deep; the chief of which the improvers cut away for turf before they commenced gravelling the surface, but finding that operation too slow, they are now determined to gravel the natural surface of the Bog after being drained, which some of the most intelligent of them assured me they had no doubt would succeed."

Mr. Longfield further informs us, that he had the satisfaction to find, that Doctor Richardson's system of Bog improvement has been long anticipated by almost every poor tenant in the islands of Cloneagh, Cloonagh, &c. &c. belonging to Mr. French: "at the former of which islands," says Mr. Longfield, "I was gratified on viewing a specimen of fiorin grass, cultivated on red Bog, about twenty feet deep; this piece of Bog, after being drained and levelled, got a sprinkling of gravel, and was sown with cabbage-seed two years ago; last year it was planted with potatoes, which being dug out, was in spring of the present year (1811) laid down with fiorin strings, exactly in the way recommended by Doctor Richardson; the whole piece under the grass contains 33 perches of Bog, which has this year produced no less than *two tons weight* of hay, which, as the common people of the country say, is better for horses than hay and oats, and will fatten a beast much sooner than any other kind of forage which they are in the habit of using in that country. This circumstance (was any additional evidence necessary) at once proves that the red Bogs may all be reduced to tracts of profitable pasture and meadow; and in many cases may be applied to the produce of oats and potatoes, if gravel can be had from the under strata, as at Aughalour."

Mr. Aher informs us, that within these few years, upwards of two hundred acres of Bog, in different parts of this district, have been planted with trees of various ages, from two to ten years; consisting of Scotch fir, spruce fir, larch, oak, ash, alder, birch, beech, hazel and timber sallow; almost all of which appear healthy, and promise to do well. The Scotch fir is the most abundant in proportion. Some of those trees are planted on wet red Bog, twenty feet from the gravel, others on compact black Bog, fifteen feet in depth; and some have had a few shovels full of gravel thrown under the roots when planted on the light spongy turf, which evidently answers better than being without it.

Those trees that have been planted on firm black Bog, thrive as well as the same species on upland.

Mr. Lidwell, of Dromard, planted some larch and Scotch fir eleven years ago, and they are now as good as any trees of the same age on the upland in the vicinity; Messrs. Birch, of Roscrea, have planted about seventy acres of cut-out Bog and wet red Bog; the former are thriving as well as the generality of plantations on upland; the latter they have only commenced on last season; and the number which have missed are not by any means unusal.

Mr. Aher describes a successful improvement of Bog by Mr. Smith, of Racket Hall. He states, that on the north part of the division near Racket Hall, the process of improvements has been carried on with great success on red fibrous as well as black compact Bog, which have produced abundant crops of potatoes, oats and hay; and the Bog which had long lain in a state of sterility, has been increased in value nearly equal to the adjoining upland farms.

J. LESLIE FOSTER. (L. S.)
WILLIAM GORE. (L. S.)
HENRY HAMILTON. (L. S.)
HANS BLACKWOOD. (L. S.)

April 1814.

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FOURTH REPORT ON THE BOGS OF IRELAND:

April 1814.

IN our Three former Reports, we submitted to Your Honourable House, the Reports which we had received from our Engineers, on Seventeen large Districts, containing 731,976 English acres, of Bog, particularly surveyed.

We now proceed to lay before Your Honourable House the following Reports which we have since received, and with which we propose to close the execution of the Commission intrusted to us by the Legislature.

		Containing of Bog, English Acres.
(1.)—From Mr. *Nimmo*, on the District of Iveragh, forming the South Western extremity of the County of Kerry		43,567
From Mr. *Nimmo*, on the following Districts:		
(2.)—The District of the River Kenmare, in the County of Kerry	14,605	
(3.)—Of the Rivers Laune and Lower Maine, in the County of Kerry	17,990	
(4.)—Of the Upper Maine, in the County of Kerry	8,566	
(5.)—Of Slieve Luaghar, in the Counties of Kerry and Cork	32,902	
(6.)—Of the River Cashen, in the North of Kerry	31,514	
		105,577
(7.)—From Mr. *Edgeworth*, on the District of Loughree, situate in the Counties of Longford, Leitrim, and Roscommon		26,630
(8.)—From Mr. *Griffith*, on the Southern extremity of the District of the River Suck, in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon		76,848
(9.)—From Mr. *Griffith*, on the Northern extremity of the same District		52,390
TOTAL		305,012

Exclusive of above 500,000 English acres of Bog, in the counties of Kerry and Cork, which, though generally examined by Mr. Nimmo, have not been made the subject of a specific Report.

From Mr. *Griffith*,—a general Report on the Mountainous District in the counties of Wicklow and Dublin:—A similar Report, from Mr. *Griffith*, on the Mountainous District of Erris, Tyrawley, Burrishoole, and Tyreragh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo:—And a similar Report, from Mr. *Nimmo*, on the Mountainous District of Cunnemara, in the county of Galway.

IN our former Reports, we have so fully submitted the opinions of Mr. Edgeworth and Mr. Griffith, on the practicability and the profit of reclaiming Bogs, and their view of the best means adapted to its accomplishment, that it cannot be expected their present Reports should furnish much additional matter on the subject; they must rather be considered as applications of their principles to the new districts, conducted with the same accuracy of detail that has distinguished their former labours.

Mr. *Nimmo* has not, however, before, had occasion to furnish us with his ideas on these subjects; and we consider his Reports on the various and extensive districts comprised in these surveys, as highly valuable additions to the information which we have hitherto collected.

The extensive district which has been surveyed in detail by Mr. Nimmo, embraces nearly the whole of the county of Kerry, and a part of the county of Cork, and contains much variety of surface, and a vast extent of Bog; in many instances, essentially different in its character and circumstances from those which we have hitherto considered.

For the improvement of elevated or mountain Bog, of which a great proportion of this district appears to consist, Mr. Nimmo principally recommends Irrigation; the advantage of which, in reclaiming Bog, he states, has been proved by experience, in some few instances in Ireland, but principally in Scotland, where the Bogs are often found to be circumstanced very similarly to those of Kerry. Mr. Nimmo observes, that wherever a stream flows through Bog, it appears to prevent the growth of the Bog plants, and the vegetation of wholesome grass is rapid on its banks. Whether this effect is produced by a mechanical transport and deposition of the soil, or by the dilution and correction of the astringent principle abounding in Bog, Mr. Nimmo does not decide; but he proposes irrigation accompanied

panied by shallow drainage, such as will carry off the stagnant surface water, as peculiarly applicable to the mountain Bogs of Iveragh and Dunkerrin district. From his calculations, which are ingenious, it appears, that one-tenth of the Bogs may be irrigated at one time, by a judicious distribution of the mountain water. His plans will be found detailed in his Report; and he estimates the expense of this operation at only one guinea per acre. Bog thus improved, he says, will produce green crops in abundance, of no small importance in a country like Iveragh, where cattle are bred in great numbers, and where butter is the principal article sold for the farmer's profit. The general principle of this mode of improvement, he states to be as follows:—

"The catch-water drain is to be first formed on the edge of what in Scotland is called bent moss, or on the boundary between the Bog and Mountain; this will answer at the same time as a head fence; the Bog is next to be marked off in ridges, at distances of one perch asunder, and a small furrow taken out with the spade one foot wide and ten inches deep; the spade used for this should be a foot wide, with a small feather, which will save time in casting; if the Bog be pretty flat, the whole declivity will be wanted in the furrow, which must therefore be drawn in the direction of the fall, and a small water furrow of moderate depth drawn here and there obliquely across the ridge; if the Bog be not flat, the original furrows may be made obliquely down the declivity, and will of themselves act as water furrows. The Bog must now be left some time to get relieved of the surface water. In the next place, a small path is to be formed, by carrying gravel and earth out on the middle of every third ridge, so that two ridges may be left in the original state, between every two other ridges which have a path in them. The width of the path may be three feet at first, and will be at least six inches deep of stuff, as the turf from the furrow on each side is cast into the middle of that ridge. The most convenient way of forming this road will be, by the wheelbarrow and planks; if that is not to be had, a hand barrow must be employed.

"This path is intended for horses with panniers, by which it might be extended afterwards to six feet wide; and at least it may be proper to make some turning places on it of that width."

In the next place, he proposes that the Bog should be dug up and carefully formed into ridges, which however must not be so high as to render the middle liable to injury by drought. The higher parts of the Bog are to be levelled down into the hollows, the surface of the ridge is to be pulverized with the spade, hoe or otherwise; and as it gets dry, he proposes that the ridges which have the path in the middle, should be harrowed by horses, with the help of a splinter-bar somewhat longer than common. A top dressing of such manures as are suggested by Mr. Nimmo, is then to be applied, which may be carried on the Bog by means of horses and panniers; the Bog is to be left for one year, to consolidate in the interior and pulverize on the surface, that part which is intended for pasture being sown with grass seeds.

But the tenant, Mr. Nimmo observes, will naturally look for some crop, the very first year after performing this labour; and where a dressing of shell, sand, or other calcareous matter has been applied, the ground may be sown with oats, and a tolerable crop may be relied on. But potatoes are more likely in this country to repay the cultivation; a crop therefore of these may be taken in the usual way, that is, by forming beds across the intended ridges, earthing over the plants with the stuff taken from the trenches; manure however or earth in this case will become necessary; the manure may be greatly increased in quantity by intermixture a few weeks before-hand with the turf or other vegetable matter. Next year the beds may be formed into ridges by filling up the intermediate trenches, a top dressing of sand applied, the Bog sown with oats or wheat, and harrowed in by horses or by men.

The third year of cropping may be oats or barley, with perennial grass seeds, which being cut for hay next year will leave the ground a tolerable meadow.

The expense of this improvement Mr. Nimmo estimates at £. 9. 14. 2. per acre; and the potatoe crop he values at £. 10. 8. giving a profit of 13*s*. 10*d*. per acre, over and above the total expense of the improvement, and leaving the Bog in a state that will produce a considerable annual rent, in many instances of at least £. 3. per English acre. Mr. Nimmo has given other rotations of crops applicable to the reclamation of Bog in mountainous districts; and he shows, by an ingenious calculation, that in Iveragh (where the expense of a horse per diem does not exceed the wages of a labourer) two labourers and one horse can improve five acres of Bog in one year, and derive an adequate maintenance from the produce. It appears, that in this mountainous tract there is hardly any limestone; shell, sand, and sea weed are used as manures.

Thus far with respect to Bogs in mountainous countries, where the extremities of the Bogs being on higher levels than the interior, usually present great facilities for irrigating the interior: but in flat countries the case is widely different; in these the surface of the Bog is almost always more or less convex, and this circumstance, except in very particular situations, will generally preclude the adopting of this powerful means of amelioration. These bogs, in flat countries, are also of a depth vastly greater than in mountain districts; such, says Mr. Nimmo, require more capital for their improvement; nevertheless his calculations deduce that Bogs of this nature, such as are common in the flatter parts of his district, may be improved at an expense per acre not exceeding the value of the first crop obtained, and that the land so improved, will afterwards afford a permanent rent of one-seventh of this amount.

Mr. Nimmo adduces a practical instance of successful reclamation, in the wild country which forms the subject of his Report.

He informs us, that a Mr. Murphy has taken a lease of fourteen hundred acres of Bog, and of the adjacent Mountain, from Judge Day, and has already built a number of cottages on it. He limes at the rate of one hundred barrels, which cost 33*s.* 4*d.* but which, with carriage, breaking and burning, comes to about £. 7. 10*s.* per acre; then having drained and dug the field, which is not done under 50*s.* more, he takes one crop of potatoes, about, three Kerry barrels of 21 pecks; taking these at 4*s.* per peck, the produce of the first crop - - - - - - - - - - is - £. 12 12 —

Next crop, better, - - - - - - say - 16 — —

Third crop, worse, - - - - - - say - 12 — —

A crop of oats, - - - - - - worth 10 — —

When he leaves it for meadow, and it pays in that state a rent of £. 4, or four guineas per acre. He finds the potatoes raised from Bog, and those from earth, much of the same quality; the first are not so dry, but larger and more productive.

With respect to Drainage, Mr. Nimmo's opinion is, that surface draining is alone adapted to the reclamation of Bog: He proposes catchwater drains to intercept the waters from the higher grounds, and then a system of shallow drains to deliver the surface water of the Bog into the natural streams, and so contrived as to further, if need be, the business of irrigation. These drains will of course vary in dimensions and number, according to the wetness of the Bog; but he thinks that in no case ought they to exceed six feet in depth: The drainage, Mr. Nimmo states, may in general be effected at the rate of 12*s.* 3*d.* only, per English acre.

When the Bog has been drained, it is to be consolidated by an admixture of soil; this, he tells us, may be effected in various ways:—1st, By laying out soil as a top dressing: But this is the most expensive mode of improvement; the cheapest rate at which it can be executed being £. 5. 0*s.* per acre, and the expense in some cases amounting to three times that sum —2dly, by Irrigation; which uniformly appears to convert the surface into soil.—3dly, by Liming and repeated Ploughings; which, in process of time, Mr. Nimmo assures us, will convert the surface into vegetable mould.—For the details of these operations we must refer to Mr. Nimmo's Report.

Mr. *Richard Griffith*, in his Report on the district of the river Suck, furnishes to us valuable instances of considerable Bogs which have been actually reclaimed, and which continue to afford a large profit to the reclaimers. After these, he observes, that the Bog improvements at Woodlawn are amongst the most perfect: They amount altogether to about 292 English acres; 25 acres of which are under plantations, now growing with great vigour. These improvements were commenced about the year 1760, by the late Mr. French of Woodlawn, and have been continued by his son Lord Ashtown, Mr. Griffith observes, that they effectually contradict an assertion frequently made, that Bog, however reclaimed, will again return to its original state, if left undisturbed for a few years.

For the detailed account of these improvements, so encouraging to reclaimers, we must refer to Mr. Griffith's Report.

The soil of these reclaimed Bogs, when first turned up, is, as Mr. Griffith observes, of a dark brownish colour; its specific gravity, when compared with earthy soils, is certainly light, but it is much heavier than common Bog stuff; the whole of the vegetable fibres have disappeared at the surface, however, at three feet deep, the mossy structure is still visible.

The plantations of trees upon the Bogs at Woodlawn, are all in a very flourishing state, some of which, he observes, have now been planted 55 years.

It is with pleasure that we note this circumstance; for there are few prejudices more inveterate on this subject than a persuasion, that it is in vain to plant upon a Bog.

In this plantation the ash appear to be the best; the roots of the trees growing on the Bog have not shot down, but have grown quite on the surface; some of them, particularly the ash, have formed a hillock of roots above the general surface of the Bog; the top of the hillock is covered with soil, but at the sides the roots appear uncovered; they differ from common roots, as they are coated with a strong bark similar to that which covers the stem of the tree.

Mr. Griffith informs us, that the improvements on Bog made by the Bishop of Clonfert, though not very extensive, deserve attention, from the very uninviting prospect which they held out previous to their drainage. The Bog of Clonfert, of which they form a part, is very wet, and is deeper and more extensive than any in that part of the country, and upon the whole exhibits a most unpromising appearance to the reclaimer of Bog; the Bishop of Clonfert has nevertheless effected a valuable improvement by the common method of draining and manuring with limestone, gravel, or white shell marle, of which there are inexhaustible quantities along the banks of the Shannon. The crops which Mr. Griffith saw on the Bog at Clonfert were wheat, oats and hay. The produce of the wheat crop was considerable, but the grain small and not well coloured; the oats and meadow were both very good. The Bog fields are for the most part surrounded by double ditches; and here again we find an instance of successful plantations; they have been made without any manure in the spaces between the fields; the trees, says Mr. Griffith, are in a thriving state, particularly the Scotch fir, birch and poplar.

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Mr. Griffith adduces another instance of successful improvement effected by Mr. Hodson; and after detailing the particular mode by which it has been accomplished, observes, That it thus appears, that Mr. Hodson has a return of £.5. 0s. per acre per annum profit on his reclaimed Bog, for four years; and further, that the Bog is, at the end of that period, of such value, as to let as meadow ground for three years, at the rate of £.5 per acre per annum, or if let on lease of 21 years, at £.1. 10s. per acre.

Mr. *Edgeworth* and Mr. *Griffith*, in the Appendixes to their respective Reports, have furnished to us a narrative of the practical success of the experiment of Reclamation, conducted on a very considerable scale, at Chat Moss in Lancashire, visited by them.

"This Moss," says Mr. Edgeworth, "which is of considerable extent, is in every respect "similar to most of the Bogs which I have surveyed for the Board; its vegetation, depth, "consistency and levels, resemble an Irish Bog so nearly, that no sensible difference can "be discerned. Mr. Roscoe has divided a great portion of this moss into compartments, "by parallel drains of four or five feet wide, and as many feet deep; these drains are in "general about sixty yards asunder; smaller water tables are cut in proper places to carry "off the surface water; the moss is then covered with four hundred loads to an acre of "clayey marle; this covering is laid on by means of short light iron railways, which can be "removed from place to place; these railways rest upon short joists of cheap wood, "eight or nine inches broad, and upon the railways are small carriages mounted on cast-"iron wheels, which are from one to two feet diameter; these carriages are pushed forward "by men; and when the soil has acquired by this means some consistency, horses furnished "with wooden clogs twelve inches square, which they soon learn to manage with facility, "are employed to plough and harrow with very light ploughs and harrows. The loose sur-"face of the Bog is easily tilled, and various crops are obtained by sowing and dibbling in "the usual manner. In many instances, the first crop has paid the immediate expense of "cultivation; by immediate, I mean the labour and seed, exclusive of the prime cost of the "apparatus and of its repairs.

"I happened to visit Mr. Roscoe on the day after his having sold, for ten thousand pounds, "one thousand acres of that part of Chat Moss which he had improved, and which he held "for a lease of ninety-nine years."

This successful experiment must make a greater impression on the public mind, than all that can be theoretically advanced; "and it may be reasonably hoped," says Mr. Edgeworth, "that it will induce some similar attempt upon a large scale to improve Bog in "Ireland."

Mr. Griffith's statements on this subject so nearly agree with Mr. Edgeworth, that we feel it unnecessary to quote them.

After the numerous Surveys (conducted under our direction) of the flat Bogs lying intermixed with the arable and cultivated lands, in some of the richest and most populous districts of Ireland, we have thought it right to procure a general examination of the most remarkable Mountain Districts which are covered with Boggy surface, but which, in their present state of desolation and abandonment, did not appear to us to justify the expenses of a particular survey.—In these we have confined our Engineers to more general Reports, accompanied with such Maps as our Engineers could furnish, from the best materials already in existence, corrected by their own general surveys.

For this purpose, we committed to the care of Mr. *Richard Griffith*, the district of Mountains lying within a few miles of the Metropolis, and occupying a large portion of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow.

We further gave in charge to Mr. Griffith, the wild regions which occupy the north-west of Mayo, and the north of Sligo, known under the denominations of Erris, Tyrawley, Burrishoole, and Tyreragh.

And we intrusted to Mr. *Nimmo*, the extensive and desert districts of Cunnemara, occupying the west of the county of Galway.

It appears from Mr. R. Griffith's Report, that the Bogs which lie interspersed amongst the Mountains in the first-named district, exclusive of the general covering of the high mountains, may be estimated at about 97,000 English acres; and he gives the fairest grounds for hoping, that not only they, but a considerable portion of the mountain soil, may be improved at a small expense, so far as to afford excellent pasture and meadow.

Mr. Griffith observes, that these Mountains differ, in climate and local circumstances, from all other uncultivated districts with which he is acquainted. These peculiarities are described at length in the progress of his Report; they consist chiefly in the facility of access to the uncultivated parts, by means of roads, the vicinity of highly improved lands, and industrious inhabitants; the frequent occurrence of beds of limestone, gravel and marle, affording the best manure for the amelioration of mountain soils; and lastly, the uncommon mildness of the climate.

Mr. Griffith seems very much to agree with Mr. Nimmo, as to the utility of irrigation in the improvement of mountain Bogs. On the precipitous sides of mountains, where ploughing would be difficult, he recommends, that intercepting drains be cut nearly on a level along the face of the declivity, to catch the water which may fall from the summit; and he is of opinion, that these drains will be found sufficient without others, and to render the surface comparatively fertile.

Mr. Griffith observes, that near the barrack of Glencree, he had an opportunity of observing the beneficial effects of an intercepting drain. About two years ago a turf hole was cut on the declivity of a boggy hill, which had a scanty coat of grass vegetating on its surface; the turf hole immediately filled with water, which flowed from the wet bog above it; to avoid this inconvenience, a small drain was cut to intercept the water from the upper part, of the hill, one foot in depth, and was carried on nearly in a horizontal direction, fifty yards on either side of the turf hole, and six feet above it: Mr. Griffith saw the place in very wet weather, a year after the drain had been made; above it, the surface was wet and soft, and the grass scanty and very unhealthy in its appearance; below it, the surface was perfectly firm, and was covered with luxuriant grass. The beneficial effects of this small drain were visible for more than fifty yards downwards.

We believe that many unsuccessful attempts to drain Bog have proceeded nearly on an inversion of this principle, expecting that the drain should operate principally upon the Bog on the higher level. We believe, however, that in all instances of bog improvements, the effect really produced will be found rather to agree with the instance adduced by Mr. Griffith.

Mr. Griffith has given a Sketch of the mineralogical and geological features of this district; which is interesting in many points of view, and as connected with agricultural improvement, of considerable importance. In mountain districts, above all others, the quality of the soil depends upon the nature of the rock; and as the various soils to be found in such situations frequently act as manures on each other, a knowledge of their component parts must be useful to the mountain farmer. The tract of mountain which Mr. Griffith describes, is composed partly of granite, partly of slate, and other stratified formations. In the vallies are found limestone, gravel, and not unfrequently calcareous clay marle.

It appears that, in the administration of the Earl of Hardwicke, steps were taken towards establishing, in these mountains, a Settlement composed of the disbanded soldiers of every Highland fencible regiment. Circumstances occurred to prevent the completion of the plan; but it may not be unworthy of the attention of Government, should the return of peace afford an opportunity for carrying measures of this sort into effect.

Mr. Griffith, in his report on the Mountain district of Erris and Tyrawley, informs us, that this dreary country is essentially different from any thing that we had before committed to his charge; the surface wild and rugged; and in most places the hills and the plains, the summits of the mountains, and the valleys covered with a shallow stratum of black Bog.

The mountainous districts of Erris and Tyrawley, exclusive of Tyreragh in the county of Sligo, containing altogether about 477,850 English acres, of which about 152,260 English acres are either in a state of cultivation, or covered with sand; 155,500 English acres are nearly unproductive mountain, and 170,090 English acres are unprofitable red Bog. Instances are not however wanting in this country, to prove what may be done by perseverance and judicious encouragement from the landlord to his tenants. Forty years ago, says Mr. Griffith, the mountains in the neighbourhood of Westport were in a state very similar to that which the mountains of Tyrawley and Erris now exhibit; many thousand acres of these once dreary wastes are now in a comparatively high state of cultivation, owing to the prudent and liberal arrangements made by the late Marquis of Sligo, who gave the people long leases at low rents, finding them disposed to give their labour towards the reclamation of waste lands, provided that they and their children might be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their industry. The system of improvement usually adopted in the mountains of Westport was, first to cut off the water from the mountain above, next to plough up and burn the surface, and afterwards to lime it. The whole of the lime that has been laid out on the face of those mountains, was carried in panniers on horses backs from the sea-shore at Westport, which is the only place in the country where it can be procured.

The Westport mountains, like those of Erris, are chiefly composed of mica slate, and the effect which a small portion of lime has in fertilizing a soil arising from the decomposition of such rocks, is almost miraculous. The fertilizing effects of lime on this soil were first brought into notice in the neighbourhood of Westport, by the late Marquis of Sligo, through whose example and arrangements, as already mentioned, the whole face of the country has been changed, and under whose encouragement the once paltry fishing village of Westport has now become one of the handsomest and best built towns on the west coast of Ireland. Mr. Griffith observes, that he has been credibly informed, that eighty years ago there was but one small field of eight acres of green ground between Castlebar and the sea coast, and this was round Westport house; and within 40 years the roads to the west did not pass Castlebar. At present a Mail Coach comes into and leaves Westport every day; and within the period of 40 years, the town has increased in population from about 200 persons to two thousand five hundred, and the houses have been changed from a dozen dirty fishermen's huts to streets built with unusual regularity.

Mr. Griffith justly observes, that the formation of good Roads is the first object to be attended to in the improvement of such a country; without them no inducement is held out to the industrious man to cultivate more land than is absolutely necessary for his own immediate subsistence, as he possesses no means of bringing his produce to market; and throughout the great district now under consideration, roads seem hardly to exist. Mr. Griffith brings the fact under observation, that the want of roads in this country limits the production of corn to what can be consumed in illicit distillation, which is now carried on there to a considerable extent. The spirit so manufactured is taken out of the country

country on horses backs, over moors and mountains, upon which even men find it difficult to walk; and he observes, that if this illicit distillation were now stopped, the growth of corn in the country would be put an end to, as the inhabitants have no possible means of taking their produce to market.

With respect to drainage, Mr. Griffith is very decided in his opinion as to the improvement of those mountains, by the formation of intercepted drains, to serve as irrigators. A single intercepting drain, he observes, judiciously laid out on the sides of many of these mountains, would have the effect of laying dry hundreds of acres below them, which are at present (owing to spring issuing from fissures on the sides of the mountains) so wet and swampy, that no beast dare venture to walk on the surface. When the intercepting drain had rendered the mountain sides sufficiently dry, they might be converted into flooding courses to irrigate the land beneath; and these flooding courses might be supplied with water by the construction of rough weirs in any of the neighbouring mountain streams, so as to divert the water from its natural course into the intercepting drain, then to be used as a flooder or irrigator.

If this very simple species of improvement were skilfully carried into execution, in all the favourable situations throughout this mountainous district, Mr. Griffith has no doubt that nearly one hundred thousand acres of land would be rescued from their present swampy and nearly unproductive state, and would become of great value, as rearing-ground for young cattle. He adds, that some of these hills might be rendered very productive at a trifling expense; but particularly Ballycollen, Ballyknock, Mama, Choy, &c.; they all contain limestone; and the water of the streams is so highly impregnated with lime, that great quantities of calcareous depositions are found in the eddies of all the streams: Here, Irrigation might be practised with wonderful effect; and he has no doubt that excellent crops of oats, barley and rye, might be raised in all the vallies; the land is probably equal to the production of any sort of grain, but the climate seems to be too damp to bring wheat to perfection.

From Mr. *Nimmo*'s general Report on the district of Cunnemara, it appears that this great tract of country contains about 560,000 English, or 350,000 Irish acres: Of this, he estimates,

Arable	25,000
Bog	120,000
Mountain and upland pasture	200,000
Rock, much of it limestone	5,000
	350,000

Few tracts in Ireland are less productive than Cunnemara in its present state; yet few, in Mr. Nimmo's opinion, present greater facilities for improvement.

The population he states to amount, at present, to about 30,000; of which one-half is in Cunnemara proper; two-thirds of the remainder in Jar Connaught: Of the Cunnemara population, more than nine-tenths are settled along the sea-shore: The inhabitants of the interior do not amount to 300 families, and those are to be found chiefly along some of the bridleroads that have been made through the country. In Jar Connaught, the population is either on the sea-coast, or on the northern slope of the hills next the limestone country. In Joyce's country, the upland parts are uninhabited. The rental of the whole district he states to be about £.50,000 per annum; of which the kelp may produce £.6,000. Various great inlets of the sea penetrate the district, so that no part of it is distant four miles from existing navigation: There are upwards of twenty safe and capacious harbours fit for vessels of any burden; about 25 navigable lakes in the interior, of a mile or more in length, besides hundreds of smaller dimensions: The sea-coast and all those lakes abound with fish. The district with its islands possess no less than 400 miles of sea-shore; on Lough Corrib it has about 50 miles of shore; so that with Lough Mask, &c. there are perhaps as many miles of shore of the sea, or navigable lakes, as there are square miles of surface. There are extensive banks of calcareous sand round the coast in almost every bay; and in the interior there are numerous beds of limestone, nearly all the navigable lakes having some on their banks. The supply of fuel is evidently inexhaustible. There are banks of shell and coral sand on all the coast, but especially in the bays of Kilkerran, Birterbuy, Bunown, Mannin, &c.; this sand is raised by dredging, and by beaching the boat on it at low water. That of Kilkerran, Birterbuy and Mannin, is pure coraline.

On the whole, says Mr. Nimmo, it appears to me that the improvement of this district, so far from being difficult or hopeless, is a thing highly feasible, and if vigorously but steadily pursued, is likely to meet with fewer obstructions and greater ultimate success than perhaps in any other part of Ireland.

The great supply of manure on the coast is the red sea weed, which is cast ashore in considerable abundance, and frequently cut in the deep water by people in boats. Two or three boat loads of about six tons each, are usually applied as manure over an acre of potatoe ground: The usual course being,—1st, Sea weed for potatoes;—2d, Oats or barley;—3d, Natural meadow for four or five years, and then sea weed, &c. as before. The grass is mostly fiorin.

On the second breaking up, the surface is frequently pared and burnt. This, in a district where most of the soil is only a thin red Bog upon bare granite, cannot but be very destructive; it has produced much naked rock among the cultivated parts.

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The value of the sea manure is abundantly shown by the numerous patches of cultivated ground which occupy the shore from Galway westward, and where the soil must originally have been of the most uninviting description, being nothing but Bog and rock; a vast extent of it is now reclaimed, and seems fitted for crops of any description; even wheat has been tried with success. It is commonly supposed that grain is apt to run to straw without filling the ear, on reclaimed Bogs. This, says Mr. Nimmo, must arise from the want of manure, or improper drainage, as I have seen on various parts of these shores as good barley as on any dry land in the kingdom; and it must be observed, that it is not the defect, but the excess of drainage which is thus injurious; for as Bog parts with its moisture by evaporation more speedily than almost any other soil, unless a proper supply be preserved in the sub-soil towards the latter end of summer, the crop runs the risk of perishing from drought. In this quarter the perpetual moisture of the Atlantic renders such an accident less probable.

The kelp in 1808, sold in Galway at £. 13 per ton; freight thither from the bays, 5s. per ton. At present the price is so low as from £. 3. 10s. to £. 4.; so that many of the farmers find it more for their interest to employ the sea weed in agriculture. This disposition, Mr. Nimmo states, is likely to become general in the present state of the markets, and he thinks it deserving of encouragement. The benefit that would accrue to Cunnemara, from the transfer of the manure and labour to the improvement of the land, is perhaps, he says, not rated too high, when we say it would be annually as much as the present rental.

Cunnemara, like every other part of Ireland, furnishes practical illustrations of the advantages to be derived from the reclaiming of Bog land. We learn from Mr. Nimmo, that Mr. O'Flaherty reclaimed a large tract of Bog at Renville, &c. to the extent perhaps of one thousand acres. He removed the cottagers from their old stations and settled them on the Bog; this they reclaimed with potatoes and sea weed, treating it afterwards with the sand of the shore, which contains no calcareous matter; the effect has been very great. Cunnemara is very destitute of wood, a few scrubby patches only being thinly scattered through it; the country, however, says Mr. Nimmo, possesses an extensive stool of timber, for in almost every knole or clift, the oak, birch and hazel appear shooting in abundance, and require only a little care to rise into valuable forests. Several iron furnaces which were erected about a century ago, consumed much of the timber, and copsing was afterwards unfortunately neglected. The sheltered vales, navigations and abundant command of water, would afford great advantages in the cultivation of timber. Independent of the extensive stool yet existing, the lakes, rocky ridges, and Bogs, afford great facility for enclosing new plantations, and the means of transport are every where at hand; there is already a good deal of brushwood among them, but valuable coppices and even timber might be raised, since the roots, ramifying through the numerous fissures of the rock, will find nourishment and a fertile soil which nothing else could beneficially occupy. Mr. Nimmo truly observes, that planting seems the best system for all extensive moors which are far from manure or limestone; it may be thought, he adds, that the western parts of Cunnemara are too much exposed for timber, but independent of the proof to the contrary, which the ancient Bog wood affords, we have timber now living and thriving in these situations; Mr. John D'Arcy, of Killalla, has succeeded well in raising most kinds of timber at Clifton on Ardbear Bay, though immediately exposed to the Atlantic; his nursery there is in good order, and he is extending the plantations. The copses of Ballinaboy, Munga, &c. are also very near the ocean; and the wood of Clonile in Birterbuy Bay, grows down to the water edge.

The survey of Cunnemara confirms Mr. Nimmo in the decided opinion which his experience in other districts had led him to express, as to the perfect practicability of Bog improvement. "I am perfectly convinced," says he, "in conclusion of his Report, from all that I have seen, that any species of Bog is by tillage and manure capable of being converted into a soil fit for the support of plants of every description, and with due management, perhaps the most fertile that can be submitted to the operations of the farmer; green crops, such as rape, cabbages and turnips, may be raised with the greatest success on firm Bog, with no other manure than the ashes of the same soil; permanent meadows may be formed on Bog, more productive than on any other soil; timber may be raised, especially firs, larch, spruce, and all the aquatics, on the deep Bog, and the plantations are fenced at little expense; and with a due application of manure, every description of white crops may be raised upon Bog, and I know no soil from which they can be extracted without it."

In conclusion of our inquiries, it may naturally be expected that we should express our opinion whether any, and what general measure should be adopted to further the reclamation of this great extent of land, at present so unprofitable, and which the concurrent testimony of every person, except one, whom we have employed, represents as not merely susceptible of improvement, but as promising to afford a greater profit on the operation than perhaps any other application of agricultural skill and capital.

Various as are the modes of improvement, and the estimate proposed by our different Engineers, we consider that the fair average of their opinions, represent that by an expenditure of from £. 1 to £. 20 per acre, the reclamation would secure to the improver a permanent rent of from 10 to 15 per cent on the expenditure. Some of them, on whose judgment we place great reliance, are even of opinion that the whole of the capital employed would be returned by the produce of the first crops which effected the improvement. Supposing then the capital employed to be finally lost, still the rent obtained would abundantly compensate for its application; but on the other supposition of the capital itself being repaid, it would

follow

follow that the rent would finally become the reward merely of the skill and labour of the improver.

Nor is it on mere theoretical speculation that these premises are rested. Our engineers uniformly adduce the example of hundreds of acres actually improved within their repective districts, to justify their estimates.

It may, perhaps, then be inquired, why all these bogs have not long since been improved? or it may be asserted, that their present desolation in the midst of so much apparent inducement, is in itself a sufficient proof that such premises must be practically fallacious.

We are convinced, however, that this circumstance may be otherwise accounted for, and that it is not to physical obstacles that the present situation of these wastes is principally to be ascribed.

The arable lands around the extremities of each Bog belong, pretty generally, to a great variety of proprietors; the mearings of whose estates, it is generally admitted, must be contained within the area of the interior Bog, but the precise situation of which is seldom ascertained. The external boundary of the Bog forms a turf bank; the interior is a quagmire, in its present state inapplicable to any other purpose than the affording a very scanty summer pasture to a few wandering cattle, who are turned in to seek for it, at the risk often of being lost. The cultivators who occupy the contiguous farms, have usually annexed to the enjoyment of the lands, a right of turning in their cattle on the part of the Bog adjoining to their respective farms; and when these are tempted by hunger to wander further, reciprocal convenience forbids its being considered as a trespass. These farmers have usually terms of lives or years in their holdings, too short to tempt them, even if possessed of capital and skill, to enter on the permanent improvement of the Bog, while they are yet abundantly sufficient to render such an operation impracticable for the landlord. The landlord has demised to the tenant a vague possession of what he considered of little or no value; the shortness of the tenure obliges the tenant to leave his holding in its unprofitable state; but were the landlord to propose to improve it, the tenant having a present right to prevent him, that right would become valuable just in proportion to the intended exertions of the landlord, and would inevitably be set up by the tenant.

Mr. Edgeworth, in his Report, adduces a very practical instance of the operation of these obstacles. He mentions, that he should himself have made an attempt to improve Bog, could he have obtained in his neighbourhood a large tract of the Bogs which he had surveyed near the Inny, in district No. 7; but the uncertainty of their respective properties, says he, deters the owners of these Bogs from entering into engagements for their improvement. The reasonable dread of litigation prevents proprietors from seeking, through their own exertions, those advantages which they hope to derive from the adventurous spirit of others; it cannot be expected that this obstacle to the improvement of the Irish Bogs, can be removed by any thing short of legislative interposition. It is within the knowledge of a Member of this Board, that Mr. Edgeworth offered to one of those proprietors a rent hitherto unheard of for Bog land, proposing only a sixty years lease for his own interest; and the proprietor professed himself perfectly satisfied, on the single but impossible condition, of Mr. Edgeworth undertaking to indemnify him against all the law-suits, which it was well foreseen would be the inevitable consequence.

Having thus pointed out what we conceive distinctly to be the main obstacle to the improvement of the Bogs of Ireland, namely, the uncertainty of the boundaries of estates when they pass through extensive Bogs, and the right usually vested in the occupiers of the adjoining farms, we feel it to be rather the province of the Legislature than of our Board, to devise the provisions which can alone remove this impediment.

To facilitate the speeding of Commissions of Perambulation, which might ascertain the boundaries of contiguous estates, would probably be a measure of no difficult accomplishment; but it would require more consideration to ascertain on what terms the landlord could be permitted to resume from his tenant a vested right, however unprofitable its possession.

Should these obstacles be removed, it would further become necessary to enable the proprietors of estates under settlement, to make long leases of Bog lands for the purpose of improvement; the remainder man would be benefited and not injured by such an interference; his property would ultimately receive a prodigious increase of value, and during the term of years it would at least produce to him a reasonable rent; in its present state it produces almost nothing. The Irish Legislature has already in some degree recognized the principle we recommend, for while it has carefully disabled Bishops and ecclesiastical persons from demising the estates of their benefices generally, for a longer term than 21 years, it has by the statute of 12 Geo. I. cap. 12, specifically excepted Bogs and extensive marshes, and enabled them to demise such for terms of sixty years.

It is also obvious, that in the event of future enterprizes, either by individuals or by associated companies, for the drainage and improvement of large tracts of Bog, it will be expedient that the Legislature should secure by enactment, a free passage, under proper regulations, through the adjacent estate, so far as may be requisite for carrying on and completing the main lines of drainage and communication; as otherwise the interested opposition of a neighbouring proprietor might impede and render of no effect the efforts of the improver. Each case, however, will require its peculiar remedy, and we therefore can only advert thus generally to the subject.

Should the Legislature not consider its interference as advisable, one good at least may be expected to follow from these facts being submitted for consideration; that landlords may become more cautious how they enter for the future into such engagements.

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Our Engineers, under the strong impressions of the practicability and profit of these improvements, are naturally anxious to see them immediately undertaken. Mr. Edgeworth submits, that some public experiment should be tried, that might demonstrate to the nation, either that the scheme of improving the Bogs of Ireland is practicable or hopeless; and he expresses his opinion, that nothing but such a plain and indisputable proof of the practicability and profit of reclaiming Bog, is wanting to turn the attention of individuals and of large companies to this mode of enhancing private fortunes, and of increasing national wealth. Mr. Nimmo expresses himself thus on the same subject,—"Upon the whole, I am so perfectly convinced of the practicability of converting the whole of the Bogs I have surveyed, into arable land, and that at an expense which need hardly ever exceed the gross value of one year's crop produced from them, that I declare myself willing, for a reasonable consideration, to undertake the drainage of any given piece of considerable extent, and the formation of its roads, for the sum of one guinea per acre, which is little more than seven years purchase of the rent it would then afford."

An absent Member of our Board, under the influence of similar conviction, has expressed to us his strong desire, that in this our final Report, we should recommend to the Legislature the establishment of a new Board, with the necessary funds and powers for making an experiment, upon a grand scale, in the reclamation of some large Bog in the vicinity of the Capital; and further, to enable them to lend money to persons willing to undertake the improvement of their Bogs, upon receiving proper security for the repayment of the principal by instalments without interest; a principle which has already received the sanction of the Legislature, for the erection of Churches and Glebe Houses, for the formation of Roads in the Highlands, and for the improving the great lines of Mail Road communications in this country. But however specious such a plan may appear, when stated generally; yet, on the contemplation of the difficulties connected with its practical detail, we cannot bring ourselves to agree with his proposal as thus stated. The expenses of the preliminary experiment, if conducted by such a Board, might, we apprehend, afford an example highly discouraging, and no less fallacious, if considered as a measure of the necessary expenses attendant on such a plan when superintended by the vigilance of private adventure.

And if the establishment of a Board, for the sole purpose of forwarding, by loans of the public money, the general drainage of the Bogs (thus supplying the defect of private capital, which is so much to be lamented in this part of the United Kingdom,) should be deemed worthy the attention of the Legislature, it must not be forgotten, that great difficulties would present themselves in selecting, amongst the numerous applications preferred to the Board for the loan of money repayable without interest, the proper instances in which to accept them; that the task of ascertaining that the money when lent was really applied to the professed object, would be no less embarrassing; and that finally, the Board might become involved in endless law suits, in endeavouring to enforce the recovery of the sums advanced, where the adventurers had happened to be unsuccessful.

Influenced by these considerations, we are disposed to confine our recommendations to the legislative removal of those peculiar obstacles to the improvement of these great wastes, already pointed out by us; and we feel a confident assurance, that when peace shall have established the opinion of our British fellow-subjects, with respect to the security of property in this part of the United Kingdom, so obvious a field for the employment of British capital as has been pointed out in these Reports, cannot be overlooked. Nor is it to be objected, that the improvement of such extensive tracts would require a capital of enormous magnitude to effect it; if there is any truth in the opinions which have been so generally advanced to us by those engineers, in whom we place our chief confidence, the very process of reclamation would reproduce to the farmer, in the first crops, the money which he had expended, and which would thus successively become re-applicable to new operations.

Having now submitted to Your Honourable House all the Reports which we have received from our Engineers, we think it may be advisable here, briefly to recapitulate the extent and application of their numerous inquiries.

	Containing of Bog, English Acres.
1.—From Mr. Richard Griffith, jun. on the Eastern extremity of the Bog of *Allen*, in the county of Kildare -	36,430
2.—From Mr. Richard Griffith, jun. on the District of the River *Barrow*, in the county of Kildare - - - - -	41,075
3.—From Mr. Jones; on the District of the River *Boyne*, in the counties of Meath and Westmeath - - - - -	42,370
4.—From Mr. Longfield; on the District of the River *Brusna*, in the King's county - - - - - - - -	44,594
5.—From Mr. Townshend; on the District of the River *Shannon*, in the counties of Westmeath, Longford, and the King's county - - - - - - - -	34,500
6.—From Mr. Edgeworth; on the District of the River *Inny* and *Loughree*, in the counties of Longford and Westmeath,	34,569
7.—From Mr. Longfield; on the District of *Lough Gara*, in the counties of Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo - - -	83,689
8.—From Mr. Aher; on a District lying between *Roscrea* and *Killenaul*, situated in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and the Queen's county - - - - - - - -	36,025
9.—From Mr. Aher; on a District lying to the Westward of *Maryborough*, in the Queen's county - - - -	14,754

	Containing of Bog, English Acres.
10.—From Mr. COCKBURNE; on a District forming the *Western* extremity of the county of Clare	22,340
11.—From Mr. BRASSINGTON; on a small District on the banks of the River *Barrow*, in the counties of Kildare and the King's county	7,459
12.—From Mr. JONES; on the District of *Lough Corrib*, in the counties of Galway and Mayo	83,724
13, 14, 15.—Three Reports from Mr. BALD; on three Districts in the county of *Mayo*	161,962
16.—From Mr. TOWNSHEND; on a great District surrounding *Lough Neagh*, and extending to the mouth of the River *Bann*; situate in the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry Exclusive of 10,673 acres of Land inundated by the winter level of the lake.	64,855
17.—From Mr. NIMMO; on the District of *Iveragh*, in the county of Kerry	43,567
18.—From Mr. NIMMO; on the District of the River *Kenmare*, in the county of Kerry	14,605
19.—From Mr. NIMMO; on the District of the Rivers *Laune* and *Lower Maine*, in the county of Kerry	17,990
20.—From Mr. NIMMO; on the District of the *Upper Maine*, in the county of Kerry	8,566
21.—From Mr. NIMMO; on the District of *Slieve Laughar*, in the counties of Cork and Kerry	32,902
22.—From Mr. NIMMO; on the District of the River *Cashen*, in the North of Kerry	31,514
23.—From Mr. EDGEWORTH; on a second District contiguous to *Loughree*, in the counties of Longford, Leitrim, and Roscommon	26,630
24.—From Mr. R. GRIFFITH, jun. on the Southern Extremity of the River *Suck*, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon,	76,848
25.—From Mr. R. GRIFFITH, jun. on the Northern Extremity of the same District	52,390
	1,013,358;—

Making a total of 1,013,358 English acres of Bog, minutely surveyed and levelled; forming the subjects of 25 Reports, and embracing the opinions of ten different Gentlemen, who have devoted, as appears sufficiently from their Reports, no small time and labour to the investigation.

In addition to these we have, as already stated, received three Reports, not professing to enter into the same detail, upon the three Mountain Districts of *Wicklow*, *Erris*, and *Cunnemara*.

Of these,	
The *Wicklow* District appears to contain, of common red Bog,	97,000
The District of *Erris*	170,090
The District of *Cunnemara*	120,000
Exclusive of the Peat Soil, which forms the general covering of the Mountains within these three Districts, and much of which appears very reclaimable for pasture, by the simple process of laying out intercepting drains.	
Of this Mountain Soil there appears to be,	
In the *Erris* District	155,500
And in *Cunnemara*, about	200,000
No particular return is made of the quantity in the District of county of *Wicklow*, but it is, no doubt, very considerable.	
Mr. Nimmo further informs us, that the Mountains of *Slieve Laughar*, *Slieve Mash*, and *Corgaginny*, containing, according to him	500,000

There are besides, in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, very extensive tracts of Mountain similarly circumstanced. These we have not been able to make the subjects of our Surveys, nor do we think that there is much reason to regret the omission, being persuaded that their proprietors, when disposed to undertake their improvement, may find, in the Reports which we have already submitted to Your House, every information to be obtained upon the subjects. Judging, however, from the maps of this North-western extremity of Ireland, and comparing them with the extent of the other Mountain Districts whose contents we have ascertained, we are disposed to believe that they cannot contain, of Peat Soil forming the covering of these mountains, less than 400,000 English Acres.

In forming our opinion, as to the total aggregate amount of the Bogs in Ireland, it is very necessary to advert to the Bogs of less content than 500 acres; of these it is difficult

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or impossible to form an estimate with any degree of accuracy; we are not, however, altogether without data. Examining Mr. Larkin's minute and excellent map of the county of Cavan, in his presence, we pereeived it to contain about 90 Bogs, no one of which extended to 500 acres, and yet containing no less than 17,600 English acres in their collective amount.

This county comprises about 1-40th of Ireland; there are, however, few or perhaps no other parts of the Island in which these small Bogs are so much interspersed. On the whole, we cannot suppose the other parts of Ireland contain less than ten times as great an extent of these lesser Bogs, as the single county of Cavan.

From all the above data, we can confidently pronounce, that the extent of Peat Soil in Ireland exceeds two millions eight hundred and thirty thousand English acres, of which we have shewn at least 1,576,000 to consist of flat red Bog, all of which according to the opinions above detailed, might be converted to the general purposes of agriculture; the remaining 1,255,000 acres form the covering of Mountains, of which a very large proportion might be improved at a small expense, for pasture, or still more beneficially applied to the purposes of plantation; we wish indeed it were possible for our Reports to fix the attention of their proprietors upon this subject, so connected with the interests of the British empire.

We cannot dismiss this part of the subject, without again adverting to a prejudice not less extensive than that of the irreclaimability of Bog, and certainly still more destitute of foundation; we mean, the apprehension generally entertained, that in the event of the improvement of the Bogs, the country would be left without a sufficient supply of Fuel. It seems not to be generally understood, that if the Bogs of Ireland were reclaimed, we should derive not merely the advantage of cultivating their surface, but that at the same time the power of applying them, wherever necessary, for fuel, would be augmented some hundred or rather some thousand fold. Fuel can at present be obtained only from the edges of these Bogs; the excessive wetness of the interior, rendering it, in its present state, wholly unavailable for that purpose, but if once drained, fuel might be obtained from every part of them: And it is a great mistake to suppose, that the drainage of a Bog would impair its quality as fuel; on the contrary, it would operate as the greatest possible improvement of it, and that not merely at the time it was effected, but at all future periods, and in a degree progressively increasing.

In the prosecution of these inquiries, we have effected, on the great scale of 4 inches to the mile, the most accurate Surveys which have ever been made, of a very large portion of this Island. On a perusal of the Act under which we have been appointed, we find nothing to direct us with respect to the final application of these documents, and we have accordingly exercised our discretion in presenting them to the Dublin Society, who have so liberally accommodated us with the use of their house and establishment, for the purposes of an inquiry. These maps, accompanied by the original Reports of the Engineers, will form an appropriate appendage to an Institution, which has ever made the agricultural improvement of Ireland one of its principal objects, and in no other place would their preservation be more certain, or public access to them so easy.

We regret that the trigonometrical connection of these Surveys, which we formerly proposed, has been found, for the present, to exceed our powers, owing to the necessity under which we found ourselves of employing the gentlemen to whom we wished to entrust it, in completing the other Surveys within the time allotted for our existence as a Board. This is an object, however, which at any future day can without difficulty be resumed.

We subjoin, in the Appendix, No. 1 & 2, an Account, continued under the same Headings as formerly directed by Your Honourable House, for the period which has elapsed since the last Account which we submitted.

We regret, that an estimate of the sum has proved erroneous. The nature of our inquiries has been such, as to preclude the possibility of foreseeing, with any tolerable precision, what expense would be required. On the winding up of our Accounts, we are deficient in the sum of £.452. 12s. which we humbly hope Your Honourable House will be pleased to enable us to discharge. We can indulge the gratifying reflection, that, during a period of upwards of four years, in which our inquiries have been continued, the entire expenses to the Public of the establishment of our Board, have been confined to the mere salaries of our Secretary and one clerk; during the first 15 months of this period, we allowed to the former £.200, and to the latter 50 guineas per annum. The great and unforeseen accumulation of Correspondence and Accounts which then ensued, and the increasing responsibility which fell upon our officers, determined us to augment their salaries at that time, the former to £.300, and the latter to £.100 per annum. During the last half year, their business has been inconsiderable, and we have thought it right, with their consents, to retain their Services, but to discontinue their salaries during that time altogether.

J. LESLIE FOSTER. (L. S.)
WILLIAM GORE. (L. S.)
April 1814. HENRY HAMILTON. (L. S.)
HANS. BLACKWOOD. (L. S.)

(5.)—EXTRACTS

SECTION OF A TURF BANK IN TIMAHOE BOG.

In which the several variations in the compositon between the top & the bottom are pointed out.

N°	Depth in feet	
1	2	Dark reddish Brown, mass compact; no fibres of Moss visible, surface of Bog decomposed by the Atmosphere
2	3	Light reddish Brown, fibres of Moss very perfect
3	6	Pale yellowish Brown fibres of Moss very perceptible
4	8½	Deep reddish Brown, fibres of Moss perceptible
5	3	Blackish Brown fibres of Moss scarcely perceptible, contains numerous twigs, & small branches of Birch, Alder & Fir
6	3	Dull yellowish Brown, fibres not visible contains much empyreumatic Oil, mass compact
7	10	Blackish Brown, mass compact, fibres not visible, contains much empyreumatic Oil
8	4	Black mass very compact, has a strong resemblance to Pitch or Coal, fracture conchoidal in every direction and lustre shining
pth of Bog	38½	
9	3	Marl, contains 64 p.r c.t of carbonate of Lime
10	4	Blue Clay

(5.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDIXES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE FIRST REPORT.

REP. I.—Mr. *Griffith*, on the eastern part of the bog of Allen; his general observations; letter from the bishop of Kildare; plans for drains, &c.—with one Plate, Section and analysis of part of the Timahoe bog.

Mr. R. GRIFFITH, on Part of the Bog of Allen.

Drained Bog supposed by some persons to be a caput mortuum.

IN answer to an assertion made by some persons, that a Bog deprived of water is a caput mortuum, on which no plant will vegetate, either spontaneously, or by any alteration in the composition of its surface that can be effected; it may be observed, that although Bog when first drained appears to have lost the power of supporting aquatic plants, without a capability of supplying food for the vegetation of plants of a different and more useful nature; still, if we have patience till the Bogg-moss,* &c. which composes the upper surface of the Bog, shall have subsided, and by the near approach of their mossy fibres (which when alive are kept asunder by water) and exposure to the atmosphere, shall become (to a certain degree) putrid, it will be found that various grasses of good quality, and even white clover, will vegetate spontaneously on its surface.

The process of reclaiming Bogs and spreading Clay on its surface, and afterwards burning the Clay and surface of the Bog together.

Clay is universally found beneath the Bog.

But it is not to be supposed that an active people will thus suffer Nature, unassisted, slowly to attain a desirable alteration in the upper surface of drained Bogs; they will naturally join hand in hand with her, and by the simple process of digging or ploughing up the surface of the drained Bog, and by gathering it into heaps, and (in dry weather) setting fire to them (having previously mixed a portion of clay amongst the heaps, which is always to be found in inexhaustible quantities beneath the Bog) accomplish in two years, what Nature, unassisted, might have attained (less perfectly) in ten.

The Ashes of Peat dug from the bottom of the Bog, have been found very efficacious in altering the properties of pure Peat.

These Ashes are composed of Clay and Charcoal.

This species of manure, which by long experience, both in this country and in Scotland, has been ascertained to be the most efficacious in altering the properties of pure peat, is the Ashes of Peat, taken from the most solid part of the Bog nearest the bottom. The composition of these Ashes is usually found to be burnt clay, containing a large proportion of oxyd of iron, and a small proportion of charcoal.

It is supposed that Clay taken from the bottom of the Bog, and burned with the surface, would yield Ashes equal if not superior to Red Ashes.

From this analysis we may be led, with tolerable certainty, to draw the conclusion, that Clay taken from the bottom of the Bog, which must be similar to that contained in the Peat immediately above it, and mixed and burned with the Moss that forms the upper part of the Bog, would (by increasing the quantity of the Clay) have more effect in the decomposition of Peat, so as to render it capable of affording nourishment to plants of almost every description, than the Red Ashes produced by the under stratum of the Bog alone, which, as already stated, has been universally approved of.

Mr. Nasmith found brick-dust a powerful solvent for Peat.

Mr. Nasmith, of Hamilton, in his admirable Essay on the Properties and Uses of Peat, states, that cohesive earth, which has suffered torrefaction (such as brick-dust), is a most powerful solvent of peat; and in this he is borne out by numerous experiments made by himself, though rather on too small a scale.

Lime should be used sparingly in the first instance; but it is admirable in producing sweet herbage in surface dressing on reclaimed Bog.

The next manure in value to ashes is Lime, which, however, should be used but sparingly in the first instance; but it is admirable in producing sweet herbage in surface dressing on reclaimed Bog; and I mention this, the rather as I have lately heard persons (who might have been better informed) speak of Lime as being greatly superior to *all* other manures in reclaiming Bog.

Improvements already Effected.

Patches of reclaimed Bog, seldom exceeding 10 or 12 Irish acres, are observable along the edges of most of the Bogs.

The only attempt of any consequence hitherto made, towards reclaiming or cultivating part of the Bog in this division of the District, is on the north-west side of Clane Bog, called Betaghstown†. Single patches (seldom exceeding ten or twelve acres) may in other places be

* Sphagnum Palustre.—The pulp of the Bog, as has been already observed, is composed of varieties of this Moss. To exemplify, as far as possible, the various stages of decomposition which the moss has undergone between the top and bottom of a deep Bog, I have added at the end of this Report a Section, with a description and analysis of every variation in the colour and composition of the Moss, from the top to the bottom of a Bog of 38½ feet in depth.

† The Bishop of Kildare, under whose direction the improvements on the Bog of Betaghstown are carried on, has done me the honour of communicating to me his ideas on the Reclamation of Bog, in the following interesting Letter; in which the mode of proceeding he has adopted will be found most correctly and fully detailed:—

Letter from the Bishop of Kildare, describing his improvements in Betaghstown Bog.

"Glasnevin House, 1st June 1810.

"Dear Sir,

"The Bog of Betaghstown lies a little elevated above a Morass, which had formerly been a Lake. In 1806, the levels of an old Drain, by which this change appears to have been effected, being judged capable of correction, were

(5.)
EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

The usual process of reclamation is, spreading Clay on the surface of the drained Bog, and afterwards burning the surface and Clay together.

The first Crop is Rape, which yields usually 10 barrels of seed.

Second crop, Oats; and the third, with some manure, Potatoes.

be observed in a state of semi-reclamation along the edges of most of the Bogs. The mode of proceeding usually adopted in reclaiming the Bog, is as follows, viz. The part intended to be cultivated being drained, or partially drained (the latter most generally, on which account the crops often fail) the surface is ploughed, or dug up, and gathered into heaps, amongst which clay, or limestone gravel, is usually mixed; when sufficiently dry, the heaps are set on fire, which burn slowly, and leave usually a considerable quantity of red ashes, which are spread on the surface of the Bog; the Bog is afterwards ploughed or dug a second time, but deeper than the first; these operations being performed, the field is ready for sowing. The first crop is Rape, which in dry years is usually productive, yielding about 10 barrels of seed per acre, and sometimes more; the next crop is generally Oats, and afterwards (with a portion of manure) Potatoes, as it suits the convenience or fancy of the farmer; no regular succession of crops having as yet been generally adopted.

ESTIMATE of the Expense of draining the several Bogs contained in the Eastern Division of District, N° 1.

Preliminary Observations to the Estimate:

IN an undertaking so novel as that of a general Draining of the Bogs, in which no considerable degree of experience has yet been attained by any one, I felt considerable difficulty in appreciating the value and quantity of work to be performed upon any given Section through the Bogs. I have therefore deemed it my duty to make very minute inquiry into the progress of the Drainage of the several Bogs through which the Royal and Grand Canals have been executed, as well in respect to the prices of original, secondary, and final cutting of the Drains, as in respect to the probable quantity of increased cutting that may be produced by the rising and collapsing of the Bog in the progress of its drainage.

The fallacy of Estimates is (perhaps too justly) become proverbial, and the Commissioners would have had but little reason to confide in an estimate made by an engineer, unless he had (as I have endeavoured to do) made himself fully acquainted with the general progress and detail of all the works of this nature executed in Ireland.

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were also further deepened; and thus the lowest Pits in the Morass, a considerable portion of the Bog, together with some adjoining Fields (of which the annual produce was both scanty and precarious) were commanded and rendered level free.—The whole area, indeed, floated on water, having a bottom composed of marly Clay and Limestone-gravel, a substance of great value, and peculiar to Ireland. In 1807, four interior parallel Drains, fifteen feet each in width, were cut towards the higher edge of the Bog through the Morass, which proved to be eight feet in its least, and twenty-two feet in its greatest depth.

"At right angles, covering the heads of these, and within a few yards of the Bog, a Catch-water Drain was constructed of twenty feet in width, and in depth varying from sixteen to twenty-two feet. Twenty-six plantation acres of no value were thus converted into solid ground, and by its Drains at top, bottom, and middle enclosed in parallelograms, all having an equal and free drainage to the main, or commanding outfall.

"In the commencement of this undertaking, serious difficulties were suggested by the neighbours, many of whom were persons of sound judgment and competent skill. The most important of these seemed to consist in the probability, that a deep mass of spongy and almost fluid matter would collapse, choak up, and endanger the lives of the persons employed in cutting the Drains; it was therefore determined to commence and to finish each reach, down to the gravelly bottom, on the same day; because it was imagined, that the bottom, being hard and level free, would furnish a seat on which the sponge would compress as the water should subside. Instead of cutting the sides of these Drains in a sloping shape, or batter, they were, at convenient points of descent, formed into benches or steps, on either side the projecting base of each, supporting the perpendicular pressure of that above it. In all this we were successful, and the operation had an immediate advantage.—Its first effect was, to render perfect the former defective Drainage, to give solidity to the fluid Morass, and to reduce the height of the Bog by withdrawing a portion of its water No disaster has since befallen the work; the surface has continued to sink; where the depth was 22 feet, it is now eight or nine, and the Catchwater Drain, without collapsing, has by pressure reduced its former surface width to seven or eight, leaving the side steps or benches scarcely perceptible; and instead of a Water-way, as at first, three feet, there is only a bottom run of 12 to 16 inches. In 1808, the Morass was judged solid enough for the plough; but to avoid any danger of sinking, the legs of the horses were enveloped with hay-bands to increase their volume.

"It is here proper to state, that the land acquired, or relieved from the superabundant moisture by this process, was, in the whole, fifty-five Irish, or eighty-nine English statute acres; twenty acres, the driest of these, were, in the winter of 1808, well covered with the marly Limestone-gravel already mentioned; and in 1809, together with 16 acres of the former Morass, ploughed, heaped and burned, with ample success, sown with Rape (otherwise called Coleseed) on which were profitably lodged and fed a considerable number of sheep, in the last winter and spring, in the manner of of the Isle of Ely and Lincolnshire farmers; and now there are thirty-three acres of Oats, having the most promising appearance.

"The action of fire on the Morass was satisfactory and complete; but it will be proper, in the course of a few years, to dress it with Limestone-gravel, and to renew it by burning; for it is to be observed, that the gravelled portion of ground which had formerly been imperfectly improved, had become of very small value: it had been even gravelled at some remote period, a circumstance which was disclosed by the plough; but when heaped and burned, the old and new Limestone-gravel was converted into Quick Lime, blended in the spreading with a renovated soil, and slacked by the weather.

"As we have hitherto had no succession of crops, I cannot give an answer to that point of your inquiry; but it is very much in my thoughts, that all the lands thus acquired from a former state of worthlessness, or improved to a great value, may henceforward be subjected to any reasonable course of husbandry.

"According to our present intentions, they will be continued in an alternation of Green feeding and Oaten crops, with the second division of this acquisition to be treated during the present season in the same manner.

"It has already, without doubt, appeared to you, that the works begun are merely bases to further lines of Drainage, operating on the greater Bog, which will be gradually executed, as the pecuniary circumstances of the place, or any private assistance, may furnish the means.

"In conclusion, therefore, it may generally be stated, that some portion will, according to a regulated succession, be laid down with Grass. That the Straw and Hay obtained from this part of the farm, will be expended for the benefit of the old and worn soils of uplands equally, belonging to Hewetson's Institution for Agriculture and Education; and at stated periods, and in regular progression, these low grounds will be ploughed, heaped, and burned, till by this treatment, and by time, they will compress to the present substratum, which it will be the object of future cultivation to blend and mix in tillage with the vegetable surface that may then be remaining.

"I have the honour to be,
"Dear Sir,
"Your obedient and faithful Servant,
"CHARLES KILDARE."

"Richard Griffith, jun. Esq. &c. &c.

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EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.
Rep. I. Mr. Griffith.

In order to avoid the possibility of the expense of the execution of this work exceeding the Estimate, I have superadded an allowance of 15 per cent. for contingencies, together with 5 per cent. for the salaries of officers during the progress of the work.

In order to afford the fullest satisfaction in my power to the Commissioners, of the principle upon which the annexed Estimate is formed, I have given the quantity of yards in the running perch of the work to be executed in the different Drains according to the Sections, together with the rates per yard and per perch, at which I conceive the work may be finally executed; in which prices or rates I have made allowance for second and third sinking and widening in the Bogs; and having made the allowance in the price, I have not superadded the increased work in those secondary and final operations.

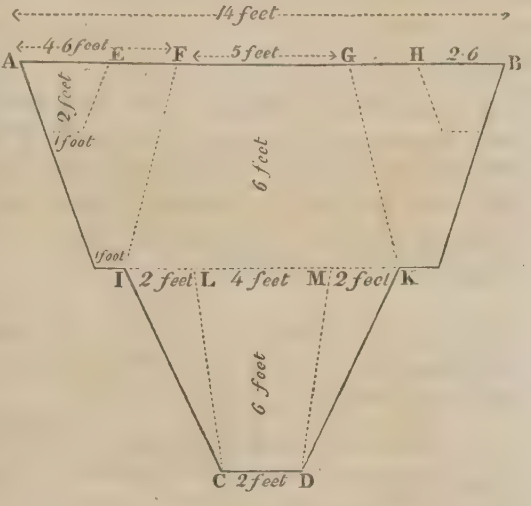
The second and third operations above alluded to are mostly confined to the minor Drains, as the above main Drains are in general laid out in the beds of rivers and streams running through the Bog, where, in most instances, little Bog and some gravel is only to be removed, and the courses of the rivers or streams straitened, and their beds widened and deepened.

As it will probably be supposed by many persons, that 2 feet, which is the whole breadth that I have allowed for the bottom of the proposed main Drains, will not be found sufficient; I think it necessary to mention, that my reason for determining on that breadth of bottom is, that it has been found by experience in the Bogs passed through by the Grand Canal, that where there was any fall, deep Drains with narrow bottoms were kept clean at bottom by the running water; but that the contrary was the case where their bottoms were made broad, as the same quantity of water being thinly spread over the bottom in the latter instance, was not sufficient to carry off the peaty particles it contained, but deposited them on the bottom of the drain, which, on this account, required frequent scourings.

Plan upon which Main Drains are estimated:

The mode of cutting main Drains in very wet Bogs, that I should recommend, is somewhat similar to that originally (proposed) by Mr. Jessop, and carried into effect by Mr. Killaly in draining the deep and wet Bogs in the line of the Grand Canal between Tullamore and the River Shannon.

Cross Section of a main Drain. Process of execution.



Suppose the figure A B C D to be the Section of a main Drain when finished; the mode of proceeding that I should recommend, would be; first, that the small Drains A E and H B should be sunk at the edges the whole length of the main Drain. These Drains will have considerable effect in consolidating the Bog, immediately on either side, so as to enable the workmen to return in a few weeks to cut the Drains A F and G B; when these shall be finished, there will remain in the centre the core F G K I, which will have two beneficial effects; first, it will effectually prevent the bottom from rising and the sides from collapsing; and secondly, by suffering the core to remain some months, it will lose so much of its water as to reduce its weight to less than one-half and in that proportion diminish the expense of its final removal. When the core F G K I shall be removed, the Drain L M C D should be sunk. The Bog stuff may in the first instance be thrown on the benches I L and M K, and from thence cast to the surface: those benches, on the finishing of the work, will be removed.

Whoever has observed the process of draining Bogs, will be satisfied that it can only be effected by a slow and gradual operation; and when the works are of considerable extent, neither labour nor time will be lost by the mode above suggested, as the labourers will find constant employment by a regular rotation in their operations as the work proceeds.

Expense of the different classes of Drains, abstracted from the Estimate:

In the present early progress of the inquiry into the important subject of Draining the Bogs, it is not possible to conjecture to what degree it may be deemed expedient to extend improvement, as it is probable that the decision in this point will depend on the amount of the expense to be incurred in effecting the different degrees of drainage.

I have, in order to place this matter in as clear a light as possible, made three abstracts from the General Estimate, in which I have divided the expense into three several stages of improvement, each including its portion of Incidents and Superintendence, by which the Commissioners will see at one view,—

1st. The expense of executing the main Drains, including the deepening of the Rivers, without which no effectual main Drain can be made; which amounts in this division of the District, containing 22,490 Irish acres, or 36,430 English acres, to the sum of £. 27,749. 10s. 4*d*.

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2d. The expense of executing the main Drains, as a base with the addition of minor Drains, amounting to the sum of £.49,268. 9*s*. 4*d*.

And, lastly, the whole expense of the operations, which I deem necessary for completely draining this division of the District, including main, minor, and cross Drains, amounting to the sum of £.70,014. 7*s*. 3*d*.

Description of the Section:

The foregoing Section is an exact representation of a Turf Bank on the southern edge of Timahoe Bog.

The surface of the Bog has been partially drained for about 20 perches into the interior, which has occasioned the upper, and most porous part, to subside 3 feet, the fibres of moss having loss their watery support, and not being sufficiently strong in themselves to retain their former elevation. The annual growth of moss on this Bog being prevented by the absence of water, it may be considered as dead.

* p. 157 ante.

In the Report, page 30,* I have stated, that in drained Bogs, when the Bog-mosses, &c. which compose the upper surface shall have subsided, and by the near approach of their mossy fibres (which when alive are kept asunder by water) and their exposure to the atmosphere shall become (to a certain degree) putrid, it will be found that various grasses of good quality, and even white clover, will vegetate spontaneously on its surface.

The Bog, of which the Section is the face, has now been superficially drained for three years, and the effect above described has taken place to a certain degree, as the common meadow, the Tivrin, or jointed grass, and white clover, are now growing on its surface, though sparingly; and the surface of the Bog has been so far acted upon by the atmosphere as to have totally lost the texture of the moss, and to have assumed a close-grained earthy appearance; whilst in the bed immediately below it, the mossy fibres are so perfect, as to render the different species perfectly distinguishable to the botanist, as may be seen by the specimens which I now lay before the Commissioners.

Description and Analysis.

No. 1. - - 2 feet thick.

Surface of Bog decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere: mass compact; contains rarely any vegetable remains; where they occur they are chiefly composed of fibres of moss in the last stage of decomposition, and decayed branches of heath.

Colour, - - - reddish brown:
Specific gravity - ,895.

1,440 grains of this substance yielded but 20 grains of white ashes, which are found to be composed of vegetable matter.

No. 2. - - 3 feet thick.

The mass is here very open-grained and fibrous; the moss is usually so perfect, that the different species are easily discernible to the botanist: the sphagnum palustre is observed greatly to predominate.

Colour, - - - light reddish brown:
Specific gravity - ,356.

1,440 grains of this substance yielded but 12 of white ashes, of similar composition to No. 1.

No. 3. - - 5 feet thick.

Mass open-grained and fibrous; varieties of moss visible, but not so perfect as in No. 2: used as turf, but burns badly, on account of the openness of its texture, and its containing no empyreumatic oil.

Colour, - - - pale yellowish-brown:
Specific gravity - ,408.

1,440 grains of the dried peat yielded but 11 grains of white ashes, of similar composition to the foregoing,

No. 4. - - 8½ feet thick.

Mass tolerably compact, but still fibrous; when used as turf, it burns tolerably well.

Colour, - - - deep reddish-brown:
Specific gravity - ,871.

1,440 grains of the dried peat yielded 12 grains of yellowish white ashes, composed of vegetable matter, with a tinge of oxyd of iron.

No. 5. - - 3 feet thick.

Mass compact; fibres of moss rarely discernible;* numerous twigs, and small branches of birch, alder, and fir-trees, are observable amongst the peat in this part of the Turf Bank. Upon near inspection it was found, that all the branches and twigs were quite hollow; the wood

* Branches are not found contained in the body of the Bog generally, and even at the edges not universally.

wood being decayed had disappeared, leaving the bark perfect. This division of the Turf Bank, when used as turf, burns pleasantly, but quickly.

Colour - - - blackish-brown:
Specific gravity - 1,030.

	Grains.
Analysis.—1,440 grains yielded, of volatile empyreumatic oil - - -	140
Of water, containing a small portion of oil that could not be separated - - - - - - - - - -	834
Light porous charcoal - - - - - - - - -	298
Carbonated hydrogen gas, which burned with a clear bluish white light, equal, if not superior, to the coal gas - -	168
	1,440

500 grains of this charcoal yielded 15 grains of light yellowish-white ashes, composed of vegetable matter, and a slight tinge of oxyd of iron.

No. 6. - - 3 feet thick.

Mass compact; contains no vegetable remains; when used as turf, burns swiftly, and with a bright flame; it is usually denominated greasy turf, from its inflaming quickly like grease.

Colour, - - - dull yellowish brown:
Specific gravity - ,694.

	Grains.
1,440 grains yielded, of volatile empyreumatic oil - - - -	180
Water, containing a small portion of oil that could not be separated -	816
Light porous charcoal, which, when broken, exhibited a faintly shining lustre - - - - - - - - - - - - -	327
Gaseous product, which, when ignited, burned with a bluish white light, similar to No. 5 - - - - - - - - -	117
	1,440

500 grains of this charcoal yielded 16 grains of yellowish-white ashes, similar in quality to No. 5.

No. 7. - - 10 feet thick.

Mass very compact; no vegetable remains visible; when used as turf, burns slowly, and with an unpleasant smell.

Colour, - - - blackish-brown.

Fracture earthy, with a tendency to conchoidal; lustre, when first broken, faintly glimmering.

Specific gravity - - 1,057.

	Grains.
1,440 grains yielded, of volatile empyreumatic oil - - - -	138
Of water, containing a minute portion of oil that could not be separated	538
A very compact charcoal, internal lustre glistening - - - -	590
Gaseous product - - - - - - - - - - -	174
	1,440

500 grains of this charcoal yielded of deep reddish-brown ashes 50 grains, which are chiefly composed of oxyd of iron.

No. 8. - - 4 feet thick.

Mass very compact; contains no vegetable remains; is seldom used as turf, owing to the unpleasant smell it gives out when ignited.

Colour, - - - black.

Fracture conchoidal in every direction; lustre shining; exhibits a strong resemblance to pitch or pitch coal, and is susceptible of a high degree of polish.

Specific gravity - - - 1,236.

	Grains.
Analysis.—1,440 grains yielded, of volatile empyreumatic oil - - -	124
Water, containing oil that could not be separated - -	582
Charcoal very compact, internal lustre strongly glistening -	566
Gaseous product, which burned with a bright light, but unpleasant smell - - - - - - - - -	168
	1,440

500 grains of this charcoal yielded 96 grains of brick-red ashes, which are found to be chiefly composed of oxyd of iron.

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No. 9. - - - 3 feet thick.

Marl; colour, yellowish-white; does not adhere to the tongue.

100 parts contain:

	Grains.
Carbonate of lime - - - -	64
Silex - - - - - -	24
Alumine - - - - -	12
	100

No. 10. - - - 4 feet thick.

Yellowish blue clay; adheres strongly to the tongue.

100 parts are found to contain:

	Grains.
Alumine - - - - -	72
Carbonate of lime - - - -	6
Silex, coloured by oxyd of iron -	22
	100

Being very much pressed for time in making the foregoing Analysis, I have been obliged to attend merely to the most useful results. I hope, however, in a future Report, to be able to lay before the Commissioners a more detailed Analysis, containing a minute examination of the composition of the ashes contained in the charcoal, and also the exact composition of the gaseous products. - - - - - -

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EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE SECOND REPORT.

REP. II.—Mr. *Griffith*, on the western part of the Bog of Allen, in King's and Queen's counties; with Two Plates, viz. a Ground Plan and Section of the drains in Geashill Bog;—dimensions and number of drains; various species of bog manures; improvements, &c. - - - - - -

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Mr. R. Griffith, on Part of the Bog of Allen.

Dimensions and Number of Drains proposed.

Dimension of Drains.

IN laying out Drains for the discharge of the waters from the Bogs which compose the western division of this District, I have thought it necessary to add to the three classes of Drains already proposed in my former Report, a fourth class, which I shall call *Surface Drains*, as I have found from additional experience, that Bog Fields of 10 Irish Acres would be too large for convenience, and also that in certain situations the centre of the field might remain too wet for agricultural purposes.

Main drains 14 feet top, 2 feet bottom, and 12 feet deep.
Minor drains 9 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 8 feet deep.

The order and dimensions of the several Drains now proposed are, first, main Drains, which are placed in the lowest situations; their dimensions are proposed to be 14 feet top, 2 feet bottom, and 12 feet deep.* In the main Drains, smaller ones, which I have called minor Drains, are proposed to be cut, generally obliquely from the summits of the Bogs to the main Drains, so as to take advantage of the greatest possible fall; their dimensions are 9 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 8 feet deep; these minor Drains are proposed to be carried at the distance of a quarter of an Irish mile from each other.

Intermediate and cross Drains 6 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 5 feet deep.

Intermediate between the minor Drains it is proposed to cut Drains of still smaller dimensions, viz. 6 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 5 feet deep; and further at right angles to the minor and intermediate Drains, a system of cross Drains, of similar dimensions with the intermediate Drains, is proposed to be carried 280 yards asunder, which would divide the Bog into square fields of 10 Irish acres.

Surface Drains, in conjunction with the others; these Drains will divide the Bog into rectangular patches, containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ Irish acres.

The additional class of Drains now proposed, viz. surface Drains, are intended to divide the 10-acres fields into three parts, by two Drains to be cut parallel to the minor and intermediate Drains, that is, in the direction of the fall.

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* In my Report on the Eastern Division of this District, I have given a Section of the form and description of the Process which I should recommend to be followed in sinking main Drains. See First Report of Commissioners for Drainage of Bogs in Ireland.

MAP OF GEASHIL BOG,
on which are laid down
the whole of the Proposed drains
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BOG
By Richard Griffith Junr. &c. &c.
Febuary 18n.
Killellerry
Ballydownen
Ballycollen
Ballyevil
Ard
Annville
Bog partly cut out
Stream
to Greahil
Magnetic Meridian
Surface Drain
Intermediate Drain
Minor Drain
Crofs Drain
Summit
Minor Drain
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
Crofs on Bog
Main Drain
Road from Rosemallis
Scale of English Perches.
Scale of Irish Perches.

The whole of the foregoing Drains, if executed, would divide the Bog into rectangular patches 280 yards long by 93⅓ broad, which is equal to 3⅓ Irish acres.

The dimensions of the surface Drains are 4 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 3 feet deep.

Dimensions of the Surface Drains are 4 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 3 feet deep.

In the annexed plate (No. 3.) containing an enlarged Map of Geashill Bog, the whole of the proposed Drains are laid down in their proper situations, though not exactly according to the plan above described, which irregularity is owing to the public road from Rosinallis to Geashill crossing the Bog between the summit and the principal fall.

The whole of the proposed Drains are laid down in Plate No. 3.

Owing to peculiar circumstances, the system of Drains described has not been exactly followed in Geashill Bog.

It is impossible to lay down any general system of Drains which could be accurately followed in every instance; local circumstances must always be attended to; and every general plan, however perfect, must in some degree arrange itself according to them.

This must frequently be expected, as general systems must give way to local circumstances.

I deem this general system of Drains quite sufficient for that high and porous species of Bog which abounds in this part of the country, and which in the description of the several species of Bog I have denominated Fibrous or Red Bog.

Some persons may apprehend that in very hot summers this porous Bog will become too dry; should this ever happen (and I do not mean to say it will not,) Sluices may be placed in the minor Drains, so as to pen up the water in them, and in the cross Drains which run nearly at right angles to the fall; by these means the surface of the Bog may be easily moistened, and if it be wished, flooded, and the water will be discharged from one cross Drain into the next, which is on a lower level, and which, according to the plan laid down, should be 280 yards distant. By reference to Plates No. 3, and 4, at the end of this Report, this will appear more clearly.

It may be apprehended that porous Bog will become too dry in summer.

This may be avoided by Sluices being placed in the minor Drains.

By placing Sluices in the minor Drains, A B and C D, Plate, No. 3, at the points A and C, the waters running in the minor Drains will be backed into the cross Drain E F, and if thought necessary, may be made to flow over the surface of the great Bog-fields south of the cross Drain E F; the water flowing from the cross Drain E F, will be discharged into the cross Drain G H. The fall from the cross Drain E F, to the cross Drain G H, is shown in the Section of the minor Drain C D, Plate, No. 4; it is 2 feet 6 inches.

Reference to the Plates.

The practicability of draining very wet Bogs has been doubted by many sensible men, from the fact (which is undeniable,) that ten or fifteen yards towards the interior from the fall of a Turf-bank the surface of the Bog is frequently found extremely wet; and therefore, (it is said) if the surface of a Bog near the edge of a Turf-bank (from whence there is always a fall of at least 10 or 12 feet,) be not drained, it cannot be expected that any system of Drains will ever accomplish that end.

Practicability of draining wet Bogs has been doubted.

In answer to this most plausible argument it may be observed, that the surface of all Bogs near the edges is much lower than the interior, where the springs are usually situated, which chiefly supplies the water contained in the Bog; the water from these sources naturally flows towards the exterior, which is on a lower level. How can it be expected that Turf-banks formed at the edges of Bogs so situated will prevent the flow of the water from the interior? but owing to the side-cuts usually made, will they not have a tendency to draw more water to those points, than would have naturally flowed there? But if the Drains proposed in this Report were cut in any Bog, the water from the interior would be arrested in its progress towards the edge, and quickly discharged by the minor and cross Drains; the natural consequence of the adoption of such a system must be nearly perfect superficial consolidation.

Doubts answered.

In respect to the form which I have recommended for the several classes of Drains proposed in this Report, I have merely to mention, that I have been induced to adopt the plan already detailed, from observing that similar Drains made by the Grand Canal Company in the Bogs of this District have answered perfectly well.

Reasons for recommending the proposed forms for Drains.

The chief desideratum in cutting Bog-drains is, the practicability of forming them in such a manner that they will keep themselves clean, and that their sides will have no tendency to fall in or collapse; the first of these objects may be attained by making the bottom of the Drains sufficiently narrow, that is, proportioned to the quantity of water which is likely to pass through them; and the sides may be prevented from falling in by giving them a sufficient slope; that which I have recommended is 6 inches increase of width on either side for every foot in height. Thus the proposed dimensions of minor Drains are 9 feet top, 1 foot bottom, and 8 feet deep.

Bog-Drains should be formed so as to keep themselves clean.

Their sides should be sloped, to prevent their falling in.

I have seen Bog-drains made with perpendicular sides, but always in firm bog. I believe it to be utterly impracticable to form such Drains in very wet bog; Drains of this description have always a tendency to choke, as they must necessarily be made 3 feet broad at bottom (if the Drain be 4 or 5 feet deep,) to allow the workmen room to throw out the Bog-stuff; their sides must also be expected to fall in, unless the Bog be very compact; even Turf-banks, which are always made in the driest and most compact parts of the Bog, frequently fall in in winter, and almost universally crack behind, and hang over.

Bog-Drains, with perpendicular sides, must necessarily be too broad at bottom, and their sides will fall in if the Bog be wet.

Turf-Banks fall in in winter.

In fact, every kind of Bog-drain in time will become narrower at top than when originally formed. Those Drains already mentioned, made by the Grand Canal Company, were cut with a shape at least equal to that which I recommend; they have however now become considerably narrower at top. Had they been made originally with perpendicular sides,

Even Drains with sloped sides will in time become narrow at top.

Drains with narrow bottoms and sloped sides are cheaper than those with perpendicular sides.

they must have long since fallen in.—Economy too (which ought always to be a consideration of importance in great works) favours the form of Drain which I have recommended, as Bog-drains made broad at top and narrow at bottom are much cheaper than those which are made of equal breadth at top and bottom; as the former contains fewer cubic yards in a running perch of work, and the principal part of the excavation is at the surface, where no pitching is required.

The minor Drains should be deeper than the cross Drains.

It is necessary that the minor Drains, which are intended to receive the waters from the cross Drains, &c. should be made deeper as well as larger than them, otherwise the water, being nearly on a level, would have a tendency to stagnate in the cross Drains.

Having thus disposed of the first and principal step towards reclamation, viz. Drainage, I shall proceed to consider the different kinds of Bog which are usually met with, as a different mode of treatment will be found expedient for each sort.

Description of the different KINDS of BOG which are found in this Country.

IN this part of the country two distinct species of Bog may be observed, which I shall denominate Fibrous or Red Bog, and Quagmire, and Compact or Black Bog.

I am fully aware that the naming any thing by its predominant colour has been much disapproved of by men of science, as being too vague; I am, however, induced to persist in this mode, in hopes of being better understood by country Gentlemen and Farmers, with whom the names of Red Bog and Black Bog are perfectly familiar.

Fibrous or Red Bog,

Is the most predominant species in this country.

It is chiefly composed of the Sphagnum Palustre or Bog-Moss.

Fibrous or Red Bog is the most predominant species in this country; in fact, the chief part of the surface of most of our extensive Bogs is composed of it; on minute examination, it appears to be almost entirely composed of fibres of the Sphagnum Palustre (or Bog-Moss) in a very perfect state; its external appearance is usually reddish brown; when dry, its colour is darker, and approaches to clove brown; in this state it is usually covered by common heath (Erica Vulgaris) which gives it at a distance an olive, or, if in blossom, a pinkish hue.

When very wet, this species of Bog assumes a greenish colour, owing to its being covered by various kinds of Moss (but chiefly the Sphagnum Palustre,) which grow luxuriantly on the surface.

In the section of the Turf-bank in Timahoe Bog, which, with its description, &c. forms the Appendix to my former Report, it may be observed, that the fibrous Moss continues from the surface to the depth of 10 feet, below which point the fibres become less perfect, and the gradation of colour, as well as the distinctness of fibre, continue progressively, the one increasing and the other diminishing without any interruption (if we except the adventitious interposition of a thin stratum, chiefly composed of twigs of Alder and Birch trees) between the Red and the Black Bog, the several varieties of which latter form the lower strata of that section.

In all Bogs, where the upper Surface is composed of Red Bog, we may expect the lower part to be composed of Black Bog.

From hence it appears, that in all Bogs where the upper part is composed of Red Bog, we may expect to find the lower composed of Black Bog; and in this supposition, we are borne out in the observation, that those parts of the Bog which extend on a lower level, beyond the edge of the high Red Bog, where Turf has formerly been cut, are universally found to be Black Bog.*

Of Quagmire:

Quagmire.

Quagmire is only a variety of the Red Bog: I have given this denomination to those parts of the Red Bog which are so wet and soft as to render their interior nearly inaccessible; where they occur, the Bog is usually shallow, it seldom exceeds 14 feet in depth, and rarely amounts to 20 feet.

Quagmires usually occupy the most elevated situations in the Bog.

They are the seat of Springs.

Tufts of Grass and Bushes are found growing on the Surface,

They frequently occupy the most elevated situations in the Bog, and diverge from thence by winding courses of irregular breadth towards the edges. The interior of these Quagmires is usually the seat of springs, to the nutritious particles contained in the waters of which may be attributed the growth of tufts of the white grass, or soft meadow grass (Holenes Lanatus) and the fiorin or jointed-grass, and also to stunted trees or bushes of alder and birch, which are universally met with in the very wettest Quagmires.

Of Compact or Black Bog.

Compact, or Black Bog,

Has sometimes a strong resemblance to Pitch, or Pitch Coal.

It contains rarely any vegetable remains.

Black Bog is supposed to have grown slowly under Water, and that the Red Bog commenced growing

The colour of this species of Bog varies from deep reddish brown to jet black; in the latter case the mass is perfectly compact, and has a strong resemblance to pitch or pitch-coal, the fracture being conchoidal in every direction, and lustre glistening. This kind of Bog contains very rarely any vegetable remains; where they do occur, I have always found them to consist of some of the varieties of rushes which grow in stagnant waters; from hence we may be led to conclude, that Black Bog was formed, or grew slowly, under water, which will perhaps sufficiently account for the great difference of composition that exists between that species of Bog and the Red Bog, which we may suppose to have commenced growing when the Black Bog had reached the surface of the water, and to have since continued

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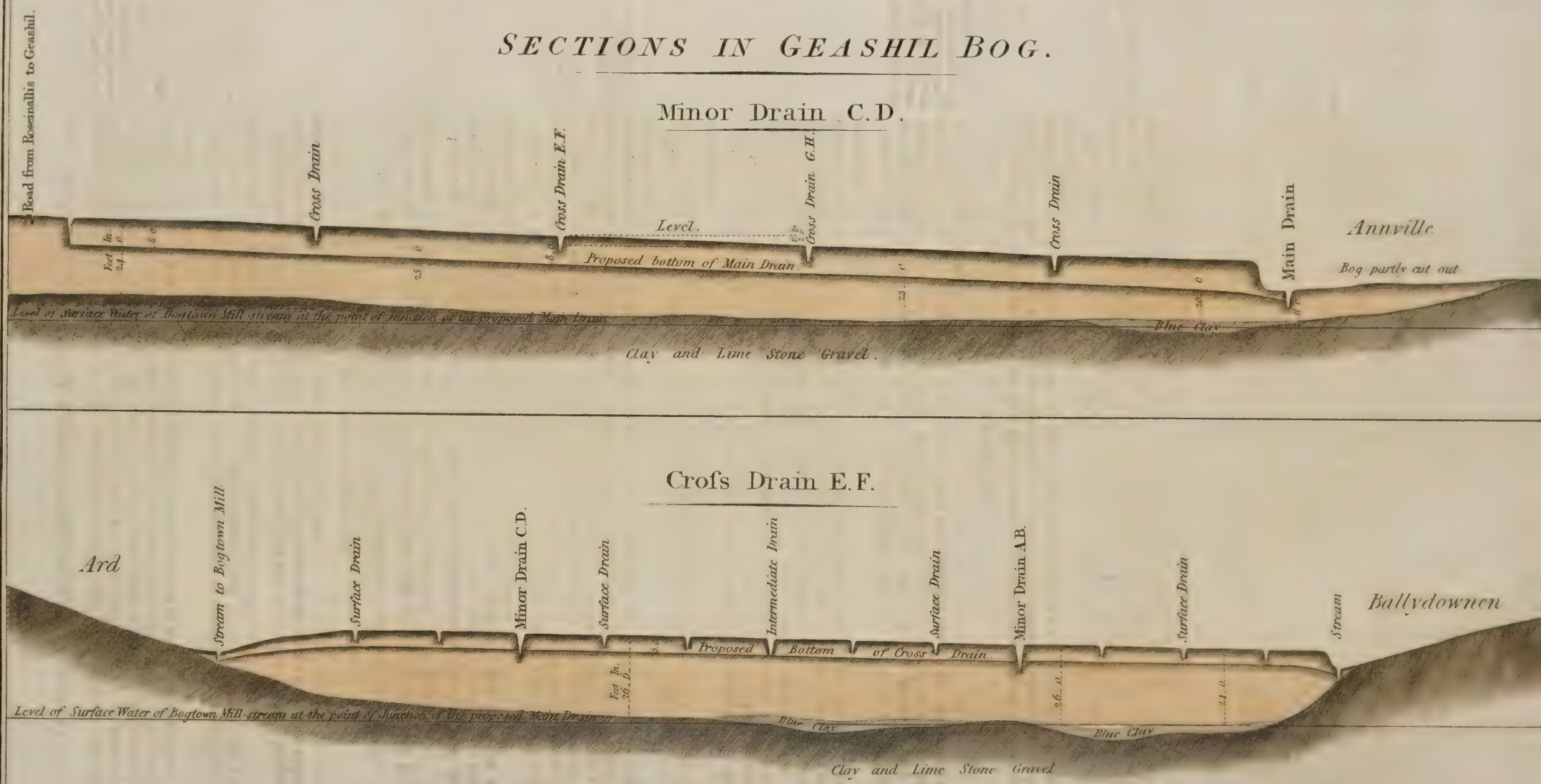
* I had intended to have given in this Report a perfect Analysis of the different varieties of fibrous and compact Bog, but a personal accident has prevented me from accomplishing it in time.

SECTIONS IN GEASHIL BOG.



continued to vegetate, and to have annually increased in height above the water, and consequently above the level of the discharge, being constantly supplied with sufficient moisture by rain, or by capillary attraction from the water below. This supposition is strengthened by the fact, that twigs and branches of trees are sometimes found irregularly scattered at the point of junction of the Red and Black Bogs. See Section of the Turf-bank in my first Report.

when the Black Bog had reached the surface of the Water.

Compact or Black Bog is frequently met with, unaccompanied by Fibrous or Red Bog, but in such cases it seldom forms great tracts; it is generally found in narrow strips, between the base of the gravel-hills which surround the Bog, and the abrupt edges of the Red Bog, which rises frequently at an angle of 45° to the height of 15 or 20 feet above the surface of the Black Bog. It is generally covered by a scanty coat of grass, which is of very little value, on account of the great quantity of water by which it is overspread; in any part where the water is less abundant, or where it has been entirely, or even partially, discharged by drainage, the natural grasses may be observed growing; and on minute examination, white clover may sometimes be found vegetating amongst the grass.

It is sometimes found unaccompanied by Fibrous or Red Bog.

In those situations where Turf has been cut, Black Bog, as above observed, is universally found; as the Turf-cutters are frequently prevented by the want of sufficient Drains from cutting deep into the Black Bog, they necessarily leave the greater and by far the most valuable part of it behind them, as it is invariably found that the compactness of the Bog increases with its depth, and the more dense the Turf, the hotter and more durable is the fire.

I shall now proceed to consider the several properties of the different Manures which the Country affords, and which may be advantageously used in the reclamation of Bogs.

Of the several Manures which the Country affords.

Manures.

IN treating on this subject, I shall confine my observations entirely to the different fossil or earthy Manures which are to be met with, either in the Bogs themselves, or in their immediate neighbourhood. The most important of which are,

Lime and Limestone,
Limestone Gravel,
Tenaceous or Blue Clay, and
Turf Ashes.

Of Lime and Limestone.

Limestone.

Carbonate of Lime or common Limestone, is a mild substance, nearly insoluble in water; it is usually composed of nearly equal parts of pure lime and carbonic acid gas or fixed air; this aërial acid is very volatile; heat, when applied by the well known process of burning lime, will easily expel it; in this state it is said to be caustic.

It is composed of nearly equal parts of pure Lime and Carbonic Acid Gas.

Lime.

Caustic or quick-lime, when exposed for some time to the action of the atmosphere, or to animal or vegetable substances (which it quickly dissolves) attracts a greater proportion of carbonic acid gas than it contained previously to its being calcined; in this state it becomes again mild.

Process of discovering whether Lime be or be not caustic.

The most simple mode of discovering whether Lime retains any degree of causticity, that is, whether it be or be not perfectly saturated with carbonic acid gas, is by applying a moistened piece of paper, stained yellow with turmeric, to the surface of the Lime; if it be caustic, the colour of the paper will immediately be changed from yellow to red; if mild, no such effect will take place.

Slacked Lime.

When water is poured on caustic Lime, it quickly loses its compact form, and falls into a nearly impalpable powder; this substance is usually called Slacked Lime, by Chemists Hydrate of Lime.

Lime is not rendered less caustic by being slacked.

Lime is not rendered less caustic by being slacked; the quantity of water which it absorbs, amounting generally to about one-third of its weight, has no other effect than that of dividing its particles; on exposure to the air the water contained in slacked lime is quickly expelled, and carbonic acid gas is absorbed from the atmosphere, lime having a stronger affinity or attraction for carbonic acid gas than it has for water.

Caustic Lime is best suited to the improvement of Bog.

Caustic or quick-lime is the best state in which that substance can be applied as a Manure to boggy soils, as it has the effect of quickly dissolving the vegetable substance with which it is placed in contact.

In the process of decomposition, the vegetable substances give out carbonic acid gas, which is attracted by the lime; the Lime thus becomes mild, and is rendered capable of affording nutriment to plants, by gradually giving out the fixed air which it had absorbed from the decomposing Moss.

This process does not render the Lime again caustic, as fixed air is as quickly attracted from the atmosphere as it is absorbed by the plants.

Mild Lime has no effect in decomposing the surface of Bog.

Mild Lime, when used as a Manure on Bog, has no effect in decomposing the Moss, it therefore remains dead till called into action by the growth of plants.

—(5.)—
EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

For the same reasons that caustic or quick-lime is the best mode of applying that substance as a Manure to Bog, it is improper for upland, particularly when used as a surface dressing on grass; a very dirty fallow might, however, be benefited by a cautious admixture of caustic lime, as it would have a tendency to dissolve the roots of noxious weeds.

Gypsum.
Has not been found in Quarries in the provinces of Leinster and Connaught.

Lime combined with carbonic acid is not the only state in which that substance is found in quarries; Gypsum (that is, lime combined with sulphuric acid) is found in considerable quantities in the north of Ireland, but has not been met with, nor do I believe it exists, in quarries in the provinces of Leinster or Connaught.

On this account it is not necessary to dwell on its effects in this place as a Manure. I shall only add, that where it has been used in large quantities, it has been found destructive to vegetation.

Magnesian Limestone.

Carbonate of Lime is sometimes found combined with carbonate of magnesia; this compounded rock, when heated, gives out its carbonic acid gas more quickly than common limestone, but attracts it from the atmosphere, and from decomposing plants much more slowly.

Caustic Magnesian Lime is superior to common Caustic Lime, as a Manure for Bog.

Mr. Professor Davy, in his late admirable course of Lectures (delivered in the Laboratory of the Dublin Society,) on the application of Chemistry to Agriculture, observed, that Magnesian Limestone, when rendered caustic, may perhaps be considered as superior to common caustic lime as a Manure for Bogs, as its effects would be more lasting, for the reasons above stated, namely, that it requires a much longer time to become saturated with carbonic acid gas.

The mode of ascertaining whether Limestone contains any Magnesia.

The mode of ascertaining whether Limestone contains any Magnesia or not, is very simple, viz. throw a small portion of Limestone, coarsely powdered, into a glass containing dilute Muriatic Acid (spirit of salt) or dilute Nitrous Acid (Aqua Fortis;) if the stone contains much Magnesia, a weak effervescence will take place, and a white cloud will be formed in the liquor; but if it contain none, the effervescence will be very strong, and the solution, if the Limestone be white, greyish white, or blue, will be nearly colourless; if the Limestone be black, the solution will necessarily be black, owing to the colouring-matter of the stone, which, in the instance of Kilkenny Marble, contains from one half to one per cent of carbon or coaly matter.

Limestone Gravel.

Limestone Gravel.

It appears from the descriptions given in my former and present Report, that the whole of the Bogs in this District are surrounded by abrupt ridges of Limestone Gravel; and also from the Sections, that in every instance this substance is found immediately below a thin stratum of blue clay, which is interposed between it and the bottom of the Bogs.

The hills of Limestone Gravel differ materially from each other in the size of the rolled masses of limestone of which they are chiefly composed, and may be classed in the following manner, viz.

First variety.

First.—In some instances, these rolled masses exceed three feet in diameter; where such occur, clay mixed with small limestone gravel, or rather limestone sand, is usually found interposed between them.

Second variety.

Second.—Extensive ridges of rolled limestone are sometimes found perfectly free from any admixture of clay or other foreign substance; in this case the rounded pebbles are nearly of an equal size, seldom exceeding three inches in diameter, and rarely less than one; these ridges have a strong resemblance to the rounded strong masses which form the edge next the land of a rocky sea-beach, and evidently had their origin from eddies formed by strong currents of water running in nearly opposite directions.

Third variety.

Third.—Hills composed of strata of limestone gravel, or rather of limestone sand, are also frequently met with; though the stratification is not perfectly regular, still the beds are very distinct from each other, and usually differ very materially both in their composition and in the size of their particles; some (particularly the upper beds) contain much clay, whilst others are perfectly free from that substance, having little or no tendency to sully clear water when thrown into it.

First variety used as Manure.

These three varieties of Limestone Gravel are applicable to three different uses: The clay mixed with limestone gravel or limestone sand, contained in the first class, and also in the upper part of the third, has long been known as an admirable manure for the production of wheat; the Farmers in this country call it corn or manuring gravel; this substance has also been employed with signal success in the reclamation of fibrous or red Bog, of which I shall hereafter speak more at large.

Second variety used in making Roads.

The second variety of limestone gravel is used chiefly in the formation of Roads, and is admirably adapted to that purpose, but if used in forming Roads on Bog, it ought to have a sole or sub-stratum of clay and branches of trees (if they can be procured) first laid on, to prevent its sinking unequally, or mixing with the upper surface of the Bog.

Third variety used in building.

The pure beds of the third variety are usually employed in building, and from their being perfectly free from clay, form, when not overcharged with lime (a caution rarely observed) perhaps the hardest mortar that we are acquainted with.

Tenacious

Tenacious or Blue Clay.

This substance is found almost universally forming the immediate sub-stratum of the Bogs in this country; it is generally perfectly free from gritty or stony particles; where they occur, it comes under the class of corn or manuring gravel.

Tenacious or Blue Clay, forms the immediate substratum of the Bogs.

Blue Clay is an excellent manure for fibrous or Red Bog; it fills up the interstices, and gives compactness and solidity to the surface, and owing to its quality of retaining water, prevents this porous species of Bog from becoming too dry in summer.

It is an excellent Manure for Red Bog.

Of Turf Ashes.

This substance is divisible into three distinct species, viz.

Ashes.

White Ashes, Yellow Ashes, and Red Ashes.

White Ashes.

As a Manure, this kind of ashes is of little or no value; at least it has hitherto been found impossible to collect it into a sufficient body to bring its useful properties into action on a large scale.

White Ashes are of little or no value as a Manure.

Yellow Ashes.

By yellow, I mean that which remains from the burning of that variety of compact or Black Bog which contains lime.

Yellow Ashes are much esteemed as a Manure for Black Bog

Yellow Ashes are much esteemed as a Manure, both on compact Bog and upland; they will give excellent crops of rape, potatoes, oats, &c.

Red Ashes

Are considered rather superior to yellow or earthy ashes as a manure; they have however nearly similar effects in the production of crops.

The whole of the foregoing Manures may be applied beneficially to every species of Bog; but the degree of their effect will be proportionate to the capability which the Manure possesses of counteracting any injurious qualities which the Bog may contain in itself, or by adding a substance which may bring its native valuable qualities into action. I shall now therefore take into consideration the effects which these several Manures will exert on each species of Bog.

Red Ashes are also excellent on Black Bog.

Application of the foregoing Manures to the different kinds of Bog.

Manure best suited to the improvement of Red Bog.

This species of Bog when first drained is extremely porous and open in its texture, on which account it is liable to become so dry in summer, that the natural grasses, which in spring had vegetated on its surface, frequently die from want of moisture; from the absence of water and by long exposure to the atmosphere, the surface of the Red Bog is decomposed; the mass is thus rendered more compact, and becomes capable of supplying food and moisture to plants in dry weather; this operation of Nature, though certain, is however very tedious.

Manures suited to Red Bog.

Surface is decomposed by exposure to the Atmosphere.

I shall therefore submit to your consideration, the means we have in our power of quickening her pace, and of rendering the improvements more perfect.

That species of limestone gravel which is called corn or manuring gravel, is the most efficient Manure with which we are acquainted, for creating a rapid and lasting improvement on the surface of fibrous or red Bog.

Corn Gravel is the most efficient Manure for creating a lasting improvement on Red Bog.

Two modes of applying this substance are practised; the first is by merely spreading gravel on the surface of the Bog when drained. Its effects are manifest; they are superior, although somewhat similar, to those ascribed to tenacious or blue clay, to which must be added the nutritive qualities of the lime contained in the gravel, which gives out its fixed air to the plants, which are supplied with moisture by the clay in very dry weather, and are thereby kept alive.

First mode.

Some farmers plough or dig up the Bog, previous to spreading the gravel, and afterwards gather the whole into heaps and burn them; a very valuable and heavy kind of ashes is thus formed, which is composed partly of white ashes, partly of burned clay, and partly of caustic or quick-lime.

Second mode.

The quick-lime immediately acts on the red Bog and dissolves it, but the clay loses its tenacity by being burned, and is thereby deprived not only of its quality of retaining water, but of its tendency to remain on the surface of the Bog; the whole of the ashes having no check will naturally descend through the open fibres of the Moss, and in a few years they will have sunk so far that the surface will be deprived of their beneficial effects. If this reasoning be just, the second mode of proceeding, namely, by burning, should be deferred a few years, or until the surface of the drained Bog should have so far subsided as to become sufficiently solid to retain water, and to prevent the passage of the ashes downwards. In such

The second mode of proceeding should be deferred till the surface of the Bog has become solid.

such circumstances, the most beneficial effects might be expected from burning the surface of the Bog.

Blue Clay is a good Manure for Red Bog.

Tenacious or Blue Clay comes next in the order of valuable Manures, for the improvement of fibrous or red Bog; its effects have been already described; caustic or quick-lime might be added with great advantage in conjunction with the clay, as it would dissolve the surface of the Bog, and would be prevented from passing through the fibres of the Moss, by the tenacity of the clay.

Caustic Lime should not be used alone as a Manure on Red Bog.

For the reasons already stated, it is almost unnecessary to add that Caustic Lime should not be used alone as a Manure on fibrous or red Bog, but should always be accompanied by clay or corn gravel.

No very beneficial effects can be expected from the application of Ashes alone, as a Manure on Red Bog.

No very beneficial, or at least no permanently good effects, can reasonably be expected from the application of either yellow or red ashes alone as a Manure, on the surface of a Red Bog when drained, as these substances, unless accompanied by corn gravel or by clay, would almost immediately pass through the fibres of the moss, and be lost.

Improvement of Quagmire.

Improvement of Quagmire.

Though this species of Bog is the wettest and least inviting of any, when in its native state, it is more easily drained, and becomes profitable with less expense than any other.

Manures, similar to those proposed for Red Bog, should be resorted to.

Shortly after the excess of water has been discharged, a thick coat of sweet grass usually springs up; if it be wished to raise crops on it, the same Manures which are proposed for the reclamation of red Bog should be resorted to, and the same precaution observed to prevent the effects of porosity on account of the open texture of this Bog.

Manures best suited to the Reclamation of Black Bog.

The principal difference which exists, in an agricultural point of view, between Fibrous or Red Bog, and Compact or Black Bog, is the extreme porosity of the one, and the density of the other; their treatment must be therefore extremely different.

Yellow or Red Ashes are the best Manure for the improvement of Black Bog.
Lime used.

The Manure which has been found most efficacious on this species of Bog, is Ashes produced from the burning of this substance itself; if it be wished to cultivate grass for meadow or grazing, lime is very beneficial; if the boggy soil be in fallow, the lime should be caustic; if it be intended only as surface-dressing on grass, it should be mild; if clay or limestone gravel be used, they should be gathered into heaps and burned along with the surface of the Bog, so as totally to destroy their power of retaining water, to which this species of Bog is too much disposed.

Long cultivation renders Black Bog friable.

When Black or Compact Bog has been long subjected to annual cultivation, it loses its compactness and becomes very friable; when this happens, limestone gravel or clay may be beneficially resorted to.

Cultivation of Bog.

I have thus endeavoured to lay before you a general description of the different species of Bog, and also of the different Manures which the country affords, pointing out, as far as the experience of others and my own observation could guide me, the particular effects which each kind of Manure might reasonably be expected to have on the different species of Bog.

Crops best suited to Bog cultivation.

I shall now lay before you some general remarks on the Crops and Grasses which appear to be best suited to Bog cultivation, together with a statement of the process (accompanied by an estimate of the expense thereof) which I should recommend for the complete reclamation of Red Bog.

Rape.
Oats, Potatoes, and Rye.
Hemp has been tried, but did not always succeed.

Rape appears to be the most favourite crop, at least in the commencement; Oats, Potatoes, and Rye, are found to answer nearly as well; the latter is, however, frequently good when other crops fail. I have seen Wheat tried on the surface of very deep Red Bog; the produce was tolerably good, but the grain was not full. Hemp has been tried by many persons with various success; where failures have occurred, they are perhaps attributable more to ignorance of the mode of cultivation, and the proper method of saving and drying, than to any imperfection in the boggy soil. It is to be observed, that this plant likes a deep soil, but will not thrive in wet; unless, therefore, the Bog shall have been previously completely drained, the soil (to some depth) turned up, and exposed to the atmosphere, and intermixed with limestone gravel, there can be little hope of obtaining a valuable crop; but with these precautions, the best success may be expected.

Extract from Mr. Nasmith's Essay on the Properties and Uses of Peat.

Mr. Nasmith, of Hamilton, in his Essay on the Properties and Uses of Peat, gives the following description of the several species of Grass which have been known to grow on boggy soils:

"Anthox-anthum odoratum (sweet-smelling early meadow grass, or vernal grass) is found "scattered every where on Peat-grounds where land-water has flowed; it is a valuable grass, "palatable to the cattle, springing early, and putting forth abundance of new leaves through "the summer.

"Alopecurus pratensis (meadow fox-tail grass) grows in similar places, and is valuable "for Hay and Pasture.

"Poa pratensis (great meadow-grass) and Poa trivialis (common meadow-grass) are "grasses to which a Peaty soil is highly agreeable; they propagate very fast in it; cover "the

" the surface with a close Turf, and are excellent Grasses, very productive both of Hay " and Pasture.—Cynosurus Crystalus (crested fox-tail grass) I have not unfrequently seen " about the borders of a Peat-field; it abounds in the best pastures, and cattle are " fond of it.

" Children might be taught to know these plants, and collect the heads as soon as the " seeds were ripe, two or three years before a field was to be sown; these seeds sown on " a piece of well-prepared ground, each species by itself, would soon produce a stock " which might be preserved till it was wanted.

" Trefolium repens (white Clover) abounds much on Peat with which earth has been " mixed; its value for Pasture is well known, and as its seeds are to be had in the shops, it " ought not to be omitted.

" Sathyrus pratensis (common yellow flowering vetchling, or tare everlasting) I have " sometimes, but not frequently, seen about the borders of a Peat-field; it is valuable " fodder; and as it is very prolific, its seeds might easily be gathered, and trial made of it " would succeed.

" Lotus corniculatus (Bird's-foot trefoil, has a yellow flower like that of broom, and " leaves with three lobes) is the only other plant of the diadelphia class which I recollect " abounding on Peat-grounds; it has been much extolled as food for cattle, but they seem " not fond of it while green; it is not rejected in hay, and is perhaps eaten when other " grasses fail; as it is congenial to a Peat-soil, and grows to a good size, it should certainly " be adopted.

" Trefolium pratensis (meadow fox-tail) the cow-grass of the English farmer, puts out " many horizontal roots from the main one, and would probably keep hold of a Peat-soil; " if it should succeed it would make a valuable fodder, and therefore merits a trial."

(5.)
EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

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Expense of reclaiming Bog, so as to render it worth £.1. 10*s.* per Acre.

Expense of reclaiming Bog.

IN respect to the mode by which the Bogs when drained shall be brought into profit, by distributing on the surface the Manures above mentioned, much will depend upon the relative circumstances of each particular Bog, in respect to the distance of the gravel, clay, or lime to be laid out upon it.

In some situations it may he found expedient, by placing stop-gates at the main Drains, to dam up the water, and thereby to make temporary Canals, whereupon the Manure may be conveyed on floats into central situations, and from thence, either in times of frost, or after some continuation of dry weather, it may be distributed by carts or wheelbarrows upon the surface of the Bog. I understand that Mr. Edgeworth has (in such situations) recommended the use of moveable temporary railways; and I am fully persuaded that if they be constructed upon a simple plan, they will be found to diminish the expense, and considerably to facilitate the progress of the work. But these are only general, and perhaps obvious suggestions: the practical improver will expect closer and more distinct views of the subject, particularly in regard to the amount of the expense, and the probable return to be expected in the course of 3, 4 or 5 years, for the original out-lay; I shall therefore give what appears to me (upon the best information I have been able to obtain) a fair and candid prospectus of such an undertaking.

I should recommend, after the several Drains suggested by me shall have been completed, that the Bog should be suffered to remain for eighteen months, or perhaps two years, to subside; during which time it will be necessary to employ a sufficient number of labourers, under the direction of a competent Overseer, to remove obstructions, and to keep the Drains in perfect repair. In estimating the Drains, I have increased the price per cubic yard to cover this expense.

This I consider to be a very important part of the system, and in very wet Bogs it will require much attention, at least for the first year.

That part of the Bog which lies nearest to the clay or gravel, will of course be brought into profit at a smaller expense than that which lies more distant, the estimate must therefore be formed upon the average expense of manuring a given number of acres; suppose a square of 400 acres, divided into twenty equal parts, by main, minor, and cross Drains, and communicating with each other, wherein the water in some instances may be occasionally dammed up by stop-gates, and the whole when necessary brought nearly upon one level as above mentioned.

The gravel and clay may be deposited by narrow floats on the borders of the several divisions.

The first process ought to be to form Roads along the edges of the Drains, sufficiently strong to bear the weight of small carts; and again I must recur to the superior advantage in this process, to be derived from the plan of wooden moveable Railways.

The first object should be to form Roads. Wooden moveable Railways would be very useful.

I am next to consider the quantity of manuring-gravel which would be sufficient to cover an acre of Bog, in order to render it capable of producing a good crop of Rape, Potatoes or Oats, or rather a succession of these three crops, without any further addition of Manure than the Ashes that would be produced by a light or partial burning of the surface. I should suppose that six loads to the perch of gravel (each load containing about seven hundred weight) would be amply sufficient to cover each acre, together with a slight top-dressing of Ashes, or (if more convenient) of quick-lime, say one thousand loads, or three hundred and fifty tons of gravel to the acre; I should calculate, that upon a general average, each load could

1000 Loads of Gravel, equal to 350 tons, are proposed to be laid on the Bog.

The Expense would be £. 16. 13*s.* 4*d.* per acre.
Caustic Lime £. 6.
Planting and digging, &c. an acre of Potatoes £. 10.
A second Crop of Potatoes should follow the first. 3d year a crop of Oats. 4th year Meadow.

could be laid on the Bog at an expense of about four-pence per load, or £. 16. 13*s.* 4*d.* per acre, and that the top-dressing of caustic lime would cost about £. 6. per acre more, to which add the expense of planting and digging out an acre of Potatoes, £. 10. I would recommend a second crop of Potatoes to follow the first, in which case the produce of the second year will be found greatly superior to that of the first; the third year a crop of Oats, and to lay down the land with Hay-seed; fourth year Meadow, without any additional expense.

The Bog would then be worth £. 1. 10*s.* per acre.

If I am not greatly mistaken, the Bog so treated would be completely reclaimed, and would, in its then state, be well worth £. 1. 10*s.* per acre per annum.

Another Rotation of Crops.

There is another Rotation of crops which I should prefer to the foregoing, and which is also frequently practised, with the exception, however, that the large quantity of clay and gravel which I have recommended, is seldom if ever afforded to the Bog in the first instance, and on which increased quantity I build my expectation of *perfect* reclamation, by forming a solid upper stratum on the Bog, without which the plough can only operate at particular seasons, and even then with danger and difficulty to the cattle.

1st Crop Rape.
2d Crop Potatoes in Drills, to be followed by Oats and Meadow.
An additional Covering of 250 Loads of Gravel proposed.

After the one thousand loads of gravel as above stated shall have been laid out and spread, the whole should be lightly ploughed, and after a slight top-dressing of lime, or of red ashes, which latter may be easily produced by burning the surface of the nearest Red Bog, a crop of Rape should be sown, to be succeeded with one crop of drill Potatoes, Oats and Meadow, and as soon as the hay shall be mowed, about two hundred and fifty loads of gravel or clay per acre should be laid out and spread upon the surface. This process would leave the land (for such I might then call it) in a state of great power and vigour, and infinitely more profitable to the farmer for Tillage, Meadow or Pasture, than most of the uplands in the neighbourhood.

Reclaimed Bog valued at £. 1. 10*s.* per acre.

I might venture to say that after the above process, including the second topdressing of gravel, the value of the Bog to the farmer would far exceed (but I shall state it at no more than) £. 1. 10*s.* per Irish acre.

[Mr. Griffith then proceeds to various details, which are inserted in the Second Report.]

REP. II.—Mr. *Jones*, on Bogs in Meath, Westmeath, and King's County;—General Observations; and Plan for opening Drains; with a Plate.

Mr. Jones, on the Bogs in Meath, Westmeath, and King's County.

Origin and growth of Bogs.

With respect to the origin and growth of the Bogs in this Kingdom, I believe it is pretty generally known and understood, that the substance of which they are composed is vegetable matter in various stages of decomposition, resting on an under strata, in general of blue or yellow clay or gravel, and frequently of marl, the depth of which below the surface varies from ten to forty feet, and is scarcely ever regular for any great extent, as will be seen by the Sections taken for the main and transverse lines of Drainage.

Causes of Wetness in Bogs.

The tenacity of the matter causes the water to lie on the surface.

Bogs in general are more or less saturated with water, the cause of which is, either springs from the under strata on which they rest, or those issuing from the adjoining high lands, or from rain falling on their surface. The tenacity of the vegetable matter of which they are composed, causes the water in the latter instance to be retained on their surface, by which means vegetation is chilled, except for the warmest months in the year, when the heat of the sun absorbs a great portion of the moisture, and causes a partial growth of heath, moss, and grass, which by the winter's rain is again deadened and decomposed. A succession of the above circumstances has, I conceive, tended much to the growth of Bogs, in this kingdom, from swampy marshes or stagnant pools, to their present state.

Bogs in this District easily reclaimed.

Circumstanced as the Bogs are in this District, their reclamation could be much more easily effected than appears at first view, the outlets or discharging points of their waters lying in general so much below their summits, that the Drains executed as marked on the accompanying Map, would carry off all the water of the Bog so effectually, that in the course of a short time they could be rendered fit to receive agricultural improvements.

Good effects of Drainage.

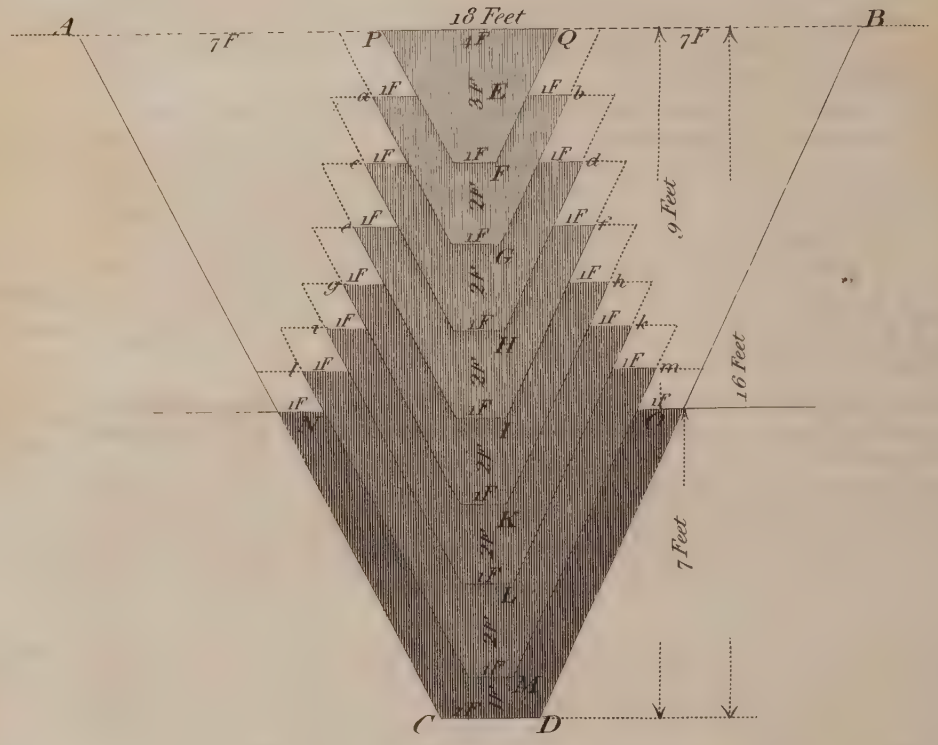
The first good effect that would result from the Drainage of wet Bog, would be a general growth of heath, and grass of a peculiar sort, which vegetates spontaneously on the surface of reclaimed Bogs, and is excellent food for young cattle. As the Bogs subsided by the sinking of the Drains, cattle of every description might feed on them; so that by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the large tracts that are now in an unproductive state would become so much pasture, a great portion of the edges of which might be immediately tilled, which improvement would extend ultimately to the centre of the Bogs.

Main Drains.
Transverse Drains.

The main Drains through the Bogs are laid out (according to circumstances) at about 80 perches asunder, and the transverse Drains, crossing the main Drains generally at right angles to them, are also laid out at the distance of 80 perches from each other; the principal consideration has been, to point them in such directions as to give the waters the greatest fall from the summit of the Bog, to their outlets or natural discharging points.

The

PLAN FOR EXECUTING DRAINS IN BOGS



The Section A B C D Contains in One Perch				124	*Cubic Yards*
The first Cutting E Contains in	*d°*			$5\frac{1}{2}$	
2^d	*d°*	*F*	*d°*	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
3^d	*d°*	*G*	*d°*	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
4^{th}	*d°*	*H*	*d°*	7	
5^{th}	*d°*	*I*	*d°*	8	
6^{th}	*d°*	*K*	*d°*	10	
7^{th}	*d°*	*L*	*d°*	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
8^{th}	*d°*	*M*	*d°*	12	66
			difference		58

James & Luke Hansard & Sons Printers 1st Bridge ends

The main and transverse Drains through the Bogs will be found to consolidate and cause them to subside very considerably; yet for the purpose of rendering them fit to receive agricultural improvements, intermediate Drains, both between the main and transverse lines, will be indispensably necessary; these Drains to be midway between the others, and sunk five feet deep.

Intermediate, or Surface Drains necessary.

Wet Bogs will not admit of the main and transverse Drains to be sunk at once to their full depth, as the sides would have a tendency to close together, and the bottom to rise and swell up. Time, therefore, must necessarily be given for their sinking.

Wet Bogs will not admit of deep Drains being sunk at once to their depth.

The main Drains through deep and wet Bogs, I propose to be sunk from 14 to 16 feet deep, and the transverse Drains to be sunk from 10 to 12 feet deep; the whole to be two feet wide at bottom when finished.

Size of Main and Transverse Drains.

The annexed PLAN of the method to be pursued in sinking Drains in Bogs, will, I trust, be found clear and satisfactory.

The mode that I have found most eligible to adopt in executing Drains through Bogs, is to begin by first opening them (like E in the annexed Plan) viz. 4 feet wide at top, sinking them 3 feet deep, and making them one foot wide at bottom throughout their whole extent. When the Bog by this means has subsided (a foot or eighteen inches) to *a b*, which it will do in the course of a very short time, immediately adjoining the Drain repeat the sinking by taking off one foot on each side of them, which will give sufficient room for sinking them two feet deeper. As the Bog will gradually subside to *c d*, *e f*, *g h*, *i k*, *l m*, N O, the above operation of resinking the Drains should be continued until the whole be sunk to the depth intended. It is on the above principle that I have calculated the Drains to be sunk through the Bogs in this District.

Method of working Drains in Bogs.

A, B, C, D, is the Section of a main Drain 16 feet deep, 2 feet wide at bottom, slopes of the sides 6 inches horizontal to 12 inches perpendicular. A perch (21 feet in length) of a Drain of the above Section would contain 124 cubic yards of excavation; but by sinking the Drains in the manner above described, and according to the several repeated cuttings E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, a perch would only contain 66 cubic yards when excavated to the bottom, provided the Bog subsided in the proportion that is here amplified, which in this instance is 9 feet from the original surface to the surface which the Drains would be at when finished; they will then be nine feet wide at top and 7 feet at depth. By adopting this method, a saving is made in actual excavation of 58 cubic yards of Bog and fluid matter contained in the spaces of A P N, Q B O, which would inevitably be encountered in the instance of opening Drains to the full width at top, according to the depth to be sunk.

Saving in Excavation by executing Drains in manner here proposed.

In moderately firm Bogs, the saving in point of execution will not be quite so much as in the above example; but in the wet Bogs it will be found to be probably more, as the subsiding will be greater.

Saving in Execution of Drains, with respect to firm and wet Bogs.

In almost all instances of draining Bogs, I conceive that the above is not only the best practical method to pursue, but also the most eligible and economical for cutting Drains; the widening and sinking the Drains being repeated as the Bog consolidates, it is evident that the sides will not have the same tendency to collapse, nor the bottom to swell up, as would be the case were the Drains to be opened to the full width requisite to sink them at once to the proposed depth.

During the operation of sinking the Drains, frequent trials should be made to give vent to the water from the bottom and under strata, by boring to it with an auger of about three or four inches in diameter. This operation is attended with very little labour, and the beneficial effects of it I have frequently observed, as, whatever springs may be at bottom, by this means will get vent, and discharge by the Drains, which would otherwise continue to saturate, and keep the Bogs afloat.

Bottom of Drains to be bored during operation of sinking.

It is by no means to be inferred that the entire surface of the Bog will subside in the same proportion as that adjoining the Drains; but this circumstance need not impede the widening and deepening of the Drains in the manner above described, as, by the time that the first sinking is performed throughout their extent, the Bog will be so much subsided at the place where first opened, that it will be in a state to admit of being proceeded on with the second cutting, and so progressively till the whole is finished.

The whole Surface of Bog will not subside in same proportion as adjoining the Drains.

REP. II.—Mr. *Longfield*, on Bogs bounded on the North by the Grand Canal between Tullamore and its junction with the Shannon, called The District of the River Brisna. Plans for Drains, general observations, improvements, &c.

Mr. LONGFIELD, on the Bogs to the South of the Grand Canal, in that part between Tullamore and Shannon Harbour.

I HAVE the satisfaction also to state, that I have every where found sufficient falls from the Bogs to carry off the surface waters of them, and in general it is practicable to drain the under strata, should such an expensive undertaking be ever deemed advisable. But such deep sinking in the interior of the Bogs I do not conceive absolutely requisite to effect the object of Drainage (unless you reach the under strata,) from this very extraordinary circumstance,

(5.) EXTRACTS *from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.*

Rep. II. Mr. Longfield.

cumstance, that the vegetable matter of which the Bogs are composed is so far from being of a porous nature, that it is perfectly retentive; of course Main Drains of even 20 feet deep and 80 perches asunder would have no more effect upon the centre of the surface between them, than if they were only sunk to the depth recommended for Surface Drains.

This may appear improbable; but nothing can demonstrate the truth of the observation more than simply observing, that the numerous duck-pools and lodgments of water in the Bogs are almost all upon different levels, whereas if there existed any internal communication, this would not be the case. Under this impression, I have formed my system of Drainage to be composed of numerous Main, Receiving, and Surface Drains, of moderate dimensions. The circumstance of this extraordinary quality of the soft Bog stuff is fully proved in the Bog of Ballycotton (see Report upon the 10th Division,) where there exists two considerable bodies of water near each other, differing two feet and an half in their levels.

I have also found in many situations good manuring gravel sufficiently near the surface to be raised without incurring much expense or trouble; where such cases occur, I have particularly noticed them on the Map, and would recommend raising the stuff to the surface; but where the manures cannot be had nearer than from 8 to 10 feet, I would not advise any attempt to diffuse their benefits.

Every where possible, I have attended to three principal objects in laying down the situation of my Main Drains. First, to answer as Tap Drains; secondly, as occasional channels of navigation; and thirdly, when the chief object of Drainage is attained, and the Bog reduced to a state of cultivation, those drains can be finally dammed up, and the water generally diffused over the surface for purposes of irrigation. The value of water manure upon dry and parched Bogs has been fully exemplified, to my utmost satisfaction, in the course of my late Surveys, which being commenced on the 21st of January, and finished in July, gave me an opportunity of daily witnessing the progress of vegetation in the winter, spring, and in as hot summer months as we have had in this kingdom for many years. In the month of February, I observed particularly the Fiorin grass (so highly recommended by Dr. Richardson) growing luxuriantly in many parts of the Bog Drains and on the sides of the Roads during a continuance of severe wet and snowy weather, and I observed the very same grass dry up and wither as the drought approached, and continued so in April, May, and June. From the 1st of April till about the 20th of June, we had a continuance of extreme hot weather, during which time there was not the least appearance of vegetation in the Bogs, and very little on the land; from that period to the middle of July, we had many heavy showers, and some constant days of rain, the effect of which created almost immediate vegetation, for in the course of those few weeks the Bogs that before presented a surface not even affording heath itself, now produced a most abundant supply of sappy and luxuriant grass, which it is to be regretted could not be grazed, the Bogs being inaccessible to cattle, for although the first 3 or 4 inches of the surface was both dry and crisp, yet if that were broken through by man or beast, it is a chance if ever they should be able to extricate themselves. If it were possible to entertain doubts of the efficacy of irrigation on drained Bogs, this single instance, I trust, will be sufficient to remove them; it is very seldom that this climate affords an opportunity of proving this fact so satisfactorily as this year; the effect of the unusual drought of this season may be presumed to have acted on the surface as effectual drainage, and the sudden fall of rain operated as an irrigation supply, which from the state of the Bogs was as suddenly absorbed as if carried off by the most complete drainage for that purpose; by this means the Bogs were in a great measure prepared to receive the waters, and by retaining them no longer than was necessary to promote vegetation, they produced the sudden spring of grass already mentioned.

It is with pleasure I have here to observe the praiseworthy experiments made by Lord Rosse, according to Mr. Richardson's plan for cultivating the Bogs of Ireland. The portions of Bog allotted to these experiments are, an acre on the Red Bog of Ballywilliams, near Parsonstown, 27 feet deep, and an acre of the Bog of Clobrone, of the same nature. The first of these experiments was prepared by levelling the Bog, and sprinkling it with a compost of lime and clay, and the grass was planted in October last. I went through it frequently in June, and saw the grass planting in many spots over the surface appearing both healthy and luxuriant; the uncommon drought of the season was much against its growth, but I have no doubt it will next year present a pleasing prospect of what may be done on those unprofitable tracts, and prove to the proprietors the possibility of increasing their own estates on much easier terms than by purchasing the fee-simple of others.

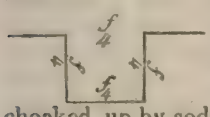
In treating of improvements upon such extensive tracts of plain surface, I conceive it to be of the highest importance to take into consideration the most efficient way of providing shelter, as it must be admitted that cold and chilling blasts, passing uninterrupted for a distance of three or four miles, or even less, must check vegetation, and be prejudicial to cattle, particularly young stock, which description it is most probable the improved grassy Bogs would be best adapted for, until their surface should become consolidated and interwoven with vegetation. To obtain this desirable acquisition, I would propose to intersect the Bogs with belts of skreen planting, in such proportions as local circumstances might render necessary, always keeping in view to break the effects of the prevalent westerly winds. The object of shelter would not only thereby be attained in a few years, but also a profitable growth of Timber of considerable magnitude, which would contribute to repay the expense of Drainage, &c.

I have

I have found the Bogs (with few exceptions) to be in a similar state of wetness. The sources from whence they are fed I shall particularize in my detailed Reports; they generally are from 20 to 40 feet deep, and the under strata are every where chequered with blue clay, gravel, and sand. Marl, in some instances, is found; but the general depths of the Bogs are such as to render the under strata of little or no importance in point of manures, as the expense of raising them would more than counterbalance the prospect of future expectation.

In the course of my Survey I have met with many spots of the Bogs perfectly dry and fit for immediate agricultural improvement, and some places where crops might be produced with little labour, and a prospect of a good return. My surprize was naturally excited on beholding such temptations held out by Nature, and that to a people apparently industrious. I of course inquired into the cause of such apparent and palpable neglect to their own interest, but was soon perfectly satisfied, that the want of title, and the dread of being obliged to pay for their own improvements, was a sufficient reason why those Bogs passed from father to son in the same state of nature in which they had been found many ages past. Thus the want of title, and the fear of accumulating rent, prevents the smallest spirit for improvement; whereas, if even a small portion of those uncultivated tracts were leased at a reasonable value, the spirit of emulation would instantly manifest itself amongst the tenantry: the landlord would receive rent for what now remains almost useless to the tenant, and a blank in his rent-roll, and the tenants would then cheerfully improve and convert unprofitable Bogs to useful and agricultural purposes.

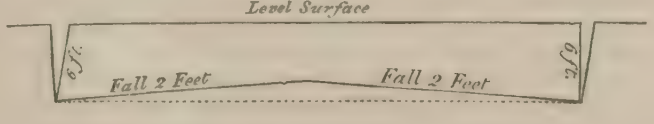
On the subject of Drains in general, various are the opinions likely to be given by the number of persons who have now that subject under consideration; for my own part, I have made up my mind and drawn my conclusion, from the drainage already effected on different parts of the District committed to my charge, and upon the existing circumstances of the undrained tracts, which are particularly given in my detailed Reports. My Main Drains in general are laid out with from 10 to 15 feet sinking; the surface Drains which I have met with are four or five feet deep, six feet wide at top, and one foot at bottom. I would however recommend perpendicular surface Drains four feet wide and four feet deep, thus.



My reason for recommending this decription of Drain, is, that I have found them to stand remarkably well, even where they have been seven feet deep, and but four feet wide, and which may be viewed any day in the Red Bog of Lettybrook. These descriptions of surface Drains are easily passed over, and they are not liable to be choaked up by sods thrown in by every passenger who thinks proper to make short cuts across those tracts. There is also another advantage in the four-feet Drains, namely, that Bog bridges formed on them are likely to stand much longer than if they were across a six-foot drain. These bridges I find to answer all the purposes of communication; and they are adopted in many places, particularly in Mr. Berry's Bog improvements at Clooneen and Galros. They are formed in the progress of making the Drains, by leaving five or six feet of the Drain uncut at proper places, through which a passage for the water is perforated, and the surface gravelled. I would therefore recommend the general adoption of those bridges on all the surface Drains, at a distance of not more than 15 or 20 perches asunder, besides one at the junction of every surface Drain with its main carrier. This great and necessary accommodation can be done without any additional expense in making the Drains.

It may seem strange to a person unacquainted with the facts, that perpendicular or walled Drains should be recommended, under an impression that the soft quagmire of which most of the Bogs are composed would collapse or close together; the fact is quite the contrary, for the sides (being perpendicular) will not retain or catch the waters falling on the surface, but will in consequence harden and become in fact a Bog wall, supported and kept together by its unbroken fibres and ties from top to bottom; whereas sloped Drains, by exposing to the weather all their broken sides, are kept continually in nearly their original state of wetness. However, it would not be safe to recommend this system for the larger description of main and tap Drains, as in the event of man or beast falling into them, it would be almost impossible to save themselves from perishing.

The surface Drains marked on the Map are laid out generally to form acute angles with the main Drains, so as to embrace the greatest fall of the natural declination, by running obliquely along the inclined plane. Where no advantage can be had by this means, and where the whole surface forms a dead level, an artificial fall must be substituted—thus



On the important subject of Manures, and the practicability of raising them from the under strata, or conveying them from the periphery into the interior of those immense tracts of Bog, much might be said; I shall however confine myself to briefly stating, what I conceive to be the most probable and effectual method of carrying into execution that most desirable object.

(5.)
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from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

Rep. II. Mr. Longfield.

The different Lines of Drainage which I have the honour to submit for your consideration, will, I trust, be sufficient to reduce the surface to a state of consolidation; but we must not stop there; spontaneous vegetation cannot possibly find its way into those dreary wastes for ages, and therefore the aid of manures is indispensably necessary. In the Black Bog and Moors, the loss of compost or manuring gravels is not so severely felt, that description producing strong ashes, by which the landholders are enabled to propagate profitable crops of rape and potatoes, &c. But as this species of manure is unattainable in the shaking Red Bogs, methods must be devised either to raise the under strata to the surface, or to convey from the exterior such gravels or manures as the surrounding country affords. This last resource, with a few exceptions, is in my opinion the most practicable, and even this cannot be carried into effect without great labour and expense. However, the magnitude of the undertaking, and the benefits likely to result from it, have induced me to take advantage of the natural capability of the country in affording means of conveying manuring gravels to the interior of the Bogs by the aid of navigable cuts, and therefore wherever gravel may be had with a supply of water to command the summit of a Bog, I have, in laying out my Main Drains, kept in view the further object of converting them into future lines of navigation for Bog purposes only; when I say for Bog purposes only, it is necessary to observe, that those proposed Cuts, being formed on different and promiscuous levels (depending on the supply of water and gravel) they cannot be converted into any general line of Canal for purposes of trade (the want of which is already supplied in this District by the present line of the Grand Canal from Tullamore to the Shannon) and therefore they are proposed to be only such as would be capable of passing manure and gravel boats of from 15 to 20 tons burthen, in consequence of which they need not be finished on a large or expensive scale.

The Bog stuff raised in excavating the navigable Drains could be converted to profitable purposes; it might be brought to the Bog edges in the boats returning for a supply of gravel, &c. and drawn from thence upon the uplands. I have seen the best crops in the country produced on light gravelly soils by this means only; and I am assured by gentlemen of respectability, that this species of manure is so valuable and certain in its effects, that it is generally used upon the uplands, not only bordering the Bogs, but frequently at a distance of half a mile or more, until the drawing of it becomes more expensive than the return would compensate for. The value of Bog stuff is further exemplified in the interior of the country, by the care with which the turf mould at the bottom of the ricks is collected and spread upon the land with a small portion of lime or clay mixed with it. This compost is even used with success in rearing garden stuff, such as cabbages, carrots, parsnips, &c. &c. and I am convinced that if the inhabitants of the country were induced, when going for the Bog stuff, to bring a load of gravel with them, they might thereby have reclaimed many hundred acres round the verge of these Bogs, which being immediately adjoining the natural taps of the country, did not require a preparation of expensive Drainage.

The erection of Locks on those deep Bogs is, in my opinion, entirely out of the question. Where it is necessary to convey the manure from a higher to a lower level, we must be content with landing-places in proper situations, by means of which a load of gravel may be transferred from the boat on the high level to the boat in the low one, which in most cases will not be found necessary, as either levels will generally commence or terminate in manuring gravels. By this means manures can be diffused over the surface at a comparative reasonable expense, when compared with that of horse work.

The quantity of surface which may thus be brought into cultivation will be great; for supposing that the operations of men with wheelbarrows, &c. cannot be extended more than forty perches from the verge of the Canal on both sides, yet the quantity brought into improvement will be 160 Irish plantation acres, equal to 240 English acres in every Irish mile of navigation; the fee of which 160 acres, at the reasonable rate of 30 shillings per acre, at 5 per cent. would amount to £.4,800. On the presumption that the effects of the navigable Drains were confined to within 40 perches on both sides, but which can never be the case, when it is considered that their influence combined with the Surface Drains must extend much further, by means of which the gravel can be conveyed by cattle either by back loads or on sleds drawn over the pastures already formed, by the labour of men only. So that admitting the reclaiming of those unprofitable tracts was to cost even £.20 per acre, there would remain a profit of £.10 per acre to the improver, without taking into calculation the advantages of such improvement to the nation in general, whereby many hundred thousand acres of these almost useless plains may be reduced to pastures, thus enabling the Grazier to turn to tillage the uplands now occupied as feeding grounds.

The conveyance of gravel by Canal Drains, as recommended, is the only effectual way by which manures can be generally extended over the surface; the dimensions of them are proposed to be 14 feet at bottom, and to contain 4 feet water; the boats, as before mentioned, should be flat-bottomed, and calculated to contain from 15 to 20 tons; they would be then easily removed from place to place by one or two men. A navigation of this size, where no great surge of water would be occasioned to injure the sides, would keep in repair a considerable time; the advantages of which I calculate to outbalance any other mode whatsoever to facilitate the object, and save expense.

Roads are the only substitute that can be adopted instead of navigable Drains; the quantity of materials requisite to make them is immense, and when accomplished with great labour, they would afford but an uncertain passage, owing to the number of deep sloughs, cushes, &c. &c. through which they must be carried. Every day they would be getting worse

worse and worse, and particularly in the winter season, when they would be most requisite (labour being then easier obtained than in summer,) and after being accomplished at a heavy expense, it would be impossible to keep them in repair for more than one or two seasons during the progress of drawing gravel to the Bogs. However, their adoption in some situations is unavoidable, and therefore I have in many cases opened the communication by Roads, where a supply for a navigation was unattainable, or where it could not be effected at a moderate expense. The navigable Drains I propose are quite the contrary, and I recommend their adoption, wherever practicable or prudent, as the best and most efficient mode to reclaim those great masses of Bog. It will be necessary to make some lines of Roads from the navigable Drains to the higher parts of the Bogs; where the levels could not be conveniently carried, those collateral roads will not be required until the Bogs are prepared by Drainage, and the navigable lines opened; their completion can then be easier effected, having water carriage for the stones and gravel to their respective points of commencement. There may be occasion for a few Bridges over the navigable Drains, which can be made of Bog timber; all other passages over the Main Drains may be reserved by only perforating the bottom and leaving the surface untouched, as already alluded to in the small Surface Drains.

On the important subject of Fuel, it is really strange that apprehensions should be entertained of its diminution in the event of Drainage, and the introduction of Agriculture on the Bogs of Ireland; for it must be plain to persons of the least discernment, that the effect will be quite the contrary, and that the practicability of forming turf banks and getting at the best fuel will be increased beyond the powers of calculation; for, instead of being confined to the verges and periphery of the Bogs, the turf banks may then be formed (if necessary) in any part of the great flow, without danger of being inundated by the surface waters or the springs which now constantly prevent access to the best part of the turbary; and further, that the interior of the Bogs which now produce the very worst and lightest kind of turf, will from the effects of the Drains be reduced to such a state of consolidation, that it will in a few years afford a superior description of that necessary article. The cut-out Bogs and Moors will also be materially benefited by the proposed Drains, and the necessary taps brought up through them will also enable the turf-cutter to open again his deserted banks, which from being under water, he was forced to abandon; thus, being enabled to reach the bottom, he can (without annoyance from springs) raise his under strata, and pursue his agricultural improvements with a certain hope of a competent return for his labours.

In the course of my Reports I shall endeavour to elucidate the important subject committed to my charge. How far I shall succeed will remain for you, Gentlemen, to decide. I hope, however, to make myself understood in representing the general Topography of the District, and the various circumstances connected with and attendant on an improvement of such great national advantage; to the result of which, and as a conclusion to those general observations, I shall now beg leave to draw your attention. The effect of Drainage, and the aid of such manures as the surrounding country and under strata afford, assisted by the Skreen Planting I have recommended, will, I have every reason to think, produce upon the deep Red Bogs a good skin of grasses, particularly the Fiorin Grass, so highly recommended by Dr. Richardson.

The shallow Red Bogs, and the Black Bogs and Moors (of which there is a considerable quantity) would all be immediately brought into a state of agriculture; the chief crops to be expected, previous to laying them down for meadow and pastures, are Hemp, Rape, Potatoes and Oats, all of which would be produced in abundance.

I am induced again to repeat and recommend the importance and value of Skreen Plantations, as before adverted to; these Plantations should form the great divisions of the Red Bogs, and be at least 4 or 5 perches wide. On the ditches of the Black Bogs and Moors, planting cannot be too generally adopted, for which purpose all the ditches should be double, and at least 10 feet wide at top, so as to admit of two rows of trees.

The description of trees which I have observed to thrive best on Bogs are Fir, Deals, Alders, Birch, Sally, &c. &c. a good specimen of which may be seen at the Earl of Charleville's, Mr. Curtis's, &c.

The general observations I have the honour to submit for your consideration in the foregoing sheets, will, I trust, be found to contain matter not uninteresting to the subject of inquiry. The important circumstances attending so general and extensive an investigation, opens a wide field for professional research. I have therefore most minutely investigated the District committed to my charge, and what I have submitted you will find to be the result of a close application to the object. I have adduced nothing but plain matter of fact, without any visionary ideas whatever; and I hope it will be found, that where I have recommended improvements not heretofore conceived practicable, they are not founded upon the origin of my own imagination, but are grounded on the more solid basis of the proved experience of others; it might be expected that I should enter generally into a discussion of the causes of those extensive tracts of Bogs, and proceed to account for their origin, as also to analyze their properties; but, Gentlemen, I must confess that such an inquiry appears to me quite irrelevant to the ultimate object. The plain matter of fact is, that we find those immense tracts in an unprofitable state of nature, and our endeavours are directed to reclaim and improve them by the most efficient ways; indeed, to enter into the subject of analyzation would not only require considerable time and experiment, but would materially draw my attention from the more important objects of inquiry; I shall therefore dismiss the subject

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from my thoughts, and proceed to treat particularly on the present state of the respective Bogs, and recommend such improvements as appear to me best adapted to accomplish the great object of cultivating this portion of the Bogs of Ireland.

Rep. II. Mr. Longfield.

The advancement of agricultural benefits must be admitted of high importance to mankind in general; but without health to enjoy the blessings of Providence we would find ourselves miserable in the midst of abundance. Hence we must not omit to keep in recollection, that independent of agricultural improvement, the draining the Bogs and Morasses of Ireland would in a material degree contribute to improve the climate, an object of no small importance to the health of the nation.

REP. II.—Mr. *Townsend*, on the Bogs in King's County, Westmeath and Longford, between the Inny and the Brisna, bounded on the west by the Shannon; general observations, legislative views, &c.

Mr. TOWNSEND, on the Bogs to the north of the Grand Canal, between Tullamore and the Shannon.

THE main Drain being intended as a Canal for the general advantage of the country, as well as for the particular use of the Bogs, the Locks upon it cannot so readily be dispensed with; however, the entire expense in those cases should not be considered as belonging exclusively to the Bog improvements.

Where the navigable Drains, which are intended to connect the Bogs, unavoidably pass through tillage and pasture grounds, the excavation will generally be in limestone, gravel, or clay; I therefore propose to lay out those parts to the depth of six feet sinking and upwards, so that the entire quantity which may be dug out, can be taken by boats during the progress of the work, to assist in improving the Bogs, instead of wheeling it out on each side, or making banks, except where embankments may be necessary to cross any of the small rivers: this mode of bringing gravel into the Bogs will not be much more expensive than getting it from any of the surrounding hills, and thus by degrees the communication between one Bog and another will be effected without adding to the expense of cultivation.

The marl and gravel underneath the Bog or Peat would not in general pay for the expense of off-baring and clearing it of water in the deep Bog, and it would be too inconvenient and expensive to carry it from the shallow parts in sufficient quantities for the cultivation of extensive tracts, and the small Islands or Derries should be preserved entire for erecting houses upon them; recourse must therefore be had to the adjoining lands, where a greater variety, if not better manures, are to be met with.

The navigable Drainage will for ever afford a cheap and permanent conveyance to and from every portion of Bog, both for the present and future improvements; will also supply the entire surface with water for agricultural purposes; will drain the Bog effectually; and enable the farmer to carry, at a cheap rate, the produce of this new cultivation, on the Canals, into remote districts of the country, that stand in need of supplies of corn, &c. &c.

The system of Drainage which I humbly submit to the consideration of the Commissioners, will answer all descriptions of Bog, whether deep or shallow, the depth of the Bog or Peat is of no consequence in determining where they are to be made, as they are intended to suit the level of the surface; nor do I conceive it at all necessary to sink the Drains to the full depth of the Bog, with an intention of drawing or tapping the water from it, because (excepting a few feet near the surface) the great mass of Bog or Peat is a substance which is impervious to water; in some cases, where it is all hard black Peat, I have seen the turf-cutters sink from the surface to the gravel, without being in the least incommoded with water; and some of the pits which were not entirely sunk to the gravel, have remained perfectly dry for many weeks or months, if the rain water did not fall into them.

There are layers or strata of this description, more or less, in every Bog; and I am decidedly of opinion, that the springs under the Bog do not penetrate upwards through this substance, except where there are clefts or openings, but that the wetness of the Bogs is caused by the rain water, &c. falling on the surface, and lodging in the small cracks and indentures; and in the spongy texture of the surface, moss and other vegetation, which varies in depth according to its nature and quality, these retain the rain water until it is exhaled by the atmosphere, or slowly drained by the natural descent of the surface.

The deciduous parts of the annual vegetation, decayed fibres, &c. &c. adds to the mass of Peat, and perhaps in its decomposition affords nutriment (together with the rain water) to the next succeeding growth.

That description of moss which retains most rain water, has the quickest growth; hence we often find the softest parts of the Bogs in the most elevated places, and in many instances even higher than the surrounding lands; and, on the contrary, hard firm Bog on the lowest levels, which I think is a convincing proof that springs or rivers are not a principal cause of the fluidity of Bogs, but rather that they do not ascend into it at all.

As a further corroboration, it frequently happens that considerable tracts of Bog have their case much above the level of the natural outlets; so that it is probable any springs which

which may be underneath the peat, would percolate through the sand or other porous strata, or the interstices of rock, until it vented into the adjacent rivers.

In other cases several springs may unite, and form subterraneous small streams between the Peat and the substratum on which it rests, and in this manner they are conveyed along to a natural issue.

The continual action of air and water along these small passages, may by degrees have undermined a few places where the Peat is least fibrous or pulpy, and increasing gradually until the cavity is so large that the superincumbent weight gives way to the surface, forms the gullies or swallow holes that are to be met with in various parts of the Bogs.

After rains there are small streams formed on the Bogs, which, in pursuing their course, sometimes sink and re-appear many perches distant. This is a further instance of the staunchness of peat; because these subterraneous rivers do not always pass through to the gravel, as the water would then get a vent, and totally disappear if the substratum was of an open or porous nature; they are a kind of small tunnels perforated to a certain extent, but wholly within the mass or body of Peat; the water being thus conveyed as it were through a cylinder of Bog, discharges the same quantity at the lower end that entered in at the upper; whereas if the great body of Bog partook of the nature of sponge, the stream could not be traced to where it re-appears, as it would be diffused through and lost in the mass of Peat.

It may be inferred from these premises, that small Drains, with levelling and trimming the surface, will completely answer all the purposes of drainage; and the immense saving of expense, time and risk in execution, together with the advantages to be gained by preventing obstruction and inconvenience to the general intercourse and communication, will make them preferable, beyond comparison, to deep ones; but as it is necessary to combine the mode of cultivation with the plan of drainage, to accomplish an effectual improvement of Bog, it is highly expedient that they should all be navigable, to answer every purpose.

Annexed is an Estimate of all the Drains within the Bogs, exclusive of the connecting Drains in the grounds between them, as the gravel from those parts is intended to be brought in to assist in cultivation, as before mentioned.

The total amount of the expense of a navigable Drainage, £.63,435. 7. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; the quantity of Bog, exclusive of Derries or Islands, 21,075 acres 1 rood 8 perches, Irish; which makes the average expense £. 3. 0*s*. 2*d*. per acre.

The expense of Locks Bridges and Culverts on the main Drains, with inclined planes on the collateral Cuts, and forming a junction both with the Grand Canal and the River Shannon, amounts to £. 18,530, which will make an average of 17*s*. 7*d*. per acre, on 21,087 acres 1 rood 34 perches.

If Locks were to be built on the collateral Cuts, instead of inclined planes, they would add to the above sum of £. 8,000, of which £.3,300 is on Ballymaglavey Bog, making an average of 7*s*. 7*d*. per acre.

On the mode of culture which may be best adopted for reclaiming and improving the Bogs, there are variety of opinions; it is a subject on which I with diffidence offer any remarks; the cheapest mode, and that which will quickest turn to profit, I should suppose will have the preference.

The great objects apparently necessary are to destroy the vegetative power of the moss, heath, &c. and to procure proper manures for creating vegetation of a more beneficial and useful quality, on the easiest terms.

Draining will check the progress, but not entirely destroy the heath, moss, &c. without its being also dug to a certain depth; and when once the surface is turned over, it is usual to burn the top sod, to produce a manure; a repetition of this mode will in time have the desired effect in annihilating the moss, &c. but the crops will be light compared with good arable land, and if the process is discontinued and no further aid procured, it will then remain in a state similar to cut-away Bog.

Where the cultivation on a soft red Bog is partially done, practised only for a few years, and finally neglected, previous to the fibres of the growing moss being totally decayed, it will revive and force its way through the weak and tender grass, so that in a few years more the Bog will resume nearly its original state and appearance, particularly if the small Drains are not kept open. I have observed this to be the case with several small patches that have been taken in and let out again.

Another way of destroying the moss, &c. is to lay on a covering of manuring, or limestone gravel, after the surface is levelled and trimmed sufficient to keep the moss under until the fibres are decayed; this mode will also materially assist in keeping the Bog dry, because the weight will in a slight measure compress the spongy surface, so that it will not soak the water with the same facility; add to which the gravel will cement, and prevent much of the rain water from penetrating, by warding it off and discharging it into the Drains.

Some persons imagine that gravel will sink through the Bog; however, the idea does not seem to be altogether well founded, for we see Roads over Bogs that require little more repairs, if kept dry, than the ordinary stint of any other roads; whereas if the gravel sunk in the manner supposed, these roads could not be made passable, or would require a continual accession of gravel to keep them in order; this does not seem necessary even where there is

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an incessant rolling of carriages, cars, &c. in very old roads, that have been a long time deserted, the gravel still remains on the surface, and the moss, &c. has given way to a beautiful verdure, although the gravel, probably, was not nicely selected.

The gravel will be a lasting aid to the new vegetation; will also give proper stamina to the Bog for the growth of timber of every description (in fact, it appears that timber cannot be matured without it on Bogs;) every repetition, if spread equally on the surface, will add to the firmness of the Bogs and luxuriance of the crops, and the Farmer will be repaid, for his expense and trouble, from the renovation of the soil.

The whole of this District abounds in limestone gravel, very fit for manuring and fertilizing the Bogs; and the navigable Drains herein proposed, will afford the easiest conveyance possible. They are in many instances directed to the foot of a steep gravel hill of from 50 to 80 feet in height, and of an inferior quality of ground, in order that a sufficiency may be procured with the least injury to the adjoining lands that the nature of the business will admit of; one acre of a gravel hill 50 feet in height, will cover 600 acres of Bog one inch thick, and so in proportion.

Taking the gravel hills at an average of only 30 feet in height, which is a low calculation, the one acre will cover 360 acres of Bog, one inch thick; and supposing the broken ground to be afterwards totally useless, the purchase of an acre, I think could not exceed £. 36, this will amount to two shillings per acre, on the surface of the Bog, for damages to the grounds from whence the limestone gravel is to be procured.

The plan which I beg leave to recommend for bringing the gravel into the Bogs is, to have flat-bottomed boats with a platform even with the gunwale, and a double railway upon it, calculated for two rows of waggons or carriages, to be constructed for the purpose, and over this, if necessary, another platform may be erected with a single railway upon it, leaving sufficient headway for the lower tier.

A short cast-iron railway to be laid on the ground, between the gravel hill and the boat, for the waggons to run on, and when as many are placed upon the boat as the railway on the platform will contain, two men will take the boat along the Drains into the Bog, and there to have another railway not exceeding 40 perches (280 yards,) to run the waggons from the boat to any part of the surface, then to fill them and return with them emptied, and soon as they are all replaced on the boat, to return with it to the gravel hill, and repeat their operations.

I am also of opinion, that cast-iron railways and waggons could be very advantageously used along the exterior edges of the Bog, where gravel hills are convenient, and also in the small detached Bogs and places that cannot be accommodated with a navigable Drainage and boats.

The facility with which gravel can at any time be brought in by boats, renders it unnecessary to lay on more in the first instance than is really required to produce one crop; then to go on progressively, increasing the quantity with each succeeding crop, until the Bogs are gravelled completely to any thickness; and they will become profitable from the first commencement of the business, instead of having to wait for the full quota of gravel before the crops are put down, and will not require so large a sum to be laid out on the first onset.

I have calculated for one inch only of gravel, as being sufficient to produce a succession of crops, but not for a permanency; the quantity per acre will be nearly 218 cubic yards, and at the rate of sixpence per yard, for excavating and removing by boats, will amount to £. 5. 9s. per acre.

The value of the Bog, when drained and gravelled, providing it be properly done, will be nearly equal to the adjoining lands, and these in general may be averaged at upwards of two guineas per acre per annum; the Bogs therefore, when improved in the manner before-mentioned, with the advantages also of a canal conveyance to every part, I think may fairly be estimated worth thirty shillings per acre, yearly value, at the least.

The aggregate expense of draining and improving all the Bogs in this district, including navigable Drains, and opening a communication with the neighbouring country, will be as follows; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
The navigable Drains - - - - - - -	3	-	2
Masonry on D° with inclined planes on the collateral Cuts -	17	-	7
Gravelling on the Bogs one inch deep - - - - - - -	5	9	-
Damages to lands - - - - - - - - -	2	-	-
	£. 9	8	9 per Irish acre.
Which is equal to - - - - - - - - -	£. 5	10	5½ per English acre.

When once the Drains are made in the manner before-mentioned, any future improvements on extensive tracts of Bog, can be done much cheaper than by any other plan; and those persons who undertake to reclaim and cultivate them, may very well afford to pay, by an acreable rent, for the convenience of navigation, from which they will receive so much benefit.

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The country will also derive great advantages from this extension of Canals, and ought to contribute towards it by a small toll upon such articles as may be conveyed upon it, that are not immediately connected with the cultivation of the Bogs.

Without a general union of interests, either by consent of parties or under the authority of an Act of Parliament, with a Board to conduct the execution of it, the scheme could not be carried into effect by the Proprietors of Estates adjoining, with any prospect of success or remuneration, as in many instances the property is undivided; some might be willing, and others unwilling or unable, to engage in such speculations; the grounds which might have great extent of Bogs attached to them, could not furnish the proper manures; others again who have little or even no Bogs, may have abundance of manures; those who might be disposed to improve, could not make the proper drains, roads or other conveniences, unless the next proprietor would also extend them through another estate.

In some cases the peculiar tenure of the estates may prevent the present possessors from laying out money on such improvements, or even to give encouragement to others by offering proper assistance and leases for a long term of years, and numerous other obstacles which cannot be foreseen might occur, so as to render a partial attempt at improvement unsuccessful; and until there have been a number of beneficial experiments made, very few individuals will run the risk of encounteriug the difficulty, although there can be no doubt of the result answering the most sanguine expectations.

Gentlemen,
I have the honour to be,
Balna Graig, Your most obedient and humble Servant,
26 February 1811. *Thomas Townsend.*

REP. II.—Mr. *Edgeworth*, on the Bogs surrounding Edgeworth town, bounded on the north by the Camlin and on the south by the Inny; general view of the subject; analyses, &c.; wonderful convulsion of the Bog of Rine, &c.; Mr. Edgeworth's machines for unloading boats, taking sections of rivers, portable railways, with his description and application of the same.

Mr. EDGEWORTH, on the District surrounding Edgeworth town.

First view of the Project.

WHEN I undertook the Survey of District No. 7, under the Commissioners for the improvement of the Bogs of Ireland, I had no very sanguine hopes that the result would enable me to recommend to the Board any extensive measure for their consideration. I mentioned my doubts to some of its members, who encouraged me by the reasonable motive of being able, at no great expense, to satisfy the Board and the Public decidedly either in favour of the project, or to adduce such facts and arguments as would put the scheme, as to this District, completely out of their view for ever.

Unfavourable reports concerning the Project

I have been taught, by common reports current in the country, that the greatest part of the Bogs on the borders of the Inny were lower than the surface of that River. I had been assured that the River itself flowed upon the Bog of a depth that had hitherto been unfathomable; that various attempts had been made by the owners of these Bogs to drain and reclaim them; and that all their attempts had been totally abortive.

Prejudices against the Project soon removed.

It gives me great satisfaction, however, to have it in my power to contradict these opinions; and I am happy in being enabled to assure the Board, that the experience of every succeeding week has at once strengthened my hopes and increased my belief in the practicability of making these Bogs useful land.

I had feared that a prejudice which prevailed against the scheme of reclaiming large tracts of Bog would embarrass my proceedings; but this prejudice soon vanished when the people were informed of the real intentions of the Commissioners; and when they were assured, that such Bog as could be necessary for Turbary would not be meddled with in any other manner than to assist in making it better for fuel.

General Survey and Map.

This District forms a considerable part of a large circular bason, surrounded by hills, that rise in the counties of Leitrim, Longford, Cavan, Westmeath, and Roscommon: it is probable, that these hills and the vallies between them, were covered formerly with trees; and from the remains and exuviæ of these Woods, the Bogs, which at present exist, have gradually been formed, fresh vegetation adding to the original morass.

Whether these morasses were at first formed by the destruction of whole forests, or merely by the stagnation of water in places where its current was choked by the fall of a few trees, and by accumulations of branches and leaves, carried down from the surrounding hills, is a question that cannot now be determined.

Professor Davy is of opinion, that in many places where forests had grown undisturbed, the trees on the outside of the woods grew stronger than the rest, from their exposure to the air and sun; and that when mankind attempted to establish themselves near these forests, they cut down the large trees on their borders, which opened the internal part, where the trees were weak and slender, to the influence of the wind, which as is commonly to be seen in such circumstances, had immediate power to sweep down the whole of the internal part of the forest. The large timber obstructed the passage of vegetable recrement, and of

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earth falling toward the rivers; the weak timber in the internal part of the forest, after it had fallen, soon decayed, and became the food of future vegetation.

Mr. Kirwan observes, that wherever trees are found in Bogs, though the wood may be perfectly sound, the bark of the timber has uniformly disappeared, and the decomposition of this bark forms a considerable part of the nutritive substance of Morasses; notwithstanding this circumstance, Tanning is not to be obtained in analysing Bogs; their antiseptic quality is however indisputable, for animal and vegetable substances are frequently found at a great depth in Bogs, without their seeming to have suffered any decay; those substances cannot have been deposited in them at a very remote period, because their form and texture is such as were common a few centuries ago.

In 1786 there were found, seventeen feet below the surface of a Bog in my district, a woollen coat of coarse but even net-work, exactly in the form of what is now called a *Spencer*. It fitted me as well as if it had been made by a modern tailor. A razor, with a wooden handle, some iron heads of arrows, and large wooden bowls, some only half made, were also found, with the remains of turning tools; these were obviously the wreck of a workshop which was probably situate on the borders of a forest.—The Coat was presented by me to the Antiquarian Society —These circumstances countenance the supposition that the encroachments of men upon forests destroyed the first barriers against the force of the wind, and that afterwards, according to Professor Davy's suggestion, the trees of weaker growth, which had not room to expand, or air and sunshine to promote their increase, soon gave way to the elements.

Whatever may have been the cause of these Bogs, their texture is in this District very uniform.—The Bog becoming of course denser in proportion to its depth, and the colour and quality of its ashes becoming different at different depths.—With us, I have found but little manure in any Ashes, except in such as are yellow; Professor Davy informs me that there is a species of white Ashes, containing gypsum, which may be found in Peat-moss, and that these Ashes are of great value to the farmer.

The sub-stratum of the whole of District No. 7, is calcareous in the form of Limestone, Limestone gravel, blue marly Clay, and very pure Marl.

The component parts of the blue Limestone Clay that is found under the Bog near the Inny are as follow; (this bed of Clay is more than ten feet thick next the banks of that River):—

	Gr.		
Carbonate of Lime	44	4	100 Grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia	1	4	
Alumine	27	2	
Silex	27	–	
	100		

White Marl found under the Bog near the Inny, opposite Cooline, in a bed extending under the River, and in most places above Ten feet thick;

	Gr.		
Carbonate of Lime	87	3	100 Grains.
Vegetable matter, or Bog-stuff	10	7	
Alumine	1	–	
Silex	–	9	
Oxyd of Iron	–	1	
	100		

Blue Clay found under the Bog near the Shannon, in a stratum of about 3 feet in thickness;

	Gr.		
Carbonate of Lime	53	–	100 Grains.
Alumine	36	–	
Silex	11	–	
	100		

The Limestone-gravel has the plainest indications of having been fragments of Rock reduced to the globular form of pebbles by the motion of water; and the greatest part of them, the marly Clay had probably been superinduced over the Rock and Gravel before the formation of the Bogs. Its softness arises from its having been long covered with water, which by the intervention of small pebbles had mixed itself with the Clay, and had rendered it easily plastic; depositions from the recrements of Vegetables have no doubt been added. To enter into a chemical analysis of the small portions of these different substances seems foreign to my present purpose, which is to give such practical and practicable means as may be made use of to bring the Bogs of this District into immediate and profitable cultivation. It is sufficient to point out, that the form of the Country, and the situation of its Rivers, gives us reason to suppose, that the formation of its Bogs has arisen from the accidental obstructions of those channels by which any animal substances are carried to the Ocean.

Convulsion of the Earth at Rine.

There is nothing further remarkable on the River Camlin, except the effects of an extraordinary convulsion of the Bog of Rine (or Killoe) which took place near the Bridge of Rine. In the night of the 16th December 1809, during a thunder-storm, about 20 acres of the Bog burst asunder in numerous places, leaving chasms of many perches in length, and of various breadths, from ten feet to three inches; the rifts were in general parallel to the River, but in some places the smaller rifts were at right angles to it; not only the Bog, but the

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the bed of the River was forced upward; the boggy bottom filling up the channel of the River, and raising three or four feet above its former banks; in a few hours one hundred and seventy acres of land were by these means overflowed, and they continued in that state for many months, till the bed of the River was cleared by much labour and at considerable expense.

I repaired to the spot shortly after the event, and I examined it with great care, without being able to assign an adequate cause for what had happened.

As the Bog of Rine lies in my District, I thought proper to bestow some pains in ascertaining all the circumstances of this phenomenon. I took the levels of the Bog to discover whether it had sunk partially in any considerable degree.

I bored it in a great number of places, to make myself acquainted with the texture of the Bog, and with the nature of the sub-strata on which it lies, and to discover whether any large chasm or cavern could be found, into which the water of the Bog might have sunk; for the Bog, which had been uncommonly wet, soon became drier than any other Bog in the country. The water, however, which was found in all the rifts at three feet from the surface, continued to remain at that depth with little variation; and even since a passage has been opened, and that all the flooded meadows have become dry, the water still remains in the bottom of the chasms.

Causes of the Convulsion in the Bog of Rine conjectured.

Various causes have been assigned for this phenomenon; the most obvious is that the Bog had been undermined by rains, or by the swelling of the River, or by water descending under the Bog from the neighbouring rising grounds, and that in consequence the whole Bog slid toward the River, breaking into chasms or rifts from the resistance which it met with in passing over hard and irregular ground at the bottom of the Bog; it was also suggested that a large chasm had been suddenly formed underneath the Bog, by the falling in of a subterranean vault, and that this chasm had swallowed part of the Bog, and had, by the undulation occasioned in its fall, forced up the bottom of the River, and broke the Bog into the rifts which appear upon its surface; but no such chasms or cavern could be discovered, and the Bog had not sunk in any particular place.

To account for this phenomenon, other persons suppose that there had been a slight shock of an earthquake; this idea generally prevailed among the people on the spot, and this opinion is not contrary to experience; partial earthquakes have occurred in various parts of the world, which have happened at the same time that violent earthquakes or eruptions of volcanoes took place at great distances.

Conjectures on the causes of the Phenomenon.

As for instance, in England, in 1755, a pond in the town of Luton in Bedfordshire, in which there had been but little water for some weeks, suddenly filled, and a copious sediment was thrown up from the bottom at the precise time of the earthquake at Lisbon, the water continuing to overflow for some hours, and then all remaining quiet as usual.

Last September the same pond in Luton began to overflow suddenly, which created alarm in the minds of the inhabitants, who apprehended that this circumstance was the indication of some earthquake on the Continent; this was afterwards known to have been actually the case.

It is remarkable that several earthquakes were felt about the 16th of December 1809, in distant countries, when the phenomenon, of which I have given an account, happened at Rine, in the county of Longford; and though the distance between the places where they occurred and Ireland, is so very great as to make it improbable, it is not absolutely impossible that a communication may exist between them.

Mr. Edgeworth on the Bogs surrounding Edgworth Town.

Instances of the inefficacy of mere draining.

I have carefully examined many places where former attempts had been made to improve red Bog, particularly in Bogs No. 1 and No. 9, as may be seen in Appendix No. 5. Drains of six or seven feet wide, and as many feet deep, had been made from the centre of the Bog to the streams that separate it from dry land; these were about twenty perches asunder, and though they had been made upwards of twenty years ago, the land between them was not in any respect different from what had not been drained. In (the float Bog) No. 2, two large Drains had been made fifty years ago to enclose a road. They are at present open, and only thirty-two feet distant from each other; but the ground which had been marked out for a road between these ditches remains nearly in the same state as the Bog on each side of it; excepting indeed the narrow banks formed by the stuff thrown out of the Drains; this stuff, whether from its becoming drier, or from its exposure to the air, certainly in all cases, where it is turned up, does become more capable of supporting vegetation than it was in its former state. I learn, therefore, from experiments made long ago, and from what has repeatedly passed before my eyes, that the improvement of these Bogs does not require many or deep Drains.* I have lately received from Mr. Edward Wakefield a strong corroboration of this opinion. He informs me, that a gentleman of much respectability, after having literally sunk Ten thousand pounds in draining one part of a Bog, has since succeeded in improving another part of the same Bog at a small expense, by Surface-Draining. I think it will not be improper in this place to mention an improvement which I made upon part of a Bog of my own, about twenty-five years ago. The Bog and Moor consisted of twenty-seven acres. It was on the borders of my own Turf Bog, and part of it had been partially cut away, but there

Stuff thrown out of Drains, more fertile than other parts of the Bog.

Reasons against deep draining.

Mr. Wakefield, Fact furnished by him.

Account of an Improvement on a Bog of Mr. Edgeworth's without deep draining.

* Eaton on Bogs.

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there were still four or five feet of turf above whiteish sterile clay; I inclosed it with a seven-feet ditch, cut down to the white clay, where it was necessary to preserve a fall for the water; but in other places the ditch was not cut to the bottom of the Bog, only a few slight Surface-Drains of small dimensions were cut in proper places. The Bog, which as the summer was dry, could bear cattle, was ploughed with a skinning plough, and the stuff that had been turned up was burned, yielding a large quantity of red ashes; a coat of Limestone Gravel of an inch and an half in thickness was spread on one third of this ground; another third was covered with quick-lime; and the remaining third was marle, which was brought from the distance of a quarter of a mile; with respect to the quantity of each of these materials, I followed no other rule than to limit the expense to what the Limestone Gravel on the first portion of Bog had cost, knowing that the worth of every improvement is to be determined by comparing the produce with the money expended. The experiment succeeded far beyond my hopes; no material difference appeared in the returns made by these three portions of Bog during five years, whilst it remained in my hands.

At the commencement of the business, a tenant to whom I had let the neighbouring land, declined to take this Farm at half-a-guinea per acre; I took it into my own hands; and I accounted regularly with my agent for that rent yearly. I never had one hundred pounds capital employed; and by an accurate account now in my possession, it appears, that after having my capital reimbursed, and after the payment of rent and every contingent expense, including wear and tear of instruments of husbandry, and of overseer's wages, I had at the end of five years gained seventeen pounds clear profit; and at that period, when the land was in Meadow, I let it to the farmer who had before refused it at half-a-guinea, at the rent of Thirty shillings per acre, on a lease for his own life.—It is now worth double that rent. This experiment is not related as evidence of the success of Surface-Draining, but as a proof that marle, limestone-gravel, or lime, if applied in proper quantities are nearly of equal use.

Improvement made by Bishop of Kildare.

The most judicious mode of improvement of Bog, that I have ever met with, is clearly and ably described in a Note to Mr. Griffith's Report, which I saw when mine was nearly transcribed. Here the hard bottom of the Bog was at the greatest depth only twenty-two feet below the surface. The Bishop of Kildare who directed this improvement wisely dug to the bottom, because the expense was not too great in this instance; but where Bogs are from forty to forty-seven feet deep, the cost could never be repaired by any mode of treatment with which I am acquainted.

Form of Drains laid down in Map No. 1.

As to the forms of the few Drains which are laid down in the Map, No. 1, I propose that they should be made with perpendicular sides, which I prefer to those which are made either with a considerable talus, or in steps; I once thought the latter mode the best; but from observations made on common Turf-Bogs, and from reasoning on the subject, I have changed my opinion.

Sole or bottom should be an inverted Arch. See Fig. 4.

The sides of Bog-Holes, as they are called, where turf (or peat) has been cut, are always perpendicular, and unless water lodges at the bottom of the holes, and melts away the foundation of the Bank, it seldom gives way. All Drains (except Canals) in Bogs I would make narrow, viz. 5 feet by 3, to save expense; to secure the bottom of these Drains, and to preserve the water in a narrow channel, I propose to make the sole of the Drains an inverted arch, as represented (Fig. 4.) in the annexed plate.

Deep Drains. Though Mr. E. disapproves of them, he adds hints to make them more useful.

Though I disapprove of making large and deep Drains in my District, yet it may be proper for me here to communicate to the Board some observations upon this subject, which may be useful in other Districts where Canals or deep Drains are deemed advisable.

Pumps to be worked by Windmills.

In the first place, there are some situations where there are depositions of water lower in particular places than the general level of proposed Canals, and lower than the neighbouring Rivers; in such places pumps may be sunk, which may be worked by such windmills as are used in the fens in Lincolnshire.

Coffre-dams or Caisons.

In the next place, there are in some Bogs depôts of Marle, where that manure is not to be found in the vicinity; in these situations the most certain, and, in the end, the cheapest, method, is to form a Coffre-dam or Caisson of large extent; pointed planks driven through the Bog to the hard bottom will be sufficient, if placed circularly to support the Bog-stuff on the outside, whilst the workmen are removing the stuff within; after the excavation has been made, the whole must be puddled, and kept free from water by an Archimedes Water-Screw, and a Windmill, as described in Appendix, No. 3.

Archimedes Water-screw. See Appendix, No. 3.

Such a machine may also be advantageously employed in raising Marle or Soft Limestone Clay from the bottoms of Rivers, where they happen to abound; in such situations the Windmills and Screw-pumps, as they are popularly called, must be erected upon floats in the River, and the Screw-pumps must be placed at an angle not exceeding twenty-five degrees.

They will then, if properly made, raise semi-fluid materials with certainty. In this way of working to raise Marle there will be a considerable waste of power from friction; but the power of the wind is so great, where it can be applied safely, and where continuity of work is not required, that small mechanical resistance from friction is easily overcome. I am aware that the wind is not an economic power; that all machinery that has been hitherto exposed to its influence is liable to frequent accidents and to expensive repairs; and the force employed always bears but a small proportion to the bulk and cost of the organ. Therefore

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Therefore good Mechanics are not disposed to call it into use, except in particular situations. Not having ever seen Steam Engines worked by Turf, I cannot recommend their use in draining or irrigating Bogs; but it is probable that they may be employed with advantage. In the last place, with respect to Drains in Bogs, it will be necessary to have frequent Bridges or Passages from one part of the Bog to another. These passages may be left untouched in cutting the Drains, and by scooping out the earth underneath them, small shores may be made for the water from one part of the Drains to the other, so that in fact, where the size of the Drains makes it worth while to do so, half the cutting of these Drains may be spared, because half the surface may be left for the Passages.

Small shores and bridges left over them.

How far it may be useful to make subterranean passages to drain Bogs, I have not had sufficient opportunity to determine, but I have made some experiments on this subject with an instrument, which I call a Seton-plough. This instrument is described in Appendix, N° 3.

Seton-plough. See Appendix, N° 3.

Besides the use of Canals and wide Trenches for draining Bogs, it is proposed by some Engineers to employ Canals as the means of transporting Clay, Limestone-Gravel or other earths or manures over the whole surface of a Bog; it is obvious that this must be done either with or without the intervention of wheelbarrows. In the latter case the Canals must be so near each other as to permit the stuff that is emptied from the boats to be immediately spread with a shovel; in the former, the load must be first emptied on the banks of the Canal, and afterwards be thrown into wheelbarrows, thus requiring to be raised twice, which will occasion double cost in a most material article of expense. Though in this district such a proceeding is not advisable, it may perhaps be practised elsewhere; and to facilitate putting out clay by boats I have described in Appendix No. 2, a Machine which I used in 1772 on the Rhone. Where this system of Canals is adopted I should recommend wooden locks instead of stone; I would make them narrow, and frame them so as to be easily removeable from place to place.

Canals for transport of Clay, Manure, &c.

Canals for transport of Clay, Gravel, &c.

Not advisable in District No. 7.

But where such Canals are advisable, a machine for loading may be useful. See Appendix, No. 2.

Wooden Locks recommended instead of stone.

Having thus presumed to give a decided opinion against cutting large Canals in the Bogs in my District, either for the purpose of Drainage or of carriage of Manure, I shall proceed to point out the means which I would pursue in attempting to reclaim a large portion of Bog.

I would in the first place cut off all the springs and sloughs by appropriate Drains, and then, whenever a Bog, as at No. 8, is covered with thin heath or weak plants of any other sort, I should endeavour in the first place to burn off the rough surface in a dry summer, merely by setting fire to the heath, and permitting the fire to spread itself wherever it could meet with fuel. In other Bogs where the roots of plants are strong and deeply sunk under the surface, I would immediately proceed to turn up the whole of the Bog with a long loy, a tool which is common in the western part of Ireland; besides which I should require grubbing-tools.

Means proposed by Mr. E. for improving Bogs.

As I advanced I would cut narrow Drains of eighteen inches deep, with narrow Essex draining-tools, wherever water lodged on the surface; and Drains of fit dimensions wherever springs occurred which I had not previously discovered.

The thick tough surface of the Bog should be piled up in ridges to dry, and where the Turf so dried yielded Ashes that contained Manure, as much of it as is possible should be burned in the rows as they stand, to save the expense of making it into heaps; what remains unburned after this attempt should be collected in heaps and burned to ashes. The next operation is to put out some kind of Clay upon the ashes after they have been spread, taking care soon to cover with earth, to prevent them from being blown away.

Burning the surface of Bogs.

I propose for this purpose to employ wooden portable Railways shod with iron; upon these portable Railways appropriate carriages are to be employed; these are made to empty at either side of the Railway, and when loaded with half a ton of earth, one of them can be easily pushed forward by one man. I had the honour of showing these Railways to several of my friends, in 1787, at the house of Mr. Foster, who was then Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland. The advantages proposed by this construction were to extend the use of Railways to temporary purposes, and to reduce the expenses considerably, by dividing into several parts the weight which is usually loaded on one carriage, so that the Railway might be reduced in weight and cost, without being more liable to break than those that are in common use.

Portable wooden railways recommended.

Have been tried.

This plan has since been successfully adopted in many places, particularly at Penrhyn Slate Quarry, where a number of small carriages, loaded lightly, supply the place of one larger carriage; by these means, iron Railways may be made sufficiently strong, though not one fourth part of the weight or cost of ordinary Railways.

A number of small Carriages to be used on railways instead of large Carriages.

I propose that these portable Railways should be supported on piles of five or six feet long, driven into the Bog, and that they should be removed from place to place; so that after a series of Railways had been laid, to the distance of half a mile, for instance, and after the carriage had emptied its loads on each side of it, the Railway may be detached, and placed at the distance of two perches, parallel to its former situation; these Railways are described, and an estimate given of their cost in Appendix, No. 4. It will thence appear, that the share per acre of the capital at 500*l.* expended on the Railways and Carriages, would, on 1,200 acres, amount to about five shillings per acre; wear and tear about three shillings more; spreading, gravelling, and removing machines, about ten shillings. This

Mr. E.'s railways to be supported in Bogs on piles driven into Bog.

Portable rail-ways recommended and Estimate of their Expence given, Appendix, No. 4.

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estimate is made on the supposition that the Machines and Railways would last four or five years, the time necessary for completing the improvement of 1,200 acres, so as to make the land worth 30 shillings per acre; the expense of the whole per acre would be nearly as follows:

Expense of reclaiming a Bog by putting out Clay with portable railways for one acre.

	£.	s.	d.
Wear and tear, and share of capital, per acre	–	8	–
Draining	–	10	–
Turning up surface	2	13	–
Digging and filling Clay, &c.	2	13	–
Carrying out Clay on moveable Railways	1	14	–
Spreading Clay and shifting the Railway	–	10	–
Damages for Gravel-pit	–	7	–
Irish £.	8	15	–

(Equal to £.5 English per English acre.)

Estimate of ditto for whole District, No. 7.

To improve the Bogs of the whole District, viz. 21,367 Irish acres, would, according to this Estimate, cost £.181,619 Irish, equal to £.167,648 English, for 34,569 English acres; thus a permanent income of nearly Thirty thousand Pounds English could be obtained at less than six years purchase.

Value of Bog improved by putting out Clay.

I consider the plan that is here recommended as the first stage of improvement; and I believe that it would make the Bog worth Five and Twenty and Thirty Shillings per acre.

Substantial and intelligent Farmers would for half as much more double its value; poor Tenants, if they are allowed to have more than a Garden, and as much land as will support a Cow, with grass and hay, would soon wear out what had been done. Reclaimed Bog must be continually attended to; and if red ashes are to be found below the surface, and Lime in any form be within reach, the Bog may be made worth Four pounds per acre.

Reclaimed Bog may be further improved at small expense.

The above estimate may appear too low.

I have stated, that the first stage of improvement of a Bog, which is in fact by far the most difficult of any other, may be accomplished for £.8. 15. Irish per Irish acre, equal to £.5 English per English acre; I am well aware that this appears to be a very low charge, and not unlike those estimates which sanguine or interested Engineers hold out to induce the Public to pursue some favourite scheme of the Projector: But what is here laid down is taken from the common prices of work, and from repeated experience of the machinery that is to be employed. Wherever I have been consulted as an Engineer I have never been unwilling to undertake the work in question, according to my own estimate, with a reasonable addition to cover accidents, and to give an adequate compensation for my trouble, and for the interest of the money which must be advanced. I should therefore stipulate for one third more than my estimate, were I to undertake the improvement of any considerable quantity of Bog.

Estimates generally fall short.

To those who are conversant with large undertakings, this will appear no unreasonable security against the losses and disappointments that never fail to occur in carrying on the best concerted projects. Few great Buildings, Docks, Fortifications, or Canals, are executed for less than double the original estimate.

Something new or unforeseen happens, some alterations of the plan, or deficiency of the materials, is discovered; and when the work has advanced for some time, it is found better to complete it an increased expense than to abandon it altogether.

Offer to improve a thousand acres of Bog.

As I never was more thoroughly convinced of the feasibility of any project than of that upon which I now offer my opinion, I hold myself ready to undertake the reclaiming One thousand Irish acres of a Bog of middling quality; that is to say, between what is most easy and what is most difficult, in this District, for Eleven thousand six hundred Pounds Irish, which is one-third more than the amount of the aforegoing estimate; at the same rate 1,000 English acres would cost £.7,800 English; if a considerable number of acres of Bog were thus undertaken by persons who could give good security for the performance of their contracts, the improvement of the Bogs of Ireland would of course gradually follow.

Planting Bogs.

Many Bogs, after they have been drained to a certain degree, are capable of being planted, without any further care than to dig up and break the surface round each plant; wherever water settles after the trees are planted, it must of course be drawn off. One of the surest indications of the fitness of any Bog for a plantation, is the flourishing appearance of the plants already growing in or near the Bog.

Inland plantation may be carried too far.

In planting Bog attention should be paid to the probability of a demand for the timber. Near the coast all kinds, and any quantity of timber may be advantageously disposed of; in this District nothing but oak, ash and fir, would be profitable.

Trials of the soil should be made previously to planting.

It appears to me that Bogs apparently alike are not always equally proper for the same kinds of trees; it would therefore be prudent to make previous trials before the large plantations should be undertaken. Most Bogs may be prepared for trees by culture; I should therefore recommend that plantations for shelter and ornament should be made on every Bog that is improved; a judicious assortment of timber trees on those Bogs would not only be profitable, but would entirely change the face of the country. If large plantations were made they should be towards the middle of the Bogs, lest they should prevent that free current

Planting Bogs might change the face of the country.

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current of air that is necessary to keep the ground sufficiently dry. One advantage attends the plantation of Bog, that is not to be met with elsewhere:

The Drains that are necessary in a Bog may be so disposed as to form inclosures for trees without any additional expense. It will not be difficult for a person of taste, who is at the same time a skilful planter, to lay out Bogs so as to become highly ornamental, without producing more shelter than is wanting:

In the choice of trees, experience alone should be the guide; in some Bogs, as in some soils, one species of tree will not grow, whilst another flourishes in full vigour. I have seen oak flourish well, where ash was wretchedly stunted: Perhaps oak may succeed in shallow Bogs when the plant has strength enough to force its roots downward through eight or ten feet of Bog to solid earth below. I do not however recollect to have seen oak growing far from the edges of a Bog; and I have been told, by a gentleman of observation, that the roots of no trees can live in the lower part of deep Bogs. My own experience on this subject is but limited. I have seen large and strong Scotch fir in deep Bogs, and some good alder. Aquatic trees, it is said, have the property of drying wet ground, where they have taken root; if this be the case, they might be employed as *preparatory crops*. Timber sally, or salix viminalis, is commonly found in Bogs; whether it will thrive in them in their present state I do not know; but I have reason to believe that common osiers do not grow well in such soil.

Planting Bogs with suitable trees.

The other purposes to which reclaimed Bog may be applied are so various, and so much the same as those for which other land may be used, that it is not necessary in the present stage of the business to enter into any minute detail upon the subject. The rich will at first plant ruta-baga, and hemp; the poor, potatoes and flax; and according to the views of the Legislature to encourage the poor to cultivate hemp, the most certain method is to engage for the purchase, at a fixed price, for all hemp raised within a given time. Let the price be liberal, and payable at the principal Market Towns in the neighbourhood, without affidavits or certificates. Some slight frauds may be attempted; but encouragement for perjury will be thus avoided; and even the few attempts to deceive, that may be practised in the beginning, will be discouraged by the fair dealer. The peasant from his own experience, by taking into account the loss of time, and credit, will by degrees learn to conduct himself more wisely and more honestly.

Other purposes to which reclaimed Bog may be applied.

Means of encouraging the growth of Hemp.

The more remote employment of reclaimed Bog should not be unnoticed; it is a common belief that after some time it returns to its former state. This opinion I have heard most frequently from persons who were at the time feeding cattle upon reclaimed Bog; these unconscionable people, after taking two crops of potatoes, and two of oats, from the new land, sowed it with coarse grass-seed; mowed it till it no longer yielded meadow, and then complained that it was throwing money away to improve Bog.

Bogs well treated amply repay the Cost of Improvement.

In most of the cases that I have examined, I have found that the capital laid out has been accurately remembered, but that the returns made by the first crops were forgotten, so that only the present produce of the worn-out soil was considered as the return for the original expense of improvement. Had continual additions of limestone gravel and clay been made to the soil, the expense would have been amply repaid, and the soil would at length have become permanently profitable.

Reclaimed Bog, like other Land, must be refreshed with Manure.

I have also heard it asserted, that Ten Pounds per acre laid out upon the best land in Ireland, would yield more profit than if laid out upon an acre of Bog, or other unreclaimed land; this is one of those vague assertions which are made without any foundation in experience, but merely to supply the want of something better to say. If this were the case, why should bills for the inclosure of commons pass every year in England?—Why should not the boundless capital of British Merchants raise the value of land near the metropolis, tenfold every year?—It is true that every acre of ground near London might be converted into a dunghill; but though a dunghill and a hot bed are the most productive soils for Asparagus and Cabbage, could the butter of Ireland, or the cheese of England, be produced by Cows fed on dunghills?—The garden culture of Battersea and Brompton is carried to the highest perfection, and it is profitable, but not to such a degree as to invite that species of competition which always follows high profits.

Improvements of Bog compared with Improvements of Land of the best quality.

The scheme of improving the Bogs of Ireland is by no means new. The Dutch, in the time of King William, offered, upon condition of being governed by their own laws, to form a colony in the Queen's County, and to make meadow of the whole Bog of Allen.—(*v.* Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland, page 126.)—In fact, the experience of ages teaches what Bacon has told us, that great gains are to be made by parsimony or by new inventions.

Scheme of improving Bogs proposed by the Dutch.

It is not surprising that the project of improving Irish Bogs should have occurred at different periods, both to individuals who had only their own profit in view, and to the patriots who are zealous for the prosperity of their country.

Undoubtedly it is an object of the highest importance to the State, and particularly to this portion of the empire, because the modes of life are such in Ireland as would immediately be suited to the cultivation of the kind of soil which may be obtained by the first stage of improvement in Bogs. Much of the cultivation among the great mass of the people in Ireland is carried on by the labour of men without the plough; the tender soil of newly-reclaimed Bog might not for some time bear the tread of cattle, though it might be manufactured by the spade and shovel; and a time will come when many thousand hardy Irishmen must

Reclaimed Bog peculiarly suited to Irish husbandry.

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must return from the Army and Navy to their own country; where to find employment of any sort will not be very easy, and where the wages of ordinary labour are much lower than a soldier's pay; but in the cultivation of land, fit for the immediate production of the common food of the country, they would find a resource against idleness; as they would, if they were assisted by the gift of some timber from the Proprietors of the Bogs, soon build themselves habitations, and would thus have a reasonable hope of being able to support families. Independently of this more remote speculation, we see that in this part of the country the population increases rapidly, and that the fathers of families, when their sons grow up, are obliged to divide their small farms among their children, a system, as Lord Selkirk has shown, in his excellent Essay on Emigration, to be the most destructive of happiness that can be followed in an agricultural country, where there is no means of adding to the quantity of profitable land.

Survey of the Bogs in itself advantageous to Ireland.

But even if the means proposed for bringing our Bogs to this state of cultivation should not ultimately succeed, yet our labours have not been in vain; to have surveyed our Bogs; to have acquired the most exact knowledge of the levels of their surface; of the depth and consistency of the soil which lies beneath them; of the direction and fall of the Streams and Rivers which intersect them, and which may carry off their superfluous water to the sea, is undoubtedly advantageous to the country, as it enables us to determine, either, that to reclaim our Bogs is impracticable, and a project too expensive; or, on the contrary, that there are well-founded hopes of success. Further, to enable the Nation to decide whether this project be a vain speculation and a job, or a useful feasible plan, let an hundred acres of Bog be procured, by rent or purchase, in every District which has been surveyed under the Orders of your Board; and let such Plans as your Board approves be fairly put in practice, under the inspection of Engineers of your appointment; let the expense be limited within a certain sum per acre, and the result will be before the Public. If it be unfavourable to the scheme, it will at all events be allowed, that the Surveys made under the orders of the Board are valuable materials for a Topography of Ireland; that the inquiry will have raised a spirit of research, and habits of accuracy, that were unknown on such subjects in this part of the United Empire; and that it has introduced into the country a considerable number of excellent instruments, which will oblige Surveyors hereafter to study the construction of Mathematical Instruments, and to be ashamed of such tools as were formerly in use.

Experiments should be tried of the best method of improving Bog in every District.

At all events the surveys that have been made will be useful.

I have seen a Surveyor of extensive practice employ a circumferentor, the sights of which were tied on with packthread; and another, *with an iron nut and screw*, to one of the legs of his instrument, within an inch of the needle!

Consequence of successful experiments.

Instead of the miserable scrawls which were given in as Maps of Gentlemen's estates, none but distinct and exact surveys will now be tolerated. If this improvement in the professional habits of numbers of men of understanding, which had been previously cultivated by a certain degree of science, be not in itself a great advantage, there is no faith in the experience of the past, nor any trust in the hope, that as men become enlightened they become better citizens.

Capital might be advanced upon good security.

But if these Plans and these experiments succeed, the benefit will be instantly perceived, and permanently felt; no person possessed of Bog can fail to wish for its improvement: and all that can then be wanting would be Capital. This might perhaps be safely advanced upon landed security, to landed proprietors, and at such times, and by such degrees, as would leave but little probability of loss, or temptation to fraud. But without the assistance of Government, if we succeed even upon a small scale, British capital will soon be found ready to carry on such profitable work to a large extent. Those who are tremblingly alive to every interference with their property, even with those parts of it which yield them nothing at present, and give no hope of ever yielding any thing, would embrace eagerly a proposal that should leave this darling property untouched by any hand but their own, and which should hold out to them a certain prospect of gain.

All proprietors would imitate successful improvements.

The improvement of Irish Bogs has been a favourite object with every true patriot who has written on the affairs of Ireland. There is, in particular, an excellent Essay, written near 150 years ago, upon this subject, in the "Philosophical Transactions," (Lowthorp's Abridgment, Vol. 2, page 732,) in which there is the following passage:

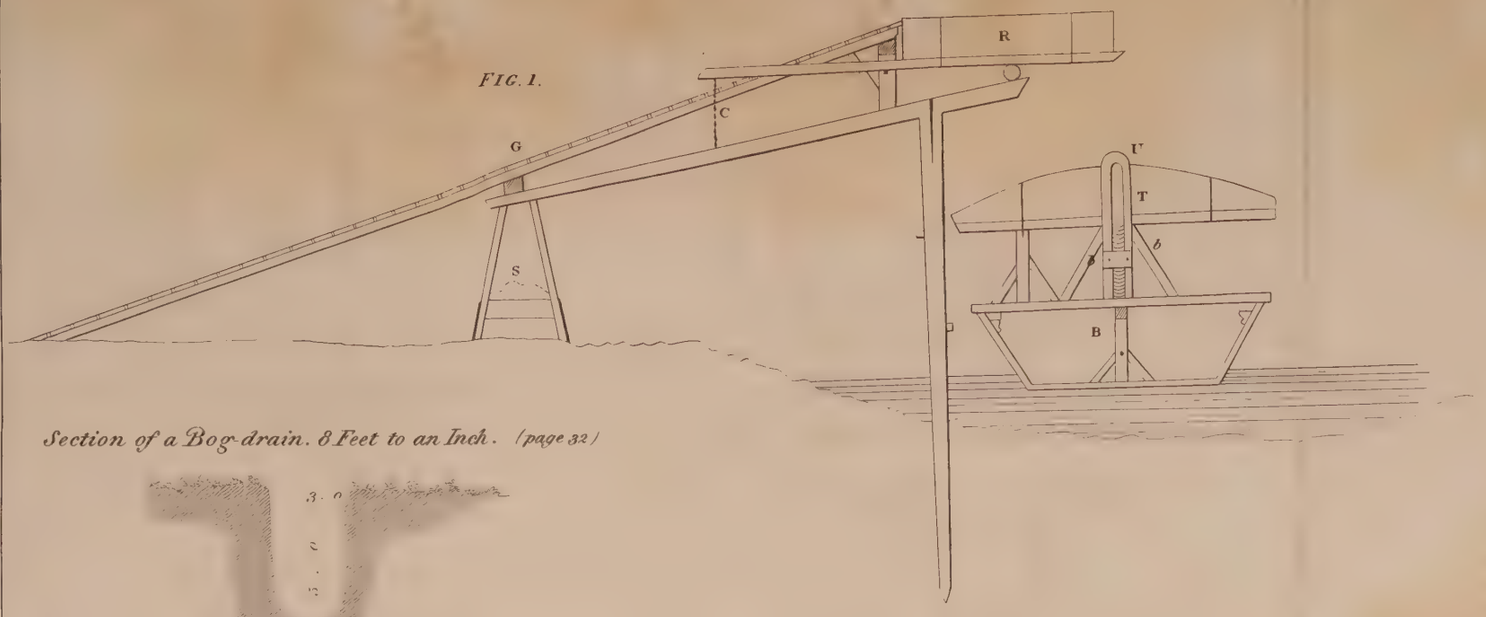
"An Act of Parliament should be made that they who did not, at such a time, make "some progress in Draining their Bogs, should part with them to others that would."

This is strict justice in every nation upon earth. No man, from prescription or from any grant, has a right to monopolize and withhold the soil from cultivation. Could the proprietors of the Coal-mines and Salt-pits in England be permitted to combine and shut them all up? Or could the owners of all the Bogs in Ireland lawfully combine to prevent them from being cut for Turbary?

Fortunately for Society such extreme cases do not often occur. Motives of interest in time overcome the caprice of pride; and when mankind clearly perceive private advantage and general utility in any national undertaking, the narrow prejudices of a few are soon despised and overborne; and those who had been most clamorous in their resistance become the most vehement partizans of the very project which they had formerly opposed.

28th October, 1810. *Richard Lovell Edgeworth.*

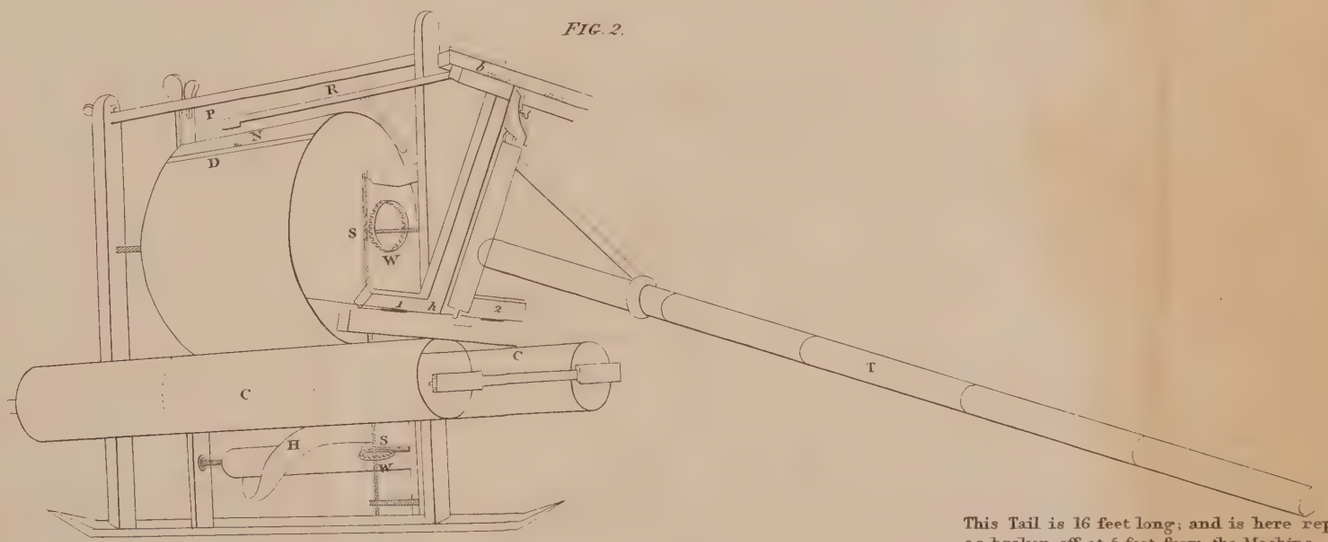
FIG. 1.



Section of a Bog-drain. 8 Feet to an Inch. *(page 32)*

MACHINE FOR LOADING & UNLOADING BOATS WITH EARTH. *(page 183)*

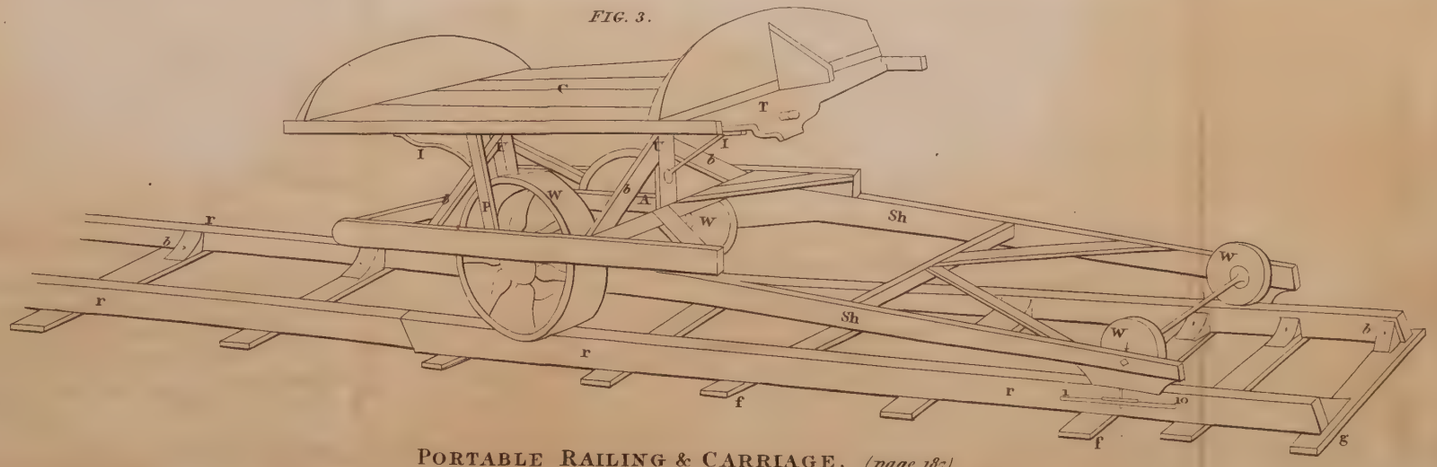
FIG. 2.



This Tail is 16 feet long; and is here represented as broken off at 5 feet from the Machine.

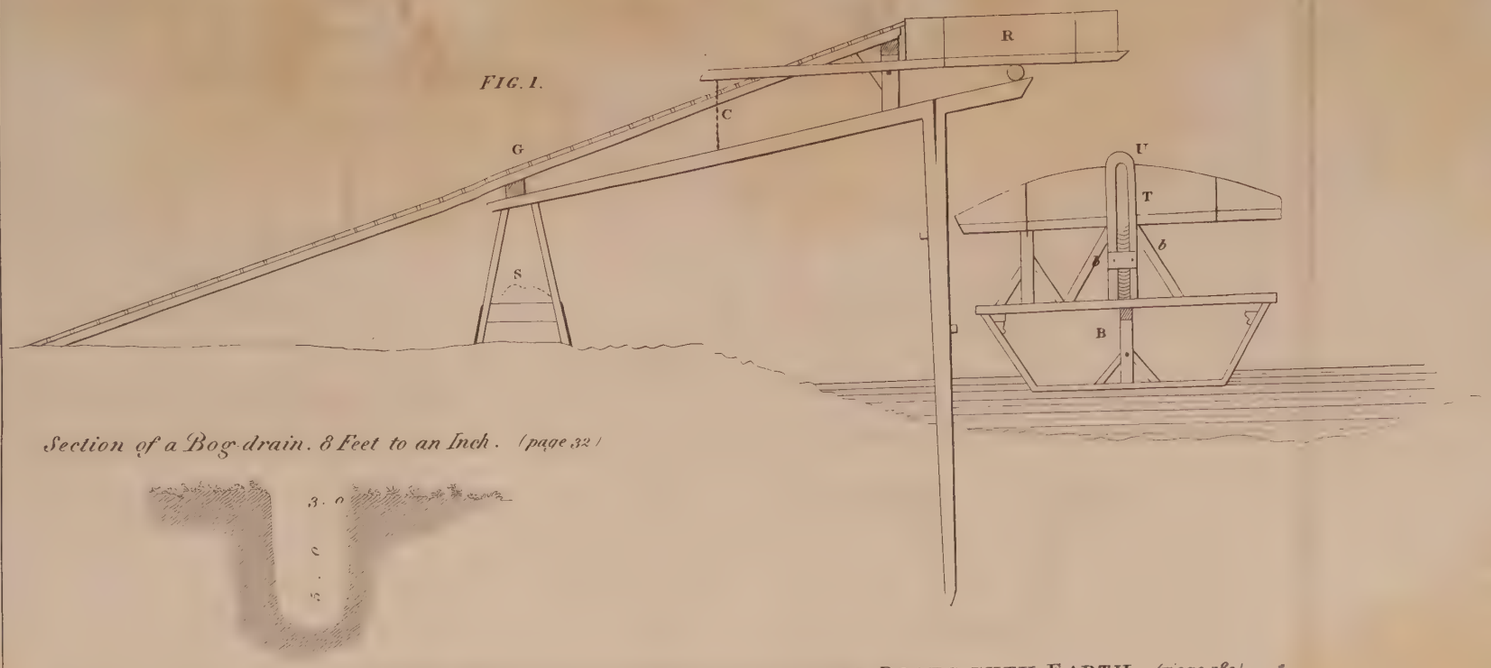
MACHINE FOR SOUNDING RIVERS. *(page 186)*

FIG. 3.



PORTABLE RAILING & CARRIAGE. *(page 187)*

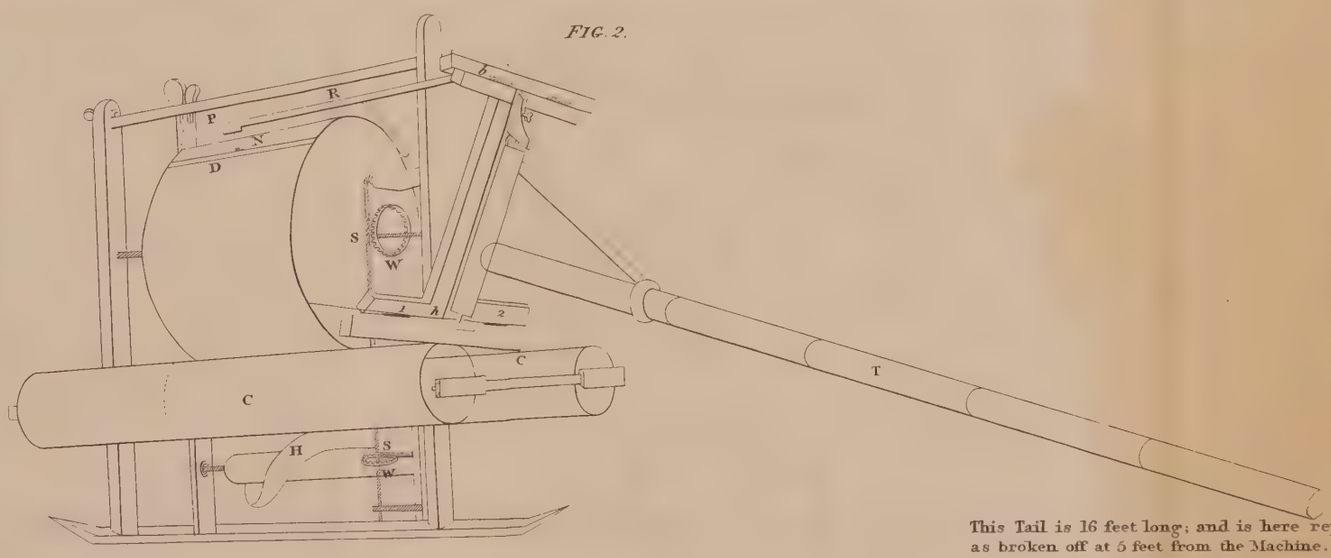
FIG. 1.



Section of a Bog drain. 8 Feet to an Inch. *(page 32)*

MACHINE FOR LOADING & UNLOADING BOATS WITH EARTH. *(page 183)*

FIG. 2.



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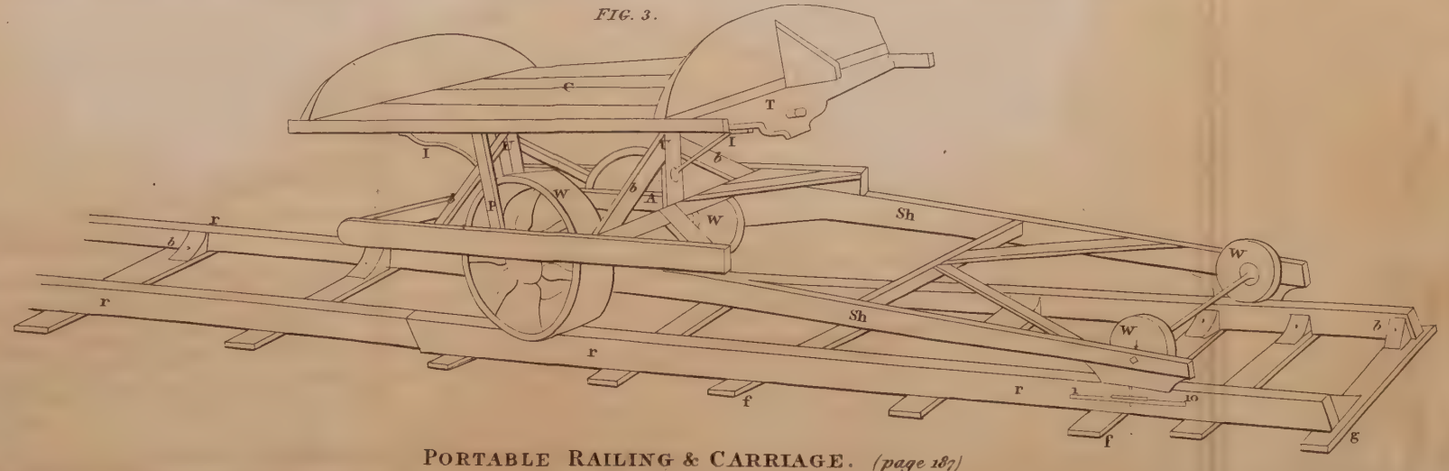
MACHINE FOR SOUNDING RIVERS. *(page 186)*

FIG. 3.



PORTABLE RAILING & CARRIAGE. *(page 187)*

(5.)
EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

Rep. II.
Mr. Edgeworth.

Mr. Edgeworth's description of different sorts of Machinery used in draining and cultivating Bogs.

Machine for loading and unloading Boats:

TO facilitate the loading and unloading of Boats on Canals, I should recommend a Machine, which I employed in 1772, in the works which I then carried on upon the Rhone. It was used with great advantage in transporting earth from one side of the Rhone, to fill up expeditiously an outlet of that River, so as to force the current into a new channel.

An upright (U), was raised on each side of the Boat (B). These uprights were braced on each side at (*b b*) to keep them steady. Upon these uprights was placed a long and strong axle-tree, upon which the table or body of a cart turned, so as to empty its contents over the side of the boat. This table was supported by props on one side, and held in its place by the chain (C).

The ground on the bank of the River was very low, being flooded in winter; it was not therefore possible to load this Machine merely by the shovel; besides time would have been lost whilst the boat crossed the River. I therefore constructed a kind of subsidiary cart, raised upon piles, as a receptacle (R), which was filled by men with baskets, which they carried on their heads from the pits, where the earth was dug.

By means of the wide gang-way (G) which was supported by the piles, and by a trissel (S) loaded with sand, they had easy access to the receptacle or cart (R), the numbers of these men were so calculated that they could just fill the receptacle (R), whilst the boat was passing and re-passing the River; and the moment that the boat had returned to the shore, the load was poured into it without delay from the receptacle.

Where the land from which the clay is to be taken is on the side of a hill, advantage might be made of this machinery, which upon trial on a very extensive scale was found to succeed in accomplishing its purpose.

Where the height of the gravel-pit does not make it necessary, the upper cart and the gang-way may be omitted; in many places the cart or table raised on the boat will save time and labour.

Description of a Machine for taking Sections of a River:

PLATE 1. Figure (2), is a perspective view of the Machine. The drum (D) covered with paper, is turned slowly round by the intervention of perpetual screws and wheels (W W) which receive their motion from a spiral wheel (H), that lies under the surface of the stream.

As the whole Machine which floats on the water by means of the two hollow cylinders of tin (C.C.) is drawn after a boat, the spiral wheel is made to turn by the resistance of the water; whilst the drum is moving round, the long-tail (T) is lifted up by every inequality of the bottom of the River, and as it rises up and down, it moves an arm which is hinged at (*h*) to the frame of the Machine, this arm pushes backward and forward a rod (R) that holds a pencil (P), the point of which marks the motion of the tail upon the paper. The tail has also a motion sideways on pivots (P P), which permits it to move in curved lines where it is necessary. (H) is the spiral wheel turning under water. (S), a perpetual screw turning a wheel. (S), another perpetual screw on the axis of the wheel which turns the wheel (W), which being fastened on the axis of the Drum (D) turns it round under the pencil (P). Each of the wheels (W W) having sixty teeth, the spiral makes 3,600 turns, while the drum makes but one.

The tail (T) is a hollow tube of tin, which fills with water, and becomes sufficiently heavy to sink, but when lifted out of the water, it is light and easily portable, because the water falls out of it.

The manner in which the tail moves the arm (A) and the rod (R) which are connected at 1 and 2 by hinges, is sufficiently obvious from inspection. This motion, by means of hinges, is wonderfully steady. It is used in the common instruments for dividing clock-work, and it was used by Ramsden, and is used by Troughton for dividing Mathematical Instruments.

The drum turns round nearly once in every two miles, and the pencil moves in a space nearly equal to one-eighth of the space through which the tail moves when it moves up and down. The scale at the bottom of the plate shows the measure of the different parts of the Machine with sufficient accuracy. The paper is fastened on the drum by a ruler of wood, which by means of the screw (N) presses the paper against a part of the drum, which is made rough by being punched outwards with a sharp punch, so as to have small protuberances like a nutmeg-grater.

It is not necessary that the drum should go round exactly in two miles, or with any other fixed velocity, nor that the short arm and the tail should bear any given proportion to each other; provided that the length of the short arm (A) is any aliquot part of the length of the tail, it will be easy to reduce the Section delineated on the paper to any requisite scale.

(5.) EXTRACTS *from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.*

Rep. II. Mr. Edgeworth.

It is obvious, that the distances measured by the spiral wheel must be different, when the Machine goes with or against the stream: but if the river is measured backward and forward, the mean between these measures will be very near the truth; but for an exact survey a map should be previously made of the River, and the principal reaches of the River, or any other remarkable objects, should be marked on the banks of the River, by stakes or hillocks, and they should be noted correspondently on the Map, as the Machine proceeds, so that any errors that might occur in the measurement by the spiral wheel could never accumulate, because they could occur only between one fixed point and another on the banks; and as these points are transferred to the paper, they must be accurate notices of the places observed by the person who conducts the Machine.

The steadiness with which this Machine floats, and the accuracy of its performance, gave me great satisfaction. Were I to wish for any alteration, it should be in the numbers of the wheel-work, which I would make lower, to permit the drum to turn faster: and I might also wish to alter the relative proportions of the arm and the tail, which I would make such as to mark shorter lines upon paper.

The Sections accompanying the Maps belonging to this Report were taken in a very short time, and with great facility. The country people, from the easy motion of the Machine on the water, and from its size and shining appearance, gave it the name of the Swan. The Boatmen, with an epithet taken from its use, called it the Learned Swan.

Windmills for raising Water:

There are various Machines employed for raising Water by Wind; the Windmill working a common pump by a crank is a good and simple Machine; perhaps it may be more securely mounted than it is at present, by using an open pyramidal frame, to support the Windmill; this Windmill should turn on gudgeons at each end of its axis within side of the frame, and the whole frame should turn round with its base upon a solid circular floor, well fastened to the ground; by the intervention of rollers the frame would turn easily as the wind changed, by its action on a vane fastened to the frame.

Archimedes' screw is the best machine that can be employed for raising Water to a height of eight or ten feet, as for instance, to throw the water of a river upon its banks for the purposes of irrigation.

Besides this application of the screw-pump, to the raising of Water, they may be used effectually for the taking of Marle up from the bottom of rivers.

In the Inny there are places where Marle and Clay are found in beds twenty feet thick over the rock; here a Windmill of the common sort might be erected on a flat-bottomed boat; it might easily be removed from place to place, and Marle might thus be obtained at an easy rate.

Description of a Carriage on moveable Railways:

THESE moveable railways are formed of joists of deal, of any convenient length, from eight to twelve feet long, five inches deep, and two inches broad; I generally cut them to the length of the rafters of any house that I am building, because they serve very well for roofing after they have been employed some time as railways; they are formed into frames, with two parallel sides, two feet six inches asunder from outside to outside, by transverse pieces, made of common deals, bog-oak, or any common timber, about four inches broad, then transverse pieces are placed about three feet from each other, and they are nailed to the bottom of the parallel joints; they project a little beyond the joists as at (*fffff*) to add to the steadiness of the frame by giving it a broader base.

There are also brackets (*b*) (*b*) (*b*) &c. to keep the joints upright and in their places.

To connect each frame with that which follows it, the last transverse-rail or foot of the frame, projects half its breadth beyond the joists at (g,) to serve for the foot of the succeeding frame, so that this foot being common to two frames, there is no interruption; where the frames join, where a large quantity of work is to be done, it will be good economy to cover the joints with iron; what is called kieve-iron answers well for this purpose; the moveable railways will however do very well without iron; a number of coarse pieces of refuse timber, eight or ten inches long, and five or six broad, and of various thicknesses, will be necessary to be placed underneath the joists to support them in hollow places.

In soft or boggy ground the feet of the railways must be laid upon short piles, proportioned in length or bulk to the hardness or softness of the Bog.

It is to be observed, that the railways are subjected to the pressure of the carriages only for a short time, and as the carriages move continually without jolts, and as they are never heavily loaded, the pressure is at no time considerable.

The machines or carts adapted to these moveable railways are constructed as follows: The wooden wheels (W W) are eight inches broad, and two feet high, with an iron axle-tree on which they are made fast. The axle-tree has two gudgeons of steel, turned in a lathe, and upon these the wooden wheels also are turned; and afterwards they are covered, or shod with iron, so thin as to adapt itself to the circumference of the wheels, without altering

altering the truth of the wheels materially. The frame which contains these wheels is of ash, about four inches and a half deep, and two inches thick. Its length without the shafts (*s h*) which are made separately, is four feet. Upon this frame are erected two upright pieces (U) which are braced at *b b b b*, to keep them steady.

These support a transom or piece (T), to which they are strongly fastened by mortises and tenons. This piece, which projects beyond the frame, and beyond the uprights, is supported where it projects, by iron stays (H).

This transom or piece (T), serves for a fixed axle, upon which the body of the cart or table (C) turns, not as the body of a common cart turns or is emptied, but sideways; and this table is so hung that it may be emptied on either side of the railway. There is hinged to each side of this table a leaf, which is let down when the carriage is emptied. Its use is to prevent the gravel from falling against the railway. It is omitted in the drawing, to prevent confusion.

The shafts (*s h*) and their small wheels serve as guides to the Machine, to prevent the principal wheels (W W) from rolling off the railways; the shafts are furnished with two small iron wheels (*w w*) eight inches diameter, which carry but little of the weight of the cart, and also with two small guide-wheels (*w* . . . .) which turn horizontally against the sides of the railways. To prevent these guide-wheels from rising up, and so permitting the small wheels (*w w*) to slip off the railway, there is a small ledge (1.) nailed to the side of the railway; this ledge projects over the edges of the guide-wheels.

As this method of keeping carriages on railways depends upon principles different from those upon which common railway carriages are constructed, I shall explain the difference between them.

The usual carriages that run upon railways have four wheels, each pair of which are fixed upon an axletree that turns with the wheels; as both the wheels on the same axletree are exactly of the same diameter, neither of them would advance beyond the other, unless it were retarded or propelled by some extraneous cause, so that the axletrees and wheels must, upon an even surface, such as a railway, always advance in a straight line till they are diverted from it by some external cause; and as the wheels are on the sole a little hollow in the middle, their concavity tends to restore them to their proper situation, if they are pushed out of their usual direction.

But still there is a considerable resistance opposed to the righting of the wheels, from the friction of their concave surfaces against the railways, when they cease to move in their proper direction.

A similar cause of friction subsists between the small wheels here described, and their railways, but then the weight that is incumbent upon them is so small as to occasion no inconvenience. The large wheels of my machine are made eight inches broad, to guard against their being thrown off the railway by any accident. By this construction the large wheels are kept very steadily in their places; the moment they are disturbed they are brought back to their proper situation by the guides, which hold the ends of the shafts to the sides of the railways; so that however obliquely the large wheels are situate on the railway, the guide-wheels tend to force the shafts into a situation parallel to the railway, and the large wheels follow their guidance.

This carriage mounted on the railway moves with great facility and steadiness. The props (P.) that hold the table up are readily removed, and the load falls without any violent shock. To keep the load whilst it is falling from encumbering the railway, a leaf is hung at each side of the table, which is turned down to the ground when the carriage is emptying.

The friction of this machine on the centres of the wheels is inconsiderable, not amounting to more than the four hundredth part of the incumbent weight, which is in general about half a ton, the four hundredth part of which is not three pounds. To move the carriage when the railway is solid and level requires eight or ten pounds, so that the resistance from rolling amounts to six or seven pounds, but when the wheels are shod with iron, or made of cast-iron, and the railways covered with iron, the carriage on a level railway moves with more facility.

This, however, is not intended as a statement of the force actually necessary in common; the force then exerted must, on uneven ground, and from various circumstances, be considerably greater, for instance, at the boundaries of Bogs; where Bogs suddenly ascend, it requires the thirtieth of the incumbent weight, and sometimes more, to force it up hill; but such sudden slopes are never continued for more than three or four hundred yards; and as the stuff which is to be carried out must be raised near these slopes, assistance is at hand from the labourers who dig the stuff.

Nothing remains to be said as to these moveable railways, and the carriages belonging to them, but to explain the manner in which they are removed from one line of carriage to another.

Each frame of the railway should be about twelve or fourteen long, and about three load should be emptied on each side of each of these frames; as soon as this has been accomplished, the carriage passes on to the end of the railway, and there it is received by a tourniquet or

(5.) EXTRACTS *from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.*

Rep. II. Mr. Edgeworth.

frame, which turns upon a centre, and conveys the carriage round to a road, at right angles to its former direction; and in the same manner the carriage turns upon another tourniquet at the end, so that it comes back to the pit where it was filled. And thus a succession of carriages may be filled and emptied on each side of the railway, both going and returning.

When about one-fourth of the ground, at the greatest distance from the pit, has been covered, the rails may be taken up and laid down at the extremity of a new line, and so on through the whole distance; that is to say, when another convenient portion of the railway has been used, it may be transported to a new line.

It is proposed that one set of frames, half a mile long, should have twenty or more carriages employed upon them, with a proper number of men to load the carts, drive them out, spread the gravel, and remove the railways from place to place.

The operations carried on by this set of workmen would not prevent another set with railways and carriages from working near them; so that a number of men, with proper apparatus, might be employed on one Bog; but for the convenience of procuring labourers, it would be advisable to carry on work in different directions and in different Bogs at the same time. Thus five gangs of workmen might reclaim five thousand acres of Bog in one year, after the proper machinery had been provided.

The Expense of this Apparatus might be thus stated:

Railways of deal-joist, five inches by two, with kieve hoop iron, per perch - - - - - - - - - - - -	£.1 10 –
A Carriage adapted to ditto - - - - - - - - -	6 – –

Upon these moveable railways I do not pretend to calculate merely from theory, but from the experience which I had of their utility several years ago, in conveying a very large quantity of limestone to the distance of three quarters of a mile, for manuring land. They answered my expectations; and were I to have occasion to carry out a large quantity of heavy materials on ground that was not hilly, I should employ them in preference to any other mode of land carriage with which I am acquainted.

I have lately learned that Mr. Roscoe, after various trials of other means, has employed wooden railways and light carriages in improving a peat-moss in Lancashire. The scheme of dividing a heavy load, and placing it on several carriages, to diminish the pressure on the Road, was laid by me before the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in 1776.

Seton-Plough.

THE chief difficulty that prevents the cultivation of Bog, is the impossibility of employing cattle of any sort to employ them, or to put out Manure upon them. But there are cases, in which tools usually drawn by Horses or Bullocks, might on Bogs be drawn by Men.

The Mole-plough is an instrument of this sort; it is a Plough with a conical sock of three inches diameter at the larger end, and sharp at the other extremity; this sock is connected with the Plough-beam by two coulters, which are so long as to permit the sock to run from ten to twenty inches below the surface, while the beam runs near the top of the ground. The coulters cut a passage for themselves, while at the same time they conduct the share, so as to form a cylindrical drain in the earth, which in certain clay soils preserves its shape after the Mole-ploughshare has been withdrawn, and furnishes a permanent passage for water.

I have seen this plough used with great and lasting advantage in a stiff clay soil; but it is obviously unfit for Bog, the parts of which would fall in and coalesce as soon as the share should be withdrawn; were it not for this the Mole-plough might be drawn by men to advantage, as it is certainly the cheapest instrument for draining land, that is injured by water lying upon its surface or near it.

But I have made an improvement on this instrument, that has adapted it to the drainage of Bogs, even where the soil, if soil it may be called, is so soft as to collapse, wherever a channel of moderate depth has been cut in it.

The sock of this Plough is not more than three inches diameter in its thickest part. An eye or loop is formed at the hinder part, to which a hay, straw, or what is still more easy to be procured, a rope made of heath, may be attached; this rope is drawn through the channel made by a sock, and when as long a rope as can be drawn forward without breaking has been lodged beneath the surface, the chain to which the rope was fastened must be pulled up, and another piece of rope must be joined to it.

This operation may be performed by men, at the rate of one half-penny per perch. Of its efficacy in draining Bog I cannot speak from experience; but if pipes formed in this manner were within one yard of each other, they would cost little more than Forty shillings per acre.

Other methods of making frequent narrow Drains in Bogs have occurred to me, but I forbear to mention them till I have tried them effectually; Drains of all sorts in Bogs are liable to close, and sometimes to be filled up, by the compression of the superior parts of the Bog, which, as somewhat fluid, press not only downwards, but in all directions. To ascertain the effects of this pressure on Bog at different depths, I tried the following experiments.

To

To determine the compressibility of Bog at different depths, I had one piece cut from the top, another from the middle, and a third from the bottom of the face of a Turf-hole sixteen feet deep: after having cut away some feet of the outside of the bank, each of them were successively pressed in an iron cylinder, five feet high and four feet diameter, placed on an iron plate with holes in it, with some hay placed over it to prevent the Bog-stuff from passing through.

First Experiment:

	lbs.
8 inches of Bog reduced to 3 inches, by - - - - - -	336
8 inches of Bog taken from the middle, to 2 inches, by - -	336
8 inches of Bog from the bottom, to 4 inches, by - - -	700

Eight inches of the upper part of the Bog put into the cylinder, not in the same manner in which it stood in the Bog, but with that part of it put downwards which was before placed laterally in the Bog.

Second Experiment:

	Inches.
8 inches of surface Bog was pressed by 224 pounds for 4 hours, and reduced to	4
8 inches of Bog taken at 4 feet depth, and pressed with 224 pounds for 4 hours, reduced to - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 ½
8 inches of the Bog taken at 8 feet depth, pressed with only 168 pounds weight, and for the same time, was reduced to - - - - - - - -	1 ½

From the first set of experiments it appears that the middle of the Bog required less force to compress it than the top required; and that the bottom of the Bog, as was to be supposed, required a weight many times greater than what was necessary to compress the middle or the bottom.

From the second set of experiments it appears, that when Bog is pressed sidewise, it follows a different law, the bottom then requiring considerably less force to compress it than the top required.

Third Experiment:

	Inches.
8 inches of surface was reduced by the pressure of 224 pounds in a quarter of an hour to - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 ½
8 inches of middle Bog reduced by the same weight, and in the same time, to -	5
8 inches of bottom reduced by the same weight, and in the same time, to -	1 ½

It appears from the third set of experiments, that the bottom of the Bog, contrary to the first set of experiments, was by far more compressible than either the middle or the top; this difference is attributable to the greater quantity of water contained in the bottom of the fresh Bog, than what was contained in the upper part; and the total difference between the first and second set of experiments arises from three specimens of Bog, in the former having been reduced to equal dryness, by their having been dug out of the Bog a fortnight before they were used, whereas the latter specimens were all of them very wet, the uppermost, being the driest, sinks the least when the water it contains is pressed from it; the lowest stratum sinking the most, from its parting with most water.

(11.)—REP. II.—Letter from Sir *Humphry Davy*, on the nature of Bogs, &c.

Copy of a LETTER from Professor DAVY, to the Secretary of the Commissioners.

Sir, 1st February 1811.

AS the Commissioners for considering the practicability of draining the Bogs of Ireland have done me the honour of requesting my opinion on the important national object to which their attention is directed, I shall without apology beg leave to communicate to them, through your means, such observations as I have been able to make on the subject.

Bogs in general are known to consist of inert vegetable matter, covered more or less with unproductive vegetables, and containing a large quantity of stagnant water. There are two causes why they are unfitted for cultivation. One is the existence of stagnant moisture, the other is the excess of inert vegetable matter.

There is but one mode of removing the stagnant water, which belongs to the practical Engineer, and that is by draining; the different modes of effecting this have been so ably discussed in the Reports before the Commissioners, and which they were pleased to request me to peruse, that it would be presumptuous in me to offer any observations upon this part of the Enquiry.

The mode of removing the excess of inert vegetable matter, and of rendering it useful, is a subject which more immediately comes within the province of chemistry; and on this I shall venture to offer some suggestions.

Bogs differ very much in their composition. In general 100 parts of dry peat contain from 60 to 90 parts of matter destructible by fire, and the residuum consists of earths,

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usually of the same kind as the sub-stratum of clay, marl, gravel, or rock, on which they are found, and oxyd of iron. Burning furnishes a simple mode of destroying the inert vegetable matter, and where the peat contains much earthy matter, tends to supply that which is necessary to every fertile soil, a due proportion of the earths. From the analyses of Mr. Griffith of several specimens of a particular Bog, it appears however that this practice will not be universally applicable, for he found 1,440 parts of several specimens of peat affording only from 12 to 50 parts of ashes; the proportions being greatest in the lower strata. In cases when lime can be applied to the surface of Bogs, there can be no doubt of its beneficial efficacy. If used in a state of quicklime, it not only destroys excess of vegetable matter, but forms a compost extremely favourable to the vegetation of esculent plants. The peat-hills of Derbyshire have many of them been rapidly brought into cultivation by merely draining and scattering lime over the surface; and, treated in this way, they admit I believe, of being ploughed up the second year, and sown with Oats, or planted with Potatoes. Any kind of soil will improve peat; sand, clay, or marle, must be all beneficial, because a great object is to increase the quantity of earth in proportion to the vegetable matter. If a peat is of a black colour, soft consistence, and contains living vegetables at the surface, it will probably be easy of improvement by liming, or the application of the earths. If it is an inert red peat, containing little decomposing vegetable matter, and having only moss at its surface, there is reason to conceive that attempts at improvement should be preceded by burning the surface.

To render Bogs arable land capable of bearing white crops, there must be a certain quantity of earth added to the vegetable matter, or a certain quantity of vegetable matter destroyed; but it appears probable that many Bogs may be made into good pasture by draining and sowing indigenous or foreign grasses, particularly if irrigation can be employed. In England this practice has been particularly successful. At Priestly, near Woburn, and at Castle Acre, there are meadows which have been rapidly reclaimed from Bog, and which produce luxuriant and excellent crops of Grass in consequence of Irrigation.

The Commissioners will appreciate the value and importance of my excellent friend Dr. Richardson's ideas on the improvement of Bogs, by cultivating on them the indigenous Irish Grasses.

From a comparison of the able Reports of Messrs. Edgeworth and Griffith, it appears evident that very different plans of cultivation must be adopted in different cases. The chemical composition of Bogs, and the ashes they afford, differ exceedingly, as I have found in various experiments upon specimens of peat from different districts.

The peat of the chalk counties of England contains much gypsum; but I have found very little in any specimens from Ireland or Scotland; and in general these peats contain very little saline matter.

There are peculiar advantages which will strike every one in judging of the practicability of improving most of the great Bogs in Ireland, the quantity of limestone and limestone-gravel in the neighbouring districts, and the marl or clay which in so many cases forms the sub-stratum of the Bog. If the draining can be easily effected, if the upper stratum can by mechanical means be freed from its excess of water, there is no doubt that its cultivation might be rapidly effected.

A few experiments upon the modes of improving these Bogs most unlike each other, would be, perhaps, the best preliminary step towards laying the foundations of the great national undertaking.

This would probably lead to particular plans for each particular district, which would be directed by a minute knowledge of the local circumstances, and by chemical analyses, pointing out the particular nature or the peat.

A soil covered with peat is a soil covered not only with fuel, but likewise with manure. It is the excess of manure only which is detrimental; and it is much more easy to destroy it than to create it. To cultivate a Bog is a much less difficult task than to improve a sand. If there is a proper level to admit of draining, the larger the scale of operation the less must the comparative expense be, because machinery may, for many purposes, take the place of manual labour; and the trials that have been already made by private individuals, and which are stated in the different Reports, prove not only the feasibility of the general project, but afford strong grounds to believe that any capital expended upon it, after mature and well-digested plans, would in a very few years afford a great and increasing interest, and would contribute to the wealth, prosperity and population of Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. Davy.

REP. III.—Mr. *Longfield*, on the District of Lough Gara, in Roscommon; instances of successful improvement, &c.

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Mr. Longfield.

Mr. LONGFIELD, on the District of Lough Gara, in the Counties of Roscommon; Sligo, and Mayo.

Mr. OWEN O'CONNOR, of Ballinegar, has also made some small experiments of Bog improvement some years back, the expense of which, *including gravelling*, cost him about £.6 per acre, and the piece thus reclaimed is a good bottom pasture to this day; it however now begins to throw up rushes, and will require to be again broken or limed to destroy their growth.

As a general observation, I shall here mention the particular result of some improvements made by Lord Dillon's cottagers at Aughalour, near Loch Glyn, which being done by *persons unaided by capital or scientific knowledge*, proves, beyond a doubt, that where personal skill is accompanied by the aid of both, the result must be equal to the expectations of the most sanguine, particularly if the operations are carried on in situations equally favourable as that wherein the improvements alluded to have been effected, and which, in the greater part of this district, are frequently to be met with.

[Mr. Longfield then proceeds to give the Statement relative to Lord Dillon's tenants, which is contained in the Third Report.]

In this place I must beg to mention a circumstance, proving my former opinion of the retentive nature of red sponge Bogs, which is simply this; that on making the pits to raise the gravel from under the Bog of Aughalour (the surface of which was in its state of nature, as wet as any other Bog) it was found, after passing with difficulty through five, six or eight feet of Bog and water, that on raising the first shovel or two of gravel from the bottom of the pit, the whole of the water which the hole contained immediately disappeared, and that so long as the bottom of the pit was kept clear of Bog-stuff, it remained quite dry; but if, on the contrary, there remained only *six inches of Bog-stuff* in the bottom of the pit, it was sufficient to retain all the waters received by it.

[Mr. Longfield then proceeds to give the Statement relative to the culture of Fiorin grass on the Bogs of Mr. French, which is contained in the Third Report.]

Considering the subject in general, I have not met any country where the reclaimage of Bog could be carried on with such prospects of success, or with such superior advantages, as this district affords; and therefore the system of drainage, which I have the honour to recommend to your consideration, will, I trust, be found simple and practicable, and not exceeding the bounds of moderate expense, when compared with the great benefits to be expected from reducing this part of the Bogs of Ireland to a state fit to receive argricultural improvements.

It is impossible, in so great an extent of district, containing Bogs so different in their circumstances and capability of drainage, to lay down any precise system, applying equally to all Bogs, whether *high, low, deep, shallow, wet or dry*; all which considerations must be distinctly attended to in carrying on the proposed works with economy and effect. However, as it is necessary to give some general idea of the proposed system I mean to recommend, I shall here briefly state that plan which appears to me best calculated to attain the desired object.

First, the natural ventage streams and cushes of the Bogs should be opened, so as to discharge the waters drawn to them by minor and surface drains; but how far the sinking of those streams and cushes are necessary, or can be effected, is only to be determined by the section of each particular line, where the fall of the whole is ascertained; and therefore the sinkings of each line must depend on the level of its local discharging point. No distance can be named as the space between these lines of ventage; but whenever they naturally occur, they should be opened and improved; therefore they may be called the first class of main drains, or natural ventage.

The second class are main drains, laid out pretty central in the lowest vales of the wettest parts of the Bogs, and also lines of catchwater or land drains, the sinkings of which in general will be from seven to ten feet; some of these may be converted into navigable cuts for conveyance of gravel, &c.; but as they are only to be adopted where necessary, they cannot be laid out at equal distances.

The third class are minor drains, six feet deep, nine feet wide, and three feet at bottom, laid out generally at about forty perches asunder, and falling into the main drains and outlet streams, in such directions as to obtain the best fall of the surface. Where the Bogs are deep and wet, I propose that cross minor drains should be cut parallel to, and about forty perches from, the main outlets, so as to cut up the Bogs in patches of about forty perches square, or ten acres each; which patches, I propose, should be then divided into four parts by the fourth and last class, called surface drains, as recommended in my Report of the River Brusna district, subdividing the said ten acres into parallelograms of two and a half acres each, which, I am inclined to think, will turn out to be the average of the whole of the Bog divisions when effectually drained. In this district, where the Bogs differ so much in circumstances of

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wet and dry, shaking and firm, I have found it expedient to estimate this part of the system, by the acre at sixteen shillings, averaging the whole surface drainage at eighty perches for every ten acres, at two shillings per perch; which price will not only include the making of the drains in the first instance, but will be sufficient to defray the expense of scouring for the first three years.

These last descriptions of surface drains I recommend to be the same as mentioned in my former report, namely, perpendicular drains four feet wide, four feet deep, and four feet at bottom; and the second and third classes I propose to be three feet at bottom, with battered sides, rising at the rate of six inches to a foot on each side; so that a drain, when ten feet deep, will be thirteen feet wide at top, and three feet wide at bottom. Widening on the top at the rate of a foot in breadth for every foot in depth of the first class, must all depend on circumstances, and therefore no particular scale can be laid down for them.

In my Report of the fifth district, where the average depth of the Bog is twenty-five feet, I recommend the third class or minor drain to be made eight feet deep; but as the Bogs of this district are in general much shallower, drier, and more numerously intersected by natural ventages, I have, on consideration, deemed it advisable to reduce the minor drains to a depth of six feet, which I am convinced will be as efficacious in the Bogs of Roscommon and Mayo, as eight foot drains in the deep Bogs of Allen.

Bog bridges stand well.

In addition to this system of communicating Bog bridges (as recommended in my last report), formed by leaving about five or six feet of the line of Bog drain uncut, at intervals of every twenty or thirty perches, through which a passage for the water is perforated on a level with the bottom of the rest of the drain, and this can be done without incurring any additional expense. On my last survey, I have seen some of these bridges in the bog of Croghan, which had lasted in a perfect state then twenty years, and were as good at that time as when they were first formed. I need scarcely add, that the system of screen planting, also before recommended, might be here adopted with equal advantages, particularly if due regard is paid to the proper aspect on which they are laid out.

It may not be improper here to remark, that the population of the county of Roscommon (although generally considered as a grazing county) is exceedingly great, so much so, that every little island or peninsula in the Bogs contains more than an ordinary proportion of inhabitants; as an instance of which I shall mention one island near Lough Glynn of 107 acres, called Cloonborny, that contains no less than twenty-one families, being little more than five acres to each house, and for which they pay a rent of not less than forty shillings per acre. It is therefore not to be wondered at, that multitudes of these poor peasants emigrate annually to England, where, by two or three months hard labour, they are enabled to save the rent of their little farms at home; and I must say, such is the want of employment for the poor in this part of the country, that I never met men who would go farther or labour harder for a shilling than Connaught men; nay, it is a fact, that some of the attendants who were with me on the survey, declared they had not the like opportunity to earn money for many years before, although the hire did not exceed 1*s.* 8*d.* per day. In an agricultural point of view, there can be no hesitation to acknowledge the advantages resulting from the reclaimage of Bogs, particularly where the under-stratum, in their natural state of wetness, does not exceed a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, which by the effect of drainage may be reduced at least one-third, bringing the surface down to within 6, 8, or 12 feet of the gravel, which, if porous (as at Aughalour), can with little difficulty be raised to the surface, there being no impediment by under-water. In a political point of view, I am aware the advantages are equally great, and they may be thus explained: first, by reclaiming the Bogs you increase the profitable soil, and thereby multiply its inhabitants; secondly, the improvement of these extensive tracts, affording labour to the population, will draw their attention from carrying on the illicit trade of distillation, which is now a disgrace to the country in general, and a serious loss to those fair dealers who are not concerned in it; and thirdly, the proposed improvements will make open and accessible at all points, those districts wherein such illicit trade is carried on, and thereby do away the great inducement to private distillation, namely, the difficulty of access to the interior, where the corn is manufactured; what the full extent of this trade amounts to, or how far the revenue of Ireland is injured by it, I am not prepared to say; but this much I verily believe, that in the county of Roscommon, nay, I might say in the whole province of Connaught, there is not one gallon of licensed spirits in every hundred gallons of its consumption, which, together with the immense expenditure in vainly endeavouring to prevent it, may be a proper subject of inquiry for those persons whose duty it may be to equalize the burdens of the nation.

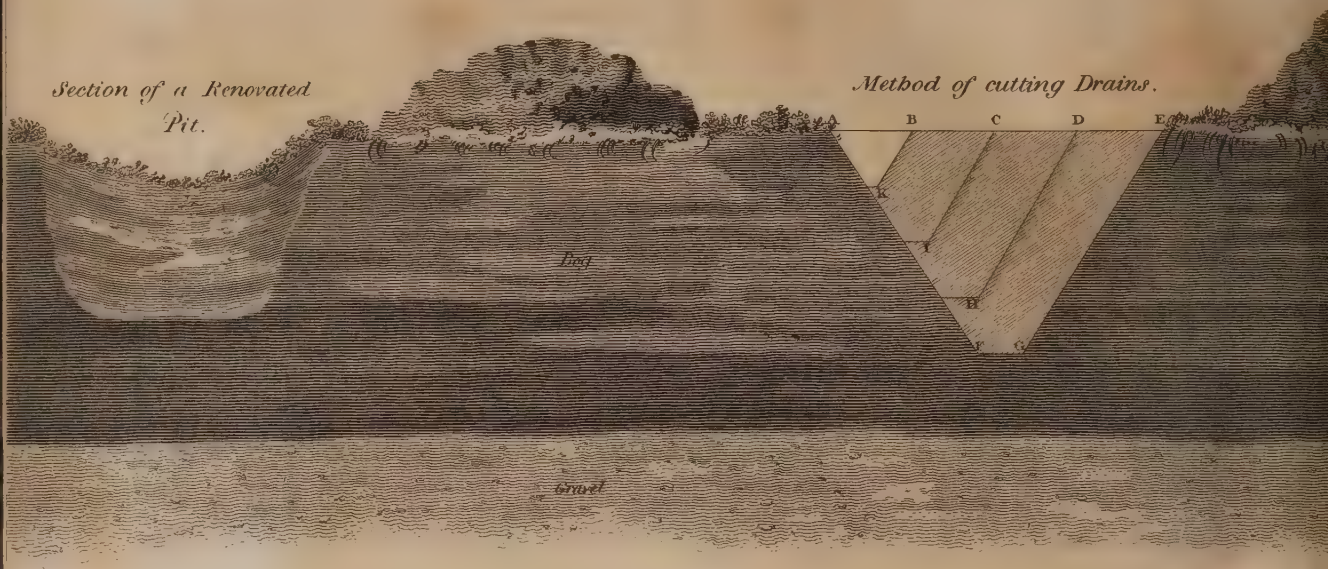
In making these general observations, I trust I may not be accused of straying from the particular subject to which my attention should be directed; being of opinion that the more the advantages of Bog-drainage can be fairly demonstrated, as tending to promote the general prosperity and resources of the kingdom, the more fully will the objects of the inquiry be satisfactorily attained.

In this Bog, as in almost all in the district, very little improvement has been effected. However there has been an experiment made, which proves the speculation both practicable and profitable; what I allude to is a piece of the bog of Rattallen, containing abou two English acres.

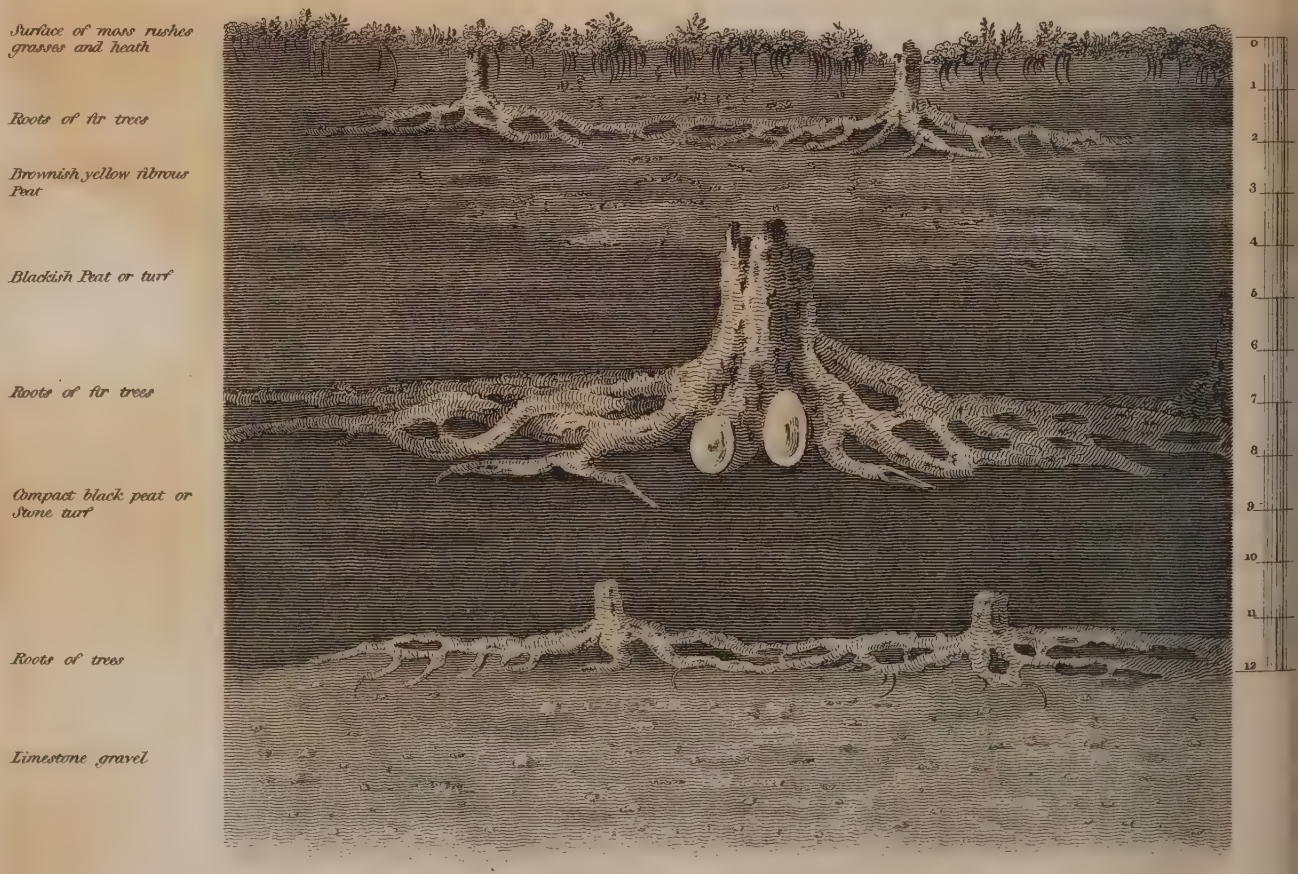
This piece, if my information be correct, was inclosed about nine years ago, and after producing five profitable crops, was let out to grass, in which state it remains at present; and

Section of a Renovated Pit.

Method of cutting Drains.



Section of a Turf Bank exhibiting three distinct growths of trees.



and although now rather turning to rushes for want of a top-dressing, is admitted to be worth one guinea per acre. The rotation of crops was, first, cabbage plants; second and third, potatoes, which the neighbouring farmers acknowledge to have paid abundantly the expenses of improvement; after which it gives two crops of oats, and is now in the state above described, worth one guinea per Irish acre. This experiment certainly has been made on the verge of the land, where there is abundance of the finest limestone in rock and gravel. But independent of that circumstance, the bog was originally no better, in point of nature, than any part of the interior, being a complete red sponge bog nearly 20 feet deep.

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REP. III.—Mr. *Aher*, on the Bogs between Roscrea and Killenaul, in Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's County, with a Plate exhibiting the Section of a Turf Bank and plan of cutting drains;—general descriptions and observations; comparison of expense and profit of various plans; instances of improvement; varieties of crops, &c.

Mr. AHER on the Bogs between Roscrea and Killenaul, in Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's County.

AS I shall have occasion to use some terms in the course of this Report, which may require explanation, I beg to be understood, that I use the word Moss, in the same sense as botanists, expressing the plant only, and not applied to the bog generally, as it is frequently used by others.

Explanation of Terms: Moss.

Bog, Peat, and Turf, are used as synonimous terms, expressing that substance of which the bogs are composed.

Bog, Peat, and Turf.

By fibrous Peat, or Red Bog, is meant the moss or other vegetable substance, whose organization is perceptible, yet approaching towards a state of decay, but not completely decomposed; it cuts with difficulty by the spade, from its tough and fibrous nature, and is seldom used for the purpose of fuel; its colour is red, or reddish brown, thence called Red Bog.

Fibrous Peat, or Red Bog.

Fluid Peat is when the bog is supersaturated with water, so that it appears to be in a semiliquid state, consisting principally of decayed moss, of a yellowish red colour, with a large portion of water. This is sometimes called Flow Peat, or Quagmire.

Fluid Peat, or Quagmire.

Compact Peat, or Black Bog, is that blackish carbonaceous substance, which appears to have been formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter. When dried, it is used as fuel, burning freely with a bright flame.

Compact Peat or Black Bog.

Turbary, or Turf Bog, is that firm part of the bog, composed principally of compact peat, which is used as fuel.

Turbary, or Turf Bog.

In treating of the composition of Bogs, I shall treat only of those immediately in this district; on examining which, I have reason to think, that they differ from other bogs in formation and composition.

The surfaces of the bogs in this district present a very regular appearance, resembling extensive plains, rising gently towards the interior; frequently the swell near the edge is rather sudden, forming an elevation of 30 or 40 degrees. In all instances the surface of the interior is much higher than at the verge of the bog, but seldom exceeds 20 feet; the greatest depth of bog is 33 feet, and decreasing from that depth to a few inches, the average depth of the district being 17 feet. And it is remarkable, that the deepest parts of the bog are not always in the middle, but frequently within forty or fifty yards of the verge.

General appearance of the Bogs.
The surface at the interior higher than at the verge.
Average depth of Bog, 17 feet.
The deepest part sometimes near the verge.

The bog generally rests on a stratum of clay, from a few inches to 6 feet in depth, on marl of one or two feet deep, or on gravel of an unknown depth, and in some instances on rock. The base of the bog forms a very uneven surface, being principally composed of small hills, and ridges of limestone gravel.

Substrata of the Bog, clay, marl, gravel, and sometimes rock.

The substances of which the mass of the bog is composed, consist of numerous species of moss, amongst which the Sphagnum, or Bog moss, is by far the most considerable: the others are chiefly the Hypnum or Feather moss; Polytrichum or Hair moss; Lichen Rangiferinus, or Rein Deer moss; Lichen Pyxidatus or Cup moss, with various other plants; which as the Lemna or duck meat, the Conferva, the Iris, the Scirpus or Rush grass, the Eriophorum or Cotton grass, the Agrostis Stolonifera, or Fiorin grass, with different kinds of ferns, and a few varieties of heath, amongst which, Erica vulgares predominates; yet compared to other bogs in this country, heath is rather thinly scattered over the surface.

Substances of which the mass of the Bog is composed.

Mosses and other plants.

Generally, for a foot under the surface, the organization of the Sphagnum is perfectly discernible, exhibiting the structure of the plant, which is sometimes seen, even to the depth of four or five feet, through which its progressive changes may be traced to a state of decay, from the living vegetable until it imperceptibly becomes completely disorganized, and decomposed; forming what I have already termed compact peat, whose thickness or depth is variable.

The organization of the Sphagnum may be traced to the depth of four or five feet.

When the verge of the bog is dry and firm, and the compact peat of tolerable thickness, it generally becomes turbary, and is cut away for fuel; and as this is performed with some regularity, the turf banks are kept with a perpendicular face of fourteen or sixteen feet in depth,

Description of a Turf Bank.

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depth, which affords the observer frequent opportunities of viewing the different banks, examining with accuracy its composition, and tracing its varieties, which, generally speaking, may be as follows: the surface exhibits a congeries of plants in a growing state, already described, whose roots are interwoven, and sometimes matted together, from one to five feet thick; the sphagnum is observed proceeding from the perfect, to the almost disorganized moss, but yet the fibres are visible; this being unfit for fuel, is thrown aside as useless, and is called by the turf-cutters the cleaning. Next, from one to two feet, is a fibrous light spongy turf, which does not burn well, and exhibits the vegetable in some degree with decayed twigs or branches of heath, and sometimes reeds or rushes; from thence to the gravel or clay (which may be from six to twelve feet thick;) it consists of a dark brown or blackish peat, with small twigs of heath and rushes sometimes interspersed; this, on being dried, burns extremely well, with a bright flame, and giving out a strong heat. Frequently, at the distance of about four or five feet above the gravel, is seen a stratum of broken branches of one foot or more in thickness, consisting of birch, beech and hazel; these branches are mostly about two or three inches in diameter, and seldom more than two or three feet long; the woody fibrous part, as well as the inner bark, is completely decayed, whilst the cuticle or outward membrane of the bark, particularly of the birch, still remains in a high state of preservation, retaining its bright and silvery lustre, being much less susceptible of decomposition by putrefaction, which it is so powerfully enabled to resist, from the nature of its component parts. Small branches of heath are also found at every depth; but near the bottom they are much decayed. The best and most durable turf for burning, is that which is near the clay or gravel, and is sometimes of a peculiar quality, which is denominated stone turf, from its hardness and great specific gravity.

Small branches of birch, hazel, &c. found at four or five feet above the bottom of the Bog.

The outward part of the bark not decayed.

Stone turf the best for fuel.

Renovated Pits.

Old pits or turf holes are sometimes found filled with a new growth of moss; these having now been cut through, give an opportunity of presenting a section of a renovated pit, as in figure 4, where the surface appears to have sunk in the centre, on being deprived of its water. This new growth consists of some of the varieties of the Hypnum and Sphagnum, and seems perfectly distinct from the original formation with which it is in contact, and in some respects not the same variety of plant. No part of this new formation has yet undergone the process of decomposition, or even far advanced in a state of decay. There are other pits, in which the process of renovation appears to be going on, where the tender fibres of the conferva are spreading like a green film on the surface of the stagnant water; and the lemna or duck meat, whose slender stalks extend for two or three feet, to float its leaves on the surface; those, by interweaving with other aquatics, may form a receptacle or bed for the deposition of the light and almost imperceptible seeds of mosses, which are blown about in abundance at the season of their shedding. Such are the appearances which present themselves; but I do not venture to say, how far nature may carry on this work, or what the ultimate effects may be towards a complete renovation of the pit.

And here it may be necessary to observe, that it had been the practice with the peasantry, some time ago, to select the most convenient place to cut their turf from, without attending to the present better regulated system; they commenced with what they termed cleaning, that is, throwing the surface of the Bog, for a few feet in depth, into the next adjoining pit, until they came to the compact peat; this surface being chiefly composed of the living moss, continued its vegetative powers in its new situation. The age of those pits, according to the report of the inhabitants, might have been forty or fifty years.

Matting of grass and other plants.

Very frequently, various plants, of which grass seems to be the principal, are found growing so completely interwoven and twisted together, as to form a matting on the surface of the water, or the fluid peat, capable of bearing the weight of men, but not without yielding to the pressure very considerably, and admitting the water through it; there is a matting of this kind, in Division No. 7, over a very sluggish stream of seven or eight feet deep; and there is a similar one on fluid peat, in Division No. 8, near Derrylong Island, which is described in the line, section 27. This kind of vegetation on the surface is very frequent in swamps and marshes.

In these instances, the vegetation seems to have been produced on the surface of the water, where each successive growth of vegetables, by their weight, had sunk the former, until at length they reached the bottom; or, perhaps, as the upper surface accumulates, the lower becomes decomposed, precipitating the carbonaceous matter of the plants.

Dried moss retains its vegetative power for a long period.

Mosses possess the peculiar property of vegetating after they have been a long time preserved in a dry state; this in some degree shows the difficulty of destroying that vegetable life, of which they are so tenacious. The sphagnum, from its formation, is peculiarly adapted for holding water in suspension, which it greedily attracts, and loses only by evaporation and decomposition.

The sphagnum is well adapted for holding water.

If a stem or branch of dried sphagnum, six or eight inches long, be suspended, and having a small portion of the lower extremity immersed in or touching water, the fluid will rise by capillary attraction to the upper extremity of the branch, filling all the leaves of the plant, which in this instance acts as so many little vessels to retain the water.

Old roots and trunks of trees found in the Bogs.

Large roots and trunks of trees are commonly found in the Bogs, several feet under the surface; they consist principally of fir, oak, yew, and very rarely elm; the fir roots are found generally resting on a stratum of peat, from two to eight feet thick, which separates them from the clay, on which I have seldom seen them resting. They are sometimes found in great abundance, of a large size, and within three or four yards of each other; the roots in a standing

standing position, as they grew, with about one or two feet of the trunk remaining attached to them; the trunks are often got near them, on the same level with the root, but lying in an horizontal situation, or nearly so, sometimes with, and sometimes without the branches. Roots and trunks of old trees.

I have not, in any instance, seen the roots of the fir-tree upset, or the trunk adhering to the roots. The roots are found numerous, and very often without any trunks; in all cases, the roots are decidedly the most numerous, even where the trunks are found in the greatest abundance. The fir roots are not found attached to their trunks. Roots more numerous than trunks.

On examining some hundreds of these firs, I have not yet perceived the marks of cutting or burning; they appear to have fallen from decay, and to have been partially destroyed by time; the external fibrous part very much decayed, but the internal part of the trunk sound; the timber is used for many essential purposes, and bears a high price at present. The fir roots and trunks possess a high degree of inflammability, from the resin they contain, which I have found in a concrete state in great quantities in the roots, between the bark and woody fibre; in one instance I have met with in the vicinity of fir-tree roots, oozing out of a turf bank in small quantities, assuming the appearance of tallow, as it lay thinly spread on the surface of the peat; it burns with a strong destructive blaze, giving much smoke, and leaving no residue when burnt in the open air. The peasantry know the value of the fir roots so well that they dry them, and separate them from the fibres longitudinally, which serve all the purposes of candles, burning freely with a strong flame, and continuing until the wood is consumed. The fir trees have not the marks of cutting or burning, but seem to have fallen from decay. Fir roots contain much resin.

The peat immediately in contact with it, is denominnted greasy turf, and forms a stratum of about two or three feet thick; it is very bituminous, and burns rapidly, with a bright flame, leaving very little residue; this bituminous quality it receives from the great mass of fir trees which are imbedded in it, and are most copious in the deposition of turpentine, giving a whitish colour to the peat. This bituminous turf is not found but in the vicinity of these trees, seldom extending for more than a foot above and below the roots. The bark of the fir trees is found sometimes in great quantities in layers near the top of the root, which separate in scales, and are in a high state of preservation; I mention this to show, that at the depth of twelve or fourteen feet from the surface, in compact peat, the bark is not always changed into that substance, as has been supposed by some writers. The turf found in contact with these roots, burns rapidly. The bituminous turf forms a stratum seldom exceeding two feet thick. Bark not always changed into peat.

I have observed another formation of branches, from twenty inches to two feet under that already mentioned, and about two feet over the gravel or earth on which the Bog rests; they were destitute of a fibrous or organized appearance, completely inflammable, though deposited in an highly inflammable peat; by drying, one half the bulk is lost. Another formation of branches uninflammable.

As the roots of fir trees spread themselves horizontally, they require greater room than those of the oak, or other roots found in the Bog; and when they are within three or four yards of each other, they spread themselves under or over those of the nearest tree, in such a manner as would induce many to imagine they were distinct growths. Fir roots occupy more space than those of the other trees found in the Bog.

Oak and yew trees are also found scattered near the verge of the Bogs, but not by any means so general as the fir; they rest mostly on clay or gravel, seldom with a foot of peat between the trunk and the gravel; these trunks are found attached to a part of the root, at least very rarely without it, so as to prove they were neither cut or burned, but probably fell from decay assisted by a tempest; they lie horizontally, the ends not pointing in any particular direction, and are not found as far in the interior of the Bog as the fir trees, but yet frequently covered with eight or ten feet of turf; their being almost invariably attached to their roots, forms a striking contrast with the fir trees, which I have never found so. Oak and yew found near the edges of the Bog. The trunks of oak and yew being found attached to the roots, forms a striking contrast with the fir trees, which are not found so.

The yew is much esteemed for its neatness aad durability in furniture, to which purpose it is generally applied by the farmers, being perfectly sound and retaining its natural colour. The yew is generally used for furniture.

The oak, some of which becomes black, is highly valued for its great hardness and strength, and therefore always brings a high price; this black oak as it is called, probably receives its colour from the iron held in chemical solution in the water, and the gallic acid in that timber acting on each other; the blackness is greater where it ought to be expected, namely, at the last growth of woody fibres, where the vessels for secreting it from the other juices of the living tree are placed: its blackness has induced many to imagine that the tree had been partially burned or charred, which it much resembles. Black oak probably receives its colour from the gallic acid in the timber, and the iron in the bog water.

I have seen but one tree of elm in the Bog; it was found near a river, was tolerably sound and attached to its root, lying in a horizontal direction, the internal part was blackish, and the external part of the wood was grey, for an inch in thickness. Elm trees seldom found in the Bog.

The upper surface of the oak or yew, as it lies horizontally in the Bog, is much decayed, and the woody fibres longitudinally detached from each other; sometimes the trunks are found partially rotted, and often hollow in the centre, as may be observed in very old and decayed trees of long standing, which have been destroyed before their fall by the ravages of time; the workmen are paid by the foot for raising this timber out of the Bog. Some of the islands of the Bog are yet thickly covered with roots of oak, ash, and sometimes holly trees; and as considerable quantities of old roots, trunks and branches of trees, are found at the edge of the Bogs, there can be little room to doubt that large tracts of this country were at distant periods, covered with wood. Roots or trunks of old trees are seldom found in the interior of the large Bogs in this district. The upper surfaces of oak and yew are much decayed. Some islands of the bog are covered with roots of oak, &c.

The islands are called Derries.

Almost all the islands in the Bogs are called derries, and sometimes woods; the word derry may be a corruption of the Irish word daire, which signifies an oak wood.

There are very few aged trees growing on the bogs.

Hazel, willow, and white thorn, are growing in the valleys in the bogs.

There are very few aged trees growing in these Bogs, except the holly, which are met with ten feet high, and are found growing in great luxuriance on compact peat of eight or ten feet in depth; hazel, willow, and white-thorn trees are found growing in the vales of the rivers which run through the Bogs.

The largest trunks of fir trees which I have seen in the Bog, were two feet six inches diameter, near the root, and forty feet in length; the oak was not quite as large, and the yew less than the oak.

The summits of the bogs are generally the deepest, and always the wettest parts;

and are composed of fluid peat interspersed with tufts of heaths, &c.

The summits are inaccessible in wet weather.

The summits or highest parts of these Bogs are generally the deepest, and invariably the wettest parts; in some instances they have large lakes or numerous pools of water covering a large portion of the surface; these summits are sometimes near the centre, often extending across the Bog, and sometimes near the verge; in all cases the summits are composed of fluid peat, on whose surface are interspersed innumerable little tufts, consisting of heath, moss and grass, all of which are matted together, and forming little islands, having an imperfect chain of connection, which in dry weather, admits a person accustomed to it to step from tuft to tuft without sinking much, but yet not without some risk to his personal safety; in wet weather these summits are quite impassable. There is generally an inch or two of water over the surface of the fluid peat in which these tufts are imbedded; this water being nearly transparent and colourless, has a better flavour than the water of the Bog at some distance from the summit, where it is turbid and ill flavoured, depositing a sediment of a brown colour.

They continue wet during the summer months.

In the summer months, when by evaporation the other parts of the Bog become dry and firm, the summit still continues wet, and supplied with water for two or three hundred acres in extent, giving out all the surplus water, which proceeds slowly from the summit in every direction, and forming the sources of such rivers as take their rise in the Bog; these rivers continue to run at all seasons without intermission.

Springs are often met with in the deepest part of the Bog, rushing up sometimes with much violence, and often strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron, carbonic acid, and earth. The water of almost all the springs in the Bog deposits oxyd of iron on the beds of the streams, in passing from the sources through the Bog.

The bottom of the Bog

consists principally of limestone gravel.

The base on which the Bogs in this district rest is principally limestone gravel, which I think cannot be very deep from the dip of the limestone quarries in the islands, and on each side of the Bog; and also from the circumstance of meeting with rock under the Bog, without any intervening substance. Sometimes, but not generally, as will be seen by the sections, there is a thin stratum of earth or marl between this gravel and the Bog, from a few inches to five or six feet in thickness, consisting of lime, alumine, and silex, in various proportions, with a small portion of oxyd of iron; generally the carbonate of lime predominates. But the great mass of the bottom of the Bogs consists of limestone gravel, having rounded pebbles from a very minute size to twelve inches diameter, sometimes embedded in clay.

Some islands in the Bog contain silicious sand.

Some of the small hills or islands in the Bog consist principally of silicious sand, which is also found occasionally near the Bog edge.

Strata of marl over the Bog of Urlingford.

That part of the Bog near the road leading from Johnstown to Urlingford, which is used as pasture, has, at the depth of about six inches under its surface, a stratum of white shell marl, varying in thickness from eight to twenty inches, the average being about fourteen inches. The shells, none of which exceed half an inch in length, are perfectly entire, and of a very delicate texture.

In one instance, I have observed two formations of marl, with about five or six inches of compact black peat intervening.

The Bog beneath these strata is of the black compact kind; its average thickness being about six feet.

Theory.

Most writers suppose that bogs have been formed by the destruction of forests.

The prevailing opinion of those who have written on the natural history of peat seems to be, that by the destruction of forests, which have been hewn down, burned, torn up by storms, or fallen by age or decay, the passage of the waters has been so impeded, that lakes were formed, which encouraged the growth of aquatic plants, and after the lapse of ages filled up the lakes, and assumed the form of peat or Bog; hence, they say, peat mosses are generally found in low flat countries.

Small lakes might have produced aquatic plants, whose decomposition formed black peat.

It may be possible that shallow lakes of a small extent of surface, and well sheltered, might produce aquatic plants, whose successive growth and subsequent decomposition, formed the black peat, which we find at the bottom of the Bog; this substance, at length rising to the surface of the water, might have been a receptacle for the seeds of the sphagnum and other mosses which are fond of moisture.

This theory not applicable to the Bogs of this District.

There is invariably an ascent from the edge towards the interior of the Bog.

But this theory is not applicable to the Bogs of this District, whose outlets are sufficiently low to take off the water from the bottom, and through which outlets the surplus waters of the Bog continue to run. There is invariably an ascent from the edge towards the interior of the Bog, even where it is higher than the adjoining country

country, for some miles; this ascent is sometimes very gradual, and sometimes sudden, rising eighteen or twenty feet, at the distance of three or four hundred yards; where, in some instances the Bog is higher than the houses on the firm ground near its edge, and as high as the tops of the castles and steeples of the neighbouring country, without any rising ground intervening.

In some places the Bog is on a level with the tops of the steeples and castles of the adjoining country.

Trunks or roots of trees are seldom found at the outlets, or lowest passes of these Bogs, nor is there any appearance of obstruction to the free passage of the waters at those outlets. Such trees as are found, have generally six or seven feet of compact peat under their roots, which are found standing as they grew; evidently proving the formation of peat to have been previous to the growth of the trees.

Old trees seldom found at the outlets;

but when found, they are generally resting on 6 or 7 feet of turf; proving their growth to have been subsequent to the formation of the Bog.

It is a well known circumstance to every farmer, that a wet clay soil is ever productive of moss and rushes, and when left undisturbed accumulates fast, preventing the vegetation of the more useful plants along with them. The most effectual mode of destroying them is, by making drains to cut off the supply of water, by means of which their vegetation had been promoted; but were they allowed to remain undisturbed for centuries, with a sufficient supply of water, perhaps Bogs may have been formed from the successive growth of moss on the ruins or decay of the preceding.

Wet clayey soils produce moss and rushes;

and if left undisturbed, will increase rapidly.

Their growth may be prevented by drainage;

but if neglected, perhaps Bogs might have been formed.

The waters of the Bog generally contain carbonic acid, iron, lime, and other earths, and sometimes a small portion of sulphuric acid. Perhaps some peculiar property in the water may be necessary to contribute to the growth of Bog moss; more particularly so, when it is removed much above the gravel or clay, from whence it can no longer draw any of its nutriment; and as water is decomposed by living vegetables, the substances already mentioned are taken in by the plant, and are by its putrefaction precipitated from it; the carbon, iron, and earth, forming the peat, which receives its inflammable quality from the hydrogen that has been originally a compound part of the water.

Some peculiar quality in the water may be also necessary to promote the growth of Bog moss.

Theory of the formation of peat by the decomposition of vegetables and water.

Drainage.

From the foregoing facts I am led to conclude, that the wetness of those Bogs originates from springs within themselves, and that the principal springs must be at the summits; I am therefore of opinion, that it will be necessary to cut deep drains through the summits at proper distances, and of the dimensions hereafter to be described, for the purpose of intercepting the water of the springs, and giving it a free passage, with a sufficient fall to the most convenient outlet. If a very long period should be allowed for effecting this business, the drains need not be very numerous; for if a few large deep ones were cut from the most convenient outlet, through each summit, so as to communicate with one or more running through the summit lengthwise, to intercept and receive the water of the springs, they would, in some measure retard the growth of the moss, by depriving it of its usual supply of water, it would subside, and become, in process of time, sufficiently firm for agricultural improvements; but this I fear could not be accomplished within any moderate period, from its well known quality of retaining water for a great length of time.

The wetness of the Bogs originates from springs within themselves: the principal springs being at the summits.

Deep drains should be cut through the summits.

The drains need not be very numerous, if a long period should be allowed;

But this mode of drainage could not be accomplished for many years.

As all the parts of the Bog are not equally wet, I have thought it necessary to recommend four classes of Drains, to be used as circumstances may require, and of the following dimensions, *viz.*

Four classes of drains proposed.

First Class, or Main Drains, to be 18 feet wide at the top, 2 feet at bottom, and 12 feet deep.

First Class, or main drains.

Second Class, 12 feet wide at the top, 1 foot at bottom, and 9 feet deep.

Second Class.

Third Class, 6 feet wide at top, 1 foot at bottom, and 6 feet deep.

Third Class.

Fourth Class, or surface Drains, 3 feet wide at top, 6 inches at bottom, and 3 feet deep.

Fourth Class, or surface drains.

It is to be observed, that in all cases where it may be found necessary in cutting those drains to the greatest advantage, when the execution of the work takes place, that the depths above stated are merely the average depths on which the calculations for the estimates are founded; where circumstances are favourable they may be sunk to a much greater depth at the summits, whilst at the outlets only a few feet may be necessary.

The depths above stated are only the average depths.

As the rivers and streams which pass through the Bogs are proposed to be converted into main drains, by sinking and widening their beds, there will be seldom any occasion for making new drains of the first class; which, on account of their dimensions, would be attended with very considerable expense. However, there are some situations where those large drains will be absolutely necessary.

The rivers and streams in the Bog may be used as main drains.

In all cases where it was admissible, I have laid down the lines of the drains in the shortest direction from the summits to the passes or outlets through which the water is proposed to be conveyed from the bogs; thereby giving the greatest possible fall. The drains of the second class are to be placed at the distance of forty Irish perches, or 280 yards asunder, passing through the summits and wettest parts of the Bog; these will principally act towards effecting the complete drainage. Those of the third class are to be used occasionally at the same distance, and parallel to the second, where the Bog is not very wet. And the fourth class, or surface drains, are so placed, that one runs between the second and third class drains,

The lines of drains are laid out in the shortest direction from the summits to the outlets,

Proposed distances between the drains.

(5.)
EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

drains, and parallel thereto, at the distance of 20 perches or 140 yards asunder; and others at right angles to the latter also at 20 perches asunder, which would divide the Bogs into squares of 2 ½ Irish acres.

The upland surface water does not contribute to the wetness of the Bogs; because there are natural catch-water drains on the Bog edge.

The surface water from the upland does not contribute to the wetness of the Bogs in any part of this district, because there are almost always small streams running along the Bog edge, which act as natural catch-water drains, and receive such water as falls from the upland, as well as that which falls from the upper parts of the Bog; and it will be only necessary to deepen and widen the beds of those streams already formed by nature, so as to enable them to convey the water to the larger streams without interruption.

Drains with sloping sides are preferable to those with upright sides.

I have preferred the sloping-sided drains, from a conviction of their being best suited to wet Bog, and which has been proved by experience.

Deep upright-sided drains could not possibly stand in fluid peat, where the sides have not sufficient stability to withstand the lateral pressure. Even in compact peat, I have witnessed many instances of the perpendicular banks having been undermined so much by the water, as to cause its falling in and choaking up the drain; and those which were originally formed with upright sides, by the crumbling down of the banks, have in the course of time assumed the form I recommended. Besides, sloping sided drains being narrow at the bottom, the running water will have the effect of keeping them free of obstructions more effectually than if the bottom was wide.

Upright-sided drains dangerous to cattle;

These reasons, together with their being so dangerous to cattle grazing at their perpendicular banks, are sufficient for rejecting them.

but shallow drains of that description may be used in firm Bog.

In firm Bog, I admit that such drains may answer very well; but in these situations I shall have little occasion to use any very deep ones.

In firm Bog, the drains may be finished the first year;

and, in the wet summits, a longer period.

by beginning at the Bog edge, and reducing the depth of sinking as the wetness of the Bog increases;

resuming the work from year to year, until finished.

The mode of cutting those drains should vary according to the wetness or firmness of the Bog. In the latter case, when it can be done with propriety, I would recommend the excavation to be made of the intended dimensions during the first year; and in the parts which are less firm, the work may be perfected in two successive years; but in the wettest parts, such as the summits, where the excavation would be filled up almost as soon as cut, I would recommend a longer period. In such cases the drains at the Bog edge might be cut to the full dimensions in the first season, if the compactness of the peat would admit of it; the dimensions should be lessened as the fluidity of the Bog increased, until it would no longer bear the cutting without collapsing. The drains thus made, would draw off a very considerable portion of the water, and would assist to consolidate the Bog against the following season; when the work should be resumed by commencing at that part of the drains nearest the edge of the Bog, and which had been left unfinished the preceding season, still advancing towards the summit, as far as the nature of the Bog would admit.

Thus I would proceed every year, until the work should be finally accomplished; by which means the cutting would not be rendered useless by the drain filling up, a circumstance that frequently occurs in very wet Bog.

Method of cutting drains.

I have already stated, that in sinking drains through firm compact Bog the excavation may be done to the full dimensions the first year; but when it becomes less solid, so as to require two operations, a quantity A C I. or A D H. (*vide* fig. 5.) equal to half or three-fourths of the intended dimensions may be sunk; and if the bog should be sufficiently firm the following year, the cutting may be finished.

But where the wetness of the Bog will require three or more operations, I would propose the first to be from one-fourth to one-half the dimensions A B K. or A C I. of the width and depth. The next cutting may take place when the Bog becomes somewhat consolidated by the drains already made, and this may extend from one-half to three-fourths of their dimensions A C I. or A D H. finishing it in the third or fourth operation, if necessary.

The excavation should be removed from the edge of the bank.

As it must appear obvious, that any weight on the edge of the banks of deep drains would materially injure them, before the Bog should subside, and become firm, the excavated peat should be thrown, at least, seven feet from the edge of the bank.

The drains must be scoured when necessary.

When the work shall have been thus finished, it will be necessary to attend to the drains, and keep them open, by scouring at least once a year, until the Bog subsides and becomes firm. Those at the wet summits (where the Bog will subside most, from its containing a greater proportion of water) will require particular attention.

Bogs may be drained too much for the purposes of vegetation.

As the drains have been laid out, they will generally admit of sufficient fall for conveying the water from the bottom of the Bog, as well as from its surface, if they should be sunk to the clay or gravel; but I would not approve of sinking them to the bottom of the Bog generally, lest it should be deprived of too great a portion of its water, which is so necessary to vegetation.

Dried turf cannot be brought to its original state.

We see in dried turf, when cut for fuel, the effects produced by depriving it nearly of all its water. Its particles, by coming into closer contact, proportionably lose their affinity for water; so that by steeping turf, once dried for a long period, in cold or even boiling water, no change is produced in its solidity. If broken small, and mixed with water, it loses that tenacity which it had originally, and is rendered incapable of being kneaded into a paste.

Hence

Hence it will be necessary to make sluices in some of the principal drains, to keep up the water for promoting vegetation, as well as for the use of cattle; by which means the water may be disposed of according to the pleasure of the cultivator.

The water may be occasionally kept up by sluices.

Some of the drains and rivers may be converted into navigable canals, for the purposes of conveying limestone, gravel, clay, and other manures into the Bog, by small floats capable of holding four tons, which may be pulled by men through the water, while the Bog is yet soft, and unable to sustain the weight of horses.

Canals.

I have laid out some lines for new roads in this district, which will be of permanent advantage to the country, and serve for the purposes of conveying manure to the interior of the Bog, and carrying out the future produce when reclaimed.

New Roads.

Reclamation.

The occupiers of the upland adjoining the Bogs throughout the district, have of late years made various successful attempts towards reclaiming the verge of the Bog contiguous to their land; their efforts have been attended with advantages beyond their most sanguine expectations. Those who have short leases discontinued the process, which has prevented large tracts of Bog from being under tillage, or converted into pasture; however, they remain convinced of the value of Bog as a soil.

The occupiers of the upland adjoining the Bog, have reclaimed some parts of the Bog edge;

but those who have short leases discontinued the improvements.

But where the work has been pursued by such of those gentleman as are proprietors of the Bog, we find a different scene take place; and the face of the country completely changed, from a wild and useless waste to ornamental plantations, or luxuriant meadows and pasture grounds.

The Proprietors who have reclaimed their Bogs have changed the appearance of the country.

All the rivers or streams running through the Bog, form valleys, whose sloping sides become somewhat consolidated, naturally yielding good grass without any preparation whatever, except setting fire to the surface in dry hot weather, by which means the heath and moss are destroyed, giving way in the following season to a spontaneous growth of grass, on which cattle feed at all seasons, but seem particularly desirous of it in summer, probably from the cool and moist nature of the soil being grateful to their feet; some of these valleys produce good hay by very little attention or trouble: The extent of this natural reclamation (if it may be so called) is generally proportioned to the magnitude of the river, being from two to eight perches in breadth.

Grass valleys in the Bog.

The manure which has been found to answer best for reclaiming Bog, is limestone, gravel, and clay, which may be had in abundance at every part of the bottom of Bog, as well as its edges, and in the islands; it being (as I have already mentioned) the upper stratum of which the country is composed.

Manures: Limestone, gravel, and clay.

Marl is sometimes used, and has been found to answer well; but of this there are several varieties in the district; the best containing about 80 per cent of carbonate of lime. However, I cannot discover that it has been much used on the Bog; but from such as have used it, I am led to understand that it is not by any means as productive as the gravel, nor have I learned it has ever been used in the vicinity of this district on the upland soil.

Marl.

Lime is sometimes used as a top dressing on firm black Bog, which generally gives a good crop; but it is not considered as a profitable manure, in consequence of the facility with which its very fine particles are washed deep into the porous peat by heavy rains. Peat ashes are found to be very productive as a top dressing on Bog, and are also considered as valuable on upland soil.

Lime.

Peat ashes.

Stable or farm-yard manure, very deservedly holds the highest rank in the class of manures; but from its scarcity it is always mixed with gravel or peat ashes, or both; with this composition the Bog gives abundant crops of oats, rape, flax, hay, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, &c.

Stable and farm-yard manure.

Black peat is used as a compost or upland soil; when mixed with lime, mould, dung, or scraping of roads, it is found of essential use.

Black peat.

The system pursued for reclaiming Bog is generally the same throughout the district. The first year, during the summer months, drains are cut, so as to consolidate the Bog, previous to any further advances; the following summer paring and burning takes place, the process of which is as follows: The surface sod which consists of many varieties of moss, grass, heath or fibrous peat, is taken off to the depth of some inches; the spade, hoe, or plough are used, according to the solidity of the Beg or the thickness of the sod to be pared. When the surface consists of a light covering of grass and moss on black Bog, the hoe is employed; when it is composed of moss and fibrous peat on wet Bog, the spade is used; and recourse is had to the plough, if the Bog should be firm enough to bear the weight of cattle. As soon as the paring becomes sufficiently dry, it is mixed with a small proportion of clay and gravel, and is formed into conical heaps, about four feet high, and is set on fire under the influence of the atmosphere. During this process, a great part of the carbon of the vegetable is involved in a gaseous form, along with the hydrogen and other volatile products, and the mass loses at least seven-eighths of its weight. The loss of carbon may not be considered as of much consequence when the ashes are to be used on Bog, which abounds in that substance; but for upland a slow combustion would be preferable.

Mode of reclaiming Bog.

First year drains are commenced, and when the Bog becomes sufficiently solid, it is pared and burned.

Paring.

Burning.

Carbon and hydrogen are involved.

The value of ashes as a manure is estimated according to the weight and colour; the heavy reddish or brownish coloured being considered the best, from its containing a larger portion of oxyd of iron with lime and alumine; the quantity varying in proportion to the specific

The heavy red ashes from Black Bog are of more value than the white ashes from Red

Bog, which are of little value as a manure.

gravity of the peat: the black compact sort yielding a greater proportion than the spongy red Bog, which gives light ashes of little value as a manure.

Mode of improving spongy Red Bog;

When consolidated by draining, it may be grazed by young cattle;

then pared, burned and coated with gravel;

and laid down with grass seeds; when the peat becomes sufficiently decomposed it may get a second coating of gravel to prepare it for a rotation of crops.

The best method of treating spongy red Bog, after it is consolidated by draining, would be, for the first two seasons, to let young cattle on it from March to September; they would eat the young heath (of which they are particularly fond) along with the grass which grows on its surface. At the expiration of this period the Bog will be in better order and more solid, from the treading of the cattle, and the decomposition which will have taken place by the loss of its superfluous moisture; it may then be pared and burned, and get a coating of limestone gravel of about 500 loads per Irish acre (each load weighing about six hundred weight,) which should be lightly ploughed in, and laid down with grass seeds, under which it may lie until the peat should be decomposed to such a degree as would prepare it for a second coating of gravel, to fit it for potatoes and a succession of crops.

Method of reclaiming Black Bog, or cut out Bog.

It may be pared and burned, giving it an even surface, and laying on 1,000 or 1,500 loads of gravel per acre; then plough, harrow, and open drills for potatoes, laying on 250 loads of stable dung.

The produce nearly equals the expense.

Then oats may be sown and laid down with clover and hay seeds.

It is grazed for some years, after which it is broken up again.

The above process was tried by Mr. Smith, and has succeeded well.

Firm black Bog, or cut out Bog, may be reclaimed by paring and burning, giving it a regular and even surface, and were practicable an inclined plane, taking care not to leave any partial rises or swells on the surface, which are apt to become spongy and bad. This may be prepared immediately for a succession of crops, by laying on from one thousand to fifteen hundred loads of gravel to the Irish acre, which should be lightly ploughed in, and harrowed: then opening drills for potatoes, lay on about two hundred and fifty loads of stable dung. The average produce of this crop nearly equals the amount of the expenses of reclaiming. After this potatoe, oats may be sown, and laid down with red clover and white hay, seeds, which also give a good crop; the grass in the stubble may be eat off by sheep. The ensuing season being kept for meadow, it gives a good crop of hay, and it is then grazed for some years, after which it is broken up again, undergoing a similar treatment. This process has been tried on a considerable extent of Bog in this district, by Mr. Smith of Racket Hall, and in each instance turned out advantageous and profitable. He informs me, "he has no doubt that, by plough-"ing and trenching on narrow ridges, the two following years would have pro-"duced good crops of oats; but at present he has only proceeded so far as the "meadowing and grazing. However, he means to try the trenching of oats;" after this the process of manuring should be repeated.

As the result of long experience must be considered of importance, I have annexed estimates of the expenses and produce of an acre of potatoes, cabbages and turnips, drawn from the practical knowledge of Mr. Smith.

Estimates of the expense of improving an acre of Bog, with potatoes, cabbages and turnips.

Expense of improving an Irish Acre of Bog, with Potatoes, after draining; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
1,500 loads of gravel, including levelling, at 2 *d.*	12	10	–
Spreading	1	–	–
Ploughing	–	13	–
Harrowing	–	6	6
Opening drills	–	6	6
250 loads of dung, at 1 *s.*	12	10	–
Moulding, twice	–	13	–
Ploughing, digging out, picking, &c.	2	–	–
Seed	2	–	–
Sorting and sending to market	2	10	–
	34	9	–
Produce, 120 barrels of potatoes, at 20 stone per barrel, or 3 *d.* per stone	30	–	–
Deficient of the first expense, besides rent	4	9	–
The same expense for cabbages	34	9	
with additional labour	5	11	–
	40	–	–
1,200 heads may be raised; a great waste must be in heads, splitting, decaying, &c. to feed cattle or sheep; allowing one-fourth to be lost, the remainder may be worth 1 *d.* per head	37	10	–
Deficient	2	10	–
Turnips, less expense, say	28	–	–
This being a more uncertain crop than the other two, and much depending on the use they are applied to, besides the fluctuation of markets for sheep and cattle; an acre will do well to make	11	7	6
Deficient £.	16	12	6

"This

" This calculation is made for red Bog; should black Bog be worked on, one-third of " the gravel may be spared; the dung also can be dispensed with, as the black Bog, well " gravelled and ploughed deep, will afford ashes sufficient."

The foregoing estimates are made for Red Bog, but on Black Bog the expense would be less.

Among the poorer classes of farmers, after burning, they generally lay on four or five hundred loads of gravel, with the ashes, and from fifty to one hundred loads of dung; after which they take off two crops of potatoes in succession, before they sow oats.

Method of reclaiming as practised by the poorer classes of farmers.

Reclaimed Bog, produces excellent crops (at least equal to the upland) of potatoes, oats, rape, flax, turnips, cabbages and celery; and answers extremely well for all the different kinds of grasses usually found in the adjacent upland soil; particularly white and red clover, white hay grass and rye grass. The white clover grows spontaneously after gravelling, " Mr. Smith has tried the fiorin grass on four acres of reclaimed Bog, which were planted " in October 1809, but had made no great progress until the spring of 1811, when it " appeared in a more promising state; this may be owing to the unusually dry spring of 1810, " together with want of attention in covering the strings; but wherever it has met with " moisture it seems to flourish."

Fiorin Grass.

Several parts of the district, where the streams of the upland may be conveyed on the surface of the Bog, are well adapted for irrigation, and the water may be taken across the drains in wooden troughs at a small expense.

Irrigation.

Planting.

Within these few years upwards of two hundred acres of Bog, in different parts of this district, have been planted with trees of different ages, from two to ten years; consisting of Scotch fir, spruce fir, larch, oak, ash, alder, birch, hazel, and timber sallow; almost all of which appear healthy, and promise to do well. The Scotch fir is the most abundant in proportion. Some of those trees are planted on wet red Bog, twenty feet from the gravel, others on compact black Bog, fifteen feet in depth; and some have had a few shovels full of gravel thrown under the roots, when planted on the light spongy turf, which evidently answers better than being without it.

Upwards of 200 acres of Bog are planted in this district.

The trees appear healthy.

Scotch fir the most abundant.

Trees grow on Red Bog 20 feet from the clay or gravel.

Those trees that have been planted on firm black Bog, thrive as well as the same species on upland. Mr. Lidwell of Dromard planted some larch and Scotch fir eleven years ago, and they are now as good as any trees of the same age on the upland in the vicinity.— " Messrs. Birch of Roscrea have planted about seventy acres of cut out Bog, and wet red " Bog: the former are thriving as well as the generality of plantations on upland; the " latter they have only commenced on last season; and the numbers which have missed are " not by any means unusual." The Reverend Mr. Grady of Littleton, Mr. Lalor of Cranna, and Mr. Lalor of Killoran, have also planted a considerable number of young trees on different parts of the Bog, the greater part of which are growing well.

On firm Black Bog trees grow as well as on upland.

REP. III.—Mr. *Aher*, on a different District in Queen's County; observations on drainage, reclamation, crops, &c.; plants natural to Bogs; analyses, &c.

On Drainage.

Drainage.

IT will appear by the foregoing descriptions, that the falls from the surfaces of the Bogs towards their several outlets, are very considerable, and that there is in general sufficient fall for the drainage of the under strata, as well as the surface; this circumstance is mentioned only as a proof of the great falls which these Bogs have, but at the same time it must be observed, that they should not be drained to such an extent, as to deprive the Bog of too great a proportion of its water, which is absolutely necessary to promote vegetation. In this district, where the Bogs are much detached, it will not be necessary to sink any deep main drains of the first class, such as have been proposed for District No. 8, as the rivulets or streams which pass through or border these Bogs are adequate for all the purposes of such drains.

The falls for drainage of these Bogs are considerable.

Very deep drains will not be necessary.

The drains which I shall recommend as best suited to these bogs, are similar, and retain the same name as those of the second, third and fourth class of drains, as described in my Report on District No. 8, the dimensions of which are as follow, viz.

2d Class - - 12 feet wide at top, 1 foot wide at bottom, and 9 feet deep.
3d Class - - 6 feet wide at top, 1 foot wide at bottom, and 6 feet deep.
4th Class, or surface drains, 3 feet wide at top, 9 inches at bottom, and 3 feet deep.

Description of proposed drains.

These are stated as the average dimensions upon which the calculations in the estimate are made; but in the execution of the work, the drains in the interior of the Bogs must necessarily be sunk to a greater depth than at the edge where they communicate with the outlet. The lines of these drains are generally laid out in the shortest direction from the summit of the Bog, to the most convenient outlet for effectually carrying off the water.

The drains are laid out in the shortest direction to the outlet.

The drains of the second class are to be used principally in the wettest and deepest Bogs, and are placed at the distance of 40 perches, or two hundred and eighty yards asunder; but where the Bog is more firm or shallow, the drains of the third class are introduced either solely or alternating with those of the second, being parallel thereto, and still preserving the distance of forty perches asunder; and the fourth class or surface drains are to be sunk in two directions, namely, midway between, and parallel to the other drains, and also at right

2d class drains; where used, and their distance asunder.

3d class drains.

4th class, or surface drains.

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angles thereto, at the distance of 20 perches asunder, which would, with the assistance of the other classes of drains, divide the Bog into squares of 2½ Irish acres each.

The distance of the surface drains may be varied.

This system will be sufficient for draining the wet Red Bogs; but near the edges, where they are more firm, the distance of the surface drains may be varied according as circumstances will allow; but in the estimate, I have charged them according to the regular system above described.

Drains with sloping sides are best suited to spongy wet bog.

Drains with sloping sides are best suited to spongy wet Bog, and by being made narrow at the bottom they give an increased velocity to the stream, which tends to keep them open and free of obstructions, but in firm Bog, shallow drains, with perpendicular sides, may stand for a considerable length of time. On Bog of this description, the occupiers sometimes leave passages across the drains uncut, and excavate small tunnels underneath, for the passage of water; bridges of this kind are sufficiently firm to admit cattle to pass over them.

Method of cutting drains.

In sinking these drains, the mode of proceeding should differ according to the nature of the Bog to be cut through. The excavation near the verge of the Bog should be made to the full dimensions in the first instance, if it be sufficiently firm to admit it; but in the wet parts of the Bog in the interior, where the drains cannot be sunk at once to the full dimensions, they may be excavated to the depth of three or four feet, which would cause the Bog to subside against the following season, when the work should be resumed, by sinking a few feet farther, and thus continuing the process until the drains shall have been sunk to the stated depths, as recommended in my Report on District No. 8, where a plan for cutting drains has been given.

The drains should be frequently scoured.

Sluices may be erected where necessary.

The drains would require to be frequently attended to, and kept open by scouring as often as may be found necessary, until the Bog, by subsiding, shall have become perfectly consolidated, and when they are finished, it may be found necessary to erect sluices in them at various places, either to prevent the Bog from too great a loss of water, by which vegetation might be retarded, or to raise it near the surface for the use of cattle.

The excavated peat should be removed and burned.

The peat which has been raised in excavating should be removed from the deep drains, so as to prevent any weight or pressure on their loose soft edges, which would tend to close their sides and choak them; and where opportunities offer, it may be piled in heaps and burned to make ashes for manure.

The Bog near the verge will become firm before the interior.

In the progress of sinking those drains, it is evident that the edges of the Bog, and the parts adjacent thereto, will become firm and consolidated long before the interior parts. Hence the cultivation may commence on those parts immediately, without waiting the completion of the general system of drainage.

Observations on the wetness of Bogs.

To ascertain whether the wetness of these Bogs originates solely from rain-water falling on the surface, or from springs in the interior of the Bogs, or from both, is an enquiry of very great importance, and deserving serious consideration, as the system of drainage should be regulated thereby: if for instance, it is supposed to originate from rain-water only, shallow surface drains would be sufficient; but should it be found to originate from springs rising up through the Bog, a system of deep drains calculated to intercept and convey the water of those springs to the most convenient outlet, should be adopted.

Towards ariving at a knowledge of this interesting subject, it might not be amiss to ascertain the probable quantity or water which annually falls, and how that quantity is disposed of. We find from experiments that the average fall of rain and dew in this country, amounts to about thirty inches; and the manner in which we are left to account for the disposal of this quantity is, by the formation of rivers, by evaporation, and by supplying plants with nutriment.

Annual fall of rain and dew; how disposed of.

It is evident, that the quantity of rain which goes to supply rivers, must depend on the inclination of the surface on which it falls; the greater the inclination of that surface, the greater will be the portion of water discharged into the rivers.

That Bogs discharge a great quantity of rain-water from their inclined surfaces, is evident from the sudden swellings of their streams and rivulets, which have no connection with the upland; what this quantity may be, is uncertain; but if we judge from the circumstances of the Bog being already completely saturated with water, as well as every other appearance connected with it, we would be induced to suppose almost the entire of the rain which had fallen on the Bog was discharged into the river, and that a very small portion, if any, remained for evaporation.

Annual evaporation.

We also find, that evaporation alone from a surface similar to that of wet Bog, is sufficient to expend a portion nearly equal to the entire amount of what falls by rain and dew annually. If a surface of water is exposed to the action of the atmosphere, about thirty-six inches will be evaporated annually; and from a surface of moist earth covered with grass, a quantity equal to twenty-five inches will be evaporated annually.

Now a great portion of the Bogs of this district being so completed saturated, may be said to expose a surface of water to the action of the atmosphere, while the remainder may be considered as moist earth and grass; consequently the evaporation therefrom would nearly equal the annual fall of rain and dew.

Bogs appear to be supplied with water from

Hence it appears that the Bogs must be supplied with water from other sources besides rain and dew, and this supply can only be from springs rising within them. These springs

are

are frequently visible at the summits, where innumerable small pools of water are met with, divided from each other by a very wet soft kind of peat, through which the water is readily allowed to filtrate. As the surfaces of the water in these pools are all on different levels, the highest must part with its water to the next lowest, and so on in succession; and so the highest pool invariably preserves the surface of its water on the same level or nearly so, during the continuance of the driest seasons; it must follow that it is supplied by springs beneath it. Springs at their summits.

Reclamation: Reclamation.

The cultivation of the Bogs in this district has not been carried on to any great extent, as is already mentioned in treating of each division, but generally limited to some detached parts at the Bog edge, where it has succeeded equal to the expectations of the cultivator.

The manures generally resorted to, and which are found by experience to answer best for reclaiming these Bogs, are limestone gravel, marl and turf ashes. Manures.

Limestone gravel consists of rounded limestone pebbles of various dimensions, mixed with calcareous earth and clay; it gives a considerable degree of firmness and stability to the peat soil, and is considered the best manure for its improvement; it may be obtained in abundance near the borders, and at the bottom of the Bogs in every part of the district. Limestone gravel.

Marl is found in some parts of the district, but has not been much used on the Bogs, or even on the upland; the proportion of lime it contains is variable. Marl.

Turf ashes, as a manure, have been generally esteemed as possessing very valuable properties in proportion to the weight and colour, the heavy red kind being considered the best; their action on compact peat is a proof of the quality they possess in promoting vegetation on that soil, and there can be but little room to doubt of their having similar effects on upland; but of turf ashes, there are several varieties; the best kind met with in this district contains lime, gypsum, silex, magnesia, alumine, and oxyd of iron, in variable proportions; the white light ashes are obtained so very sparingly in proportion to the quantity of peat burned, that they are not sought for as a manure. Turf ashes.

It does not appear that quick lime has been much used as a manure on any of the Bogs in this district; however it may be applied with advantage on well-drained compact peat, which it dissolves in proportion to the quantity used; it would not be advisable to use it on fibrous Bog, because the minute particles of the lime would descend too low into the peat, to render its effects beneficial to the surface. Quick lime.

Sand, which is partly silicious and partly calcareous, may be obtained in the beds of the principal rivers and streams of the district; it has not been used as a manure on any of these Bogs, although it may be applied with very good effect. Sand.

The process of cultivation after drainage, is similar to that which I have explained in my Report on district No. 8; namely, paring, burning and coating the surface with limestone, gravel and clay, in various quantities, at the rate of from five hundred to fifteen hundred loads per Irish acre, each load weighing about six hundred weight. In some places paring and burning only is resorted to, which is a cheap method of reclaiming black Bog, and succeeds extremely well. Process of cultivation. Paring, burning, &c.

In the Bog of Aghaboe, a luxuriant growth of grass is produced by spreading the ashes on its surface, without the addition of any other substance; but the most permanent improvement would be effected by clay and gravel, in addition to the ashes. Part of Aghaboe Bog improved.

A very easy and simple mode of improving red Bog, is sometimes had recourse to by setting fire, in the very dry weather, to the vegetable surface, where it is firm enough to bear the weight of light cattle; this has the effect of destroying the strong rank grass and small branches of heath, without destroying the roots, which throw out young tender shoots the following spring, on which the cattle appear to feed with eagerness. A simple mode of improving Red Bog.

Where the rivers or streams pass through the Bog, they form narrow valleys, whose sides produce good grass, on which cattle feed for a great part of the year.

The reclaimed Bogs of this district produce excellent crops of potatoes, oats, rape, flax, turnips, cabbages, parsnips and celery (and in one instance barley) with various kinds of grasses, particularly the meadow soft grass, fiorin grass, and purple meelic grass; the two latter grow spontaneously on dry fibrous red Bog, as well as on the cut out turbary; white clover is also frequently met with, thinly scattered on the surface of compact black Bog. Crops produced on reclaimed Bog.

The difference in the depth of reclaimed Bog does not seem to have any effect on the produce of its crops.

The best rotation of crops for these Bogs appears to be the following: Rotation of crops.

First year - - Potatoes or rape.
Second year - Oats, laid down with hay seed and white clover.
Third year - - Meadow, after which it may be used as pasture for some years.

Sometimes two or three successive crops of potatoes, as also oats, are taken off without any additional manure; however it would be advisable to add a small quantity of gravel for each crop.

An Irish acre of Bog may be gravelled an inch thick for £ 8. 12.

The Bog being previously drained, may for the foregoing succession of crops, by covering its surface with gravel an inch in thickness, being at the rate of three hundred and sixty tons per Irish acre, which, with the assistance of portable rail roads, may be laid on the surface for £.8. 12*s.* per acre, as will appear by the following estimate; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Digging and filling 360 tons of gravel, at 2*d.* per ton	3	–	–
Drawing from the gravel-pit into the Bog, 360 tons, at 2½*d.* per ton	3	15	–
Spreading the same, at ½*d.* per ton	–	15	–
Cost of railway and waggons	–	10	–
Wear and tear, and removing	–	7	–
Damage to gravel-pit	–	5	–
	£.8	12	–
Draining, as per estimate annexed	1	17	9
TOTAL expense of draining and gravelling an Irish acre of Bog	£.10	9	9

being at the rate of £.6. 9*s.* 6*d.* per English acre. The Bog, thus improved, will be worth from 25 to 35 shillings per Irish acre.

Planting.

Planting on Bog may be carried on successfully to a very great extent; the principal kind of trees which are found growing on the Bogs, are fir, alder, birch, beech, hazel, sallow and holly, all of which appear to thrive as luxuriantly on well-drained compact peat of any depth, as on the upland soil; if there is any difference, it is too trifling to be observed.

Scotch fir and birch are frequently found growing in wet situations, on deep soft Bog, but not as healthy in appearance as that on compact Bog; to fit the latter kind of Bog for planting, nothing more is requisite than keeping it tolerably well drained; but soft red Bog, besides draining, requires a few shovels full of clay and limestone gravel to be thrown about the roots, and this simple preparation is sufficient.

List of plants which grow on these Bogs.

The following is a List of the principal Plants, which grow spontaneously on these Bogs; viz.

Spagnum palustre, or bog moss; this seems to constitute the principal part of the peat.
Hypnum, or feather moss.
Polytrichum, or hair moss.
Bryum.
Lichen rangiferinus, rein deer moss.
Lichen pyxidatus, or cup moss.
Scirpus caespitosus, dwarf club rush,
Anthericum ossifragum,
Juncus, bufonis, toad rush,

These plants are found in great quantities throughout the district, and form mattings or tufts on soft wet Bogs. The Scirpus caespitosus, which is called by the peasants keeve grass, flourishes best in very wet parts of the Bog, where its long and slender roots may be traced to the depth of two feet.

Erica vulgaris, common health.
Equisetum limosum.
Lemna, or duck weed.
Conferva.
Equisetum arvense.
Scoenus mariscus, bog-rush.
Mentha sylvestris.
Hypericum pulcrum.
Vaccinum oxycoccis, or cranberry.
Empeticum nigrum, or crowberry.
Myrica gale.
Arundo phragmites, common reed grass.
Eriophorum Angustifolium, narrow-leaved cotton grass.
Holcus lanatus, meadow soft grass.
Milica caerulea, purple meelic grass,
Agrostis stolonifera, fiorin grass,

These two grasses are very general in the Bogs, and are found growing together.

The vegetation of moss seems suspended in very hot weather.

The vegetation of such mosses as grow on the Bog, seems to be suspended during the hot summer months, when they appear parched and withered, but their roots remain preserved by the water in which they are immersed. Mosses possess a power of absorbing moisture, and retaining it for a great length of time, particularly the sphagnum, which is also endued with the peculiar quality of retaining its vitality for several months after it has been separated from its roots, and it is enabled to resist putrefaction for a great length of time.

Peculiar property of the Sphagnum, or Bog moss.

Description of a turf bank, exhibiting three successive growths of trees.

In the Bog of Clontyglass, adjoining the townland of that name, the turf banks exhibit three successive growths of trees, the roots of which, with part of the stems attached to them, are found remaining undisturbed from the original situation in which they grew, a drawing of which is annexed.

The first or oldest growth is in contact with the gravel, the stems and roots occupying a space of eighteen or twenty-four inches in height; they are separated from the second or middle growth by a stratum of very compact black peat, called stone turf, three feet in thickness;

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thickness; the roots and stems of the middle growth, extend about four feet in height, over which there is a stratum of fibrous peat of a light brown colour, about eighteen inches thick; on this a third growth appears, not more than about two feet in height, and is covered with moss, grass, rushes and heath, for about nine inches in depth; the stems of this growth are sometimes visible above the surface.

The stems or trunks of the first or oldest growth of these trees, being from ten to twelve inches in diameter, are saturated with water, and completely uninflammable; the wood is so soft, that a trunk may be easily cut through by a spade; and the entire of its composition is so altered, except the bark, that the species of tree is scarcely discernible; yet the bark that remains still attached to the trunk, appears to be uninjured by time.

The second or middle growth of trees, which are the largest of the three, have their stems about eighteen inches in diameter, at about twenty inches from the root; they are in a high state of preservation, and retain a great degree of inflammability; some of the trunks are found lying horizontally near the roots, but the former are by no means as numerous as the latter.

The third or surface roots, which are perfectly sound, have all the appearance of a recent growth, yet no tradition remains amongst the oldest inhabitants of the neighbourhood, of the existence of those trees in a living state; they appear from their dimensions not to have attained a great age, the diameter of the stem being from four to five inches.

Turf cutting.

In cutting turf, it frequently happens that on going to a certain depth, the accumulation of water prevents the workmen from proceeding down to the gravel; they are therefore compelled sometimes to leave six or eight feet of the best kind of turf untouched after them, which lies next the gravel; this might be remedied, by attending more particularly to the drains which should be continued up to the turf banks on a level sufficiently low to take off the water from the surface of the gravel; but where this is not practicable, it would be advisable to keep the drains on as low a level as circumstances would allow; by these means a greater quantity of the best kind of fuel would be obtained.

Turf banks are subject to break down, for want of sufficient drains.

Turf banks are often subject to break down, for want of sufficient drains to carry off the water; it would therefore be advisable to sink back drains, parallel to the general outline of the banks, which would intercept the water from the interior of the bog, and prevent those accidents to which they are frequently exposed.

Roads.

The public roads of that part of the country in which this district lies, are generally well made, and kept in excellent order; in some places I have proposed to connect those roads by new lines running across the bog.

Roads through Bog.

These roads I would recommend to be thirty feet in breadth, and placed between two parallel drains, at the distance of twenty feet from each side of the road; by this mode, the expense of a number of bridges may be avoided, which on deep bog would be considerable; and the drains at that distance on each side, would help to consolidate the road, and prevent the water from sapping its boggy foundation, which very frequently happens.

These roads may be laid out, but should not be gravelled until the year following the completion of all the drains in the bog; the surface sod will then have become solid, and form a strong support to the gravel.

Navigable drains.

From the nature of the bogs in this district, and the manner in which they are detached, the introduction of navigable drains would not be attended with any essential advantage, and must evidently fall short of the utility of portable railways and waggons, as recommended by Mr. Edgeworth.

Portable railways.

Bog Bridges made of timber, &c.

Bog bridges, as they are termed, are of two kinds; one consists of a few pieces of timber (usually found in the bog) laid horizontally across the drain, and covered with heath or brushwood; over this are laid sods which are covered with gravel; if the bridge is intended to be permanent, this kind of bridge may be rendered very efficient, if the materials are strong. The other kind, which is made only on compact firm peat, is formed by leaving a passage across the drain uncut, and hollowing an archway through it at the bottom for the passage of the water; this kind, it is evident, could not be formed on a soft bog.

Another kind.

Mill Streams.

It will not be necessary to make any alteration in the mill streams of the district, or to reduce their present supplies of water; on the contrary, those supplies will be augmented by the proposed drainage. The river Nore affords several good sites for new mills.

Analysis:

Analysis.

Analysis.—Twenty-four cubic inches of compact blackish brown turf, recently cut from a turf bank in the bog of Abbeyleix, weighed 6,544 grains; being left in a warm room twelve days, was reduced to 13 cubic inches, and in weight to 1,640 grains, which produced 320 grains of charcoal, containing 4 cubic inches; 2,000 grains of this turf well dried, gave 100 grains of yellowish red ashes, which were found to contain,

Carbonate of lime	35 parts
Gypsum	31
Carbonate of magnesia	3
Silex	13
Alumine	10
Oxyd of iron	8
	100 parts.

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Another specimen of ashes from the same Bog; contained,

Carbonate of lime	61
Gypsum	22
Silex	8
Alumine	5
Oxyd of iron	4
	100 parts.

100 grains of red turf ashes from Aghaboe Bog; contains,

Carbonate of lime	21
Gypsum	6
Silex	25
Alumine	26
Oxyd of tron	22
	100 parts.

Another specimen of ashes from Aghaboe Bog; contained,

Carbonate of lime	27
Gypsum	9
Silex	26
Alumine	21
Oxyd of iron	17
	100 parts.

Sphagnum or bog moss was boiled in distilled water constantly for six days, and on being decanted, the water was found to contain sulphuric acid, with a very minute portion of gallic acid and tannin; the boiled sphagnum did not appear to be much altered in its texture.

Water expressed from turf cut on the bog of Abbeyleix, contained sulphate of lime (gypsum) in solution; but did not contain either gallic acid or tannin.

I have subjected several varieties of clay and marl, found under these Bogs to analysis, the results of which have given very different proportions; viz.

Marl from Aghaboe Bog; contained,

Carbonate of lime	85
Alumine	7
Silex	8
	100 parts.

Marl from Cullena Bog;

Carbonate of lime	46
Alumine	32
Silex	22
	100 parts.

Blue clay from the Bog of Toger; contained,

Carbonate of lime	11
Alumine, coloured by oxyd of iron	70
Silex	19
	100 parts.

Blueish clay from Ross Bog; contained,

Carbonate of lime	26
Alumine, coloured by oxyd of iron	62
Silex	12
	100 parts.

Some unforeseen circumstances have prevented me from concluding a number of experiments on the nature and properties of peat, particularly on charred turf, and its application to the smelting of ironstone, which is found in great quantities in the vicinity of Castlecomer, where the remains of several furnaces are visible; these iron works were carried on to a very considerable extent at a former period, when the country abounded with wood, but have been discontinued in consequence of the scarcity of fuel of that description.

I hope soon to be able to lay before your Board the result of these experiments.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

D. Aher.

REP. III.—Mr. *Colburne*, on the Bogs in the west of the County of Clare; general observations on drains, &c.

Mr. COLBURNE, on the Bogs in the Western part of the County of Clare.

In cutting the main and cross drains, I would give three inches slope, or better, to the perpendicular foot on the sides, making a surface drain five feet deep, four feet wide on the top, and one foot six inches bottom breadth; the main drains ten feet deep, seven feet top breadth,

breadth, and two feet in the bottom. The wetness of the Bog might occasion a variation in the dimensions of the main drains; but generally, I think a slope of three inches to the foot will answer the purpose. I have seen many Bog drains with nearly perpendicular sides, that have stood well. The turf banks are cut nearly perpendicular, and they seldom slip, though frequently of considerable height, and not always cut down to the substratum, commonly with a deep drain at the foot where the turf has been cut out, which does not fill with water until the wet season, except where there are springs. Very few of the main drains in this district will extend ten feet deep; and to that depth they can be bottomed, by casting up the Bog-stuff with a light casting-tool; and no benches or off-sets on the sides will be necessary.

Where new roads are to be made, merely for the convenience of the Bogs, the expense of making them will fall on the reclaimer, and is estimated; but these roads need only to be gravelled ten feet wide. Where the new new roads form useful communications with the surrounding country, they will be done by presentment.

Where cultivation has followed the partial drainage of Monmore Bog (on the southern edge next Kilrush, principally, and some few acres near Dunbeg,) the mode adopted is generally similar to that practised in other counties; viz. to dig or plough up the surface of the drained Bog; gather it in heaps; and having mixed some clay with it, (which is got in the bottom of the drains of the shallow bog, or from the adjoining lands,) they set it on fire in dry weather, and the ashes being strewed on the bog, it is again ploughed or dug, and prepared for sowing rape, which I am informed is generally productive. The next crop is oats, and afterwards potatoes, if they can obtain sufficient manure for a crop, otherwise they continue the oat crop until they pave sufficient manure collected to bear potatoes. There is no limestone or limestone gravel in this part of the country, so essential to the improvement of waste lands; but the sea-sand and the sea-weed are here in great abundance, and are esteemed excellent manures, and are taken a considerable distance inland, particularly for potatoe crops, and would be invaluable on Bog (where effectually drained), mixed with a portion of clay, and a light top-dressing of lime.

No regular system having, as yet, been put in practice for the draining of any of the Bogs in this district, it is no great wonder that such a project should be treated as chimerical by many who have only observed small patches reclaimed with difficulty, or a few shallow drains cut through large wet Bogs, and left to collapse and fill up for want of occasional scouring and deepening. The result would be very different, if a regular system was steadily pursued, and all, or most part of the drains necessary were opened at once; the main drains gradually cut to their proper dimensions; the cross drains kept open, and to their proper depth, until the Bogs had gradually acquired a tolerable degree of firmness. This, it is true, would require a great number of drains in the wet parts, particularly the summits, which are the wettest parts of the Bogs; and cutting the drains through them at first will be difficult and tedious; but by using proper instruments it can be done reasonable, and the very wet parts will become the best land, from the subsidence of the great quantity of vegetable matter (of which these wet parts or quagmire is composed) getting into a putrid state, and producing a rich manure. The sods cast out of the drains will of course be burned with the first surface heaps.

With respect to the future value of the reclaimed bog, if the drainage were carried into effect in this district, I should conceive that the value would be increased at least seven shillings per acre per annum; and on that supposition I should make the following calculation, leaving a large portion of the district out of the account, such as Turbary, in convenient situations, and now partially drained, and some firm pasturable Bog, and only calculate on the wet and at present useless parts of the Bogs, which contain about 12,000 Irish acres, at seven shillings per acre, making £. 4,200 per annum. The estimate for the drainage is £.31,728. 12*s.* 6*d.*; but suppose it to be £. 42,000, it would be 10 per cent on the money laid out, and is a fair calculation, on the supposition that the Bogs should be invested in the Commissioners, and let on leases, suppose of thirty-one or forty years (after the drainage was complete), at the expiration of which it would be a great property. And I have no hesitation in saying, that the exportation of corn from this country would be equal (in a few years) to supply the deficiency in England, and be a material benefit to both countries; besides giving employment to the peasantry at their houses, and preventing emigration, or the alternative, starvation. The failure in the prosecution of canals, has rendered it necessary to provide some other public works for the employment of the people; and where that can be done without increasing the national burthens, is an object worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature. In Scotland, in one district, from fifty to seventy thousand pounds annually (for several years past) has been granted by Parliament, for the very laudable purpose of executing a canal (the utility of which is yet to be ascertained,) avowedly for the purpose of giving employment to the people there, and preventing their emigration. This is exclusive of the liberal grants for roads and bridges in Scotland, which is considerable every session.

REP. III.—Mr. *Brassington*, on Bogs in Kildare and King's County; General Observations, Legislative Views, &c.

Mr. BRASSINGTON, on the Bogs between Kildare, Athy, and Monasterevan.

I AM of opinion, that however unsatisfactory all conjectures may be as to how Bogs were originally formed, that the essential difference between Bogs consists in their having or not having soil in their composition; and, as I conceive, the essential difference between Bogs, when contrasted the one with the other, to consist in this, so am I disposed to think, that the difference in solidity and colour, which is observable in different parts of the same Bog, is produced by draining alone; for where the water can be removed by draining, the substance of the Bog which had been dilated by the water, collapses, and being also compressed by its own weight, to which the Bog, whilst undrained, gives resistance, it becomes solid and dry in different degrees from the bottom to the surface, proportionate to the pressure its different parts may have sustained, and the extent of the draining, and necessarily exhibits different shades of colour, consequent upon the different degrees of solidity and dryness.

All the surface drains should be of the same depth and dimensions, viz. the depth of seven feet, and the breadth of eight feet six inches above, and of one foot six inches at the bottom. The depth and dimensions of the main drains vary according to the different depths of the Bog; but they should all agree in this; the being sunk to the very bottom of Bog, without which, in my opinion, any attempt at draining the Bog must be idle and ineffectual.

With a view to the cultivation of the Bog, I should in the first place mention, that there have been no experiments of any consequence made in the reclaiming and improving of Bog in this neighbourhood; the only Bog reclaimed being small spots here and there, which the poor cottagers of the country have endeavoured, as well as they could, to make conducive to the support of their families. The method they uniformly pursue is, after having manured the Bog with a compost formed of turf ashes, the dung of their cowsheds, and the scrapings of the roads, to plant in the first year, a crop of potatoes; and in the two following years, either oats or rye; and the result of this mode of cultivation, if any instruction or inference can be drawn from the merits of a plan, where the means of the persons who conduct it are limited and insufficient for the purpose, fully corroborates the opinion I have before ventured to give, as to the impolicy of using drained Bog for any thing but meadow or pasture; for the corn crops these poor people have are miserably deficient in the quantity and size of the grain, and though with the last crop of corn, grass seed is sown, the grass, owing to the exhaustion of the soil, does not thrive for more than a year at the very utmost.

In fact, the only crop, except grass, at all adapted for Bog reclaimed by draining merely, and which is not cut down to the bottom, is rape; but this could not possibly be cultivated on Moanavullagh Bog, as it requires ashes of turf mixed with clay, which turf could not be procured on this Bog, owing to its great depth, without an expense greatly exceeding the possible profits of a rape crop.

And I conceive, that in cultivating grass, which is the only crop, as I have often observed, adapted to this Bog, the process of irrigation, as tending to the support of vegetation, and by its weight to the compression of the Bog, upon which its improvement essentially depends, and also to prevent the Bog from cracking from dryness (and nothing is liable to become drier or more arid than a drained Bog), would be highly beneficial; nay, without it, I should apprehend, that the Bog would not, for a series of years, become sufficiently compressed and improved, even with the assistance of the top dressing hereinafter recommended, to produce and support any useful vegetation.

The first thing to be done towards preparing the Bog for receiving the grass seeds which it is intended to cultivate upon it, should be perfectly to level the different compartments on it, formed by the intersection of the different surface drains; in this process the irregular heathy hillocks, and different decayed aquatic grasses, together with the stuff taken out of the drains, should be collected in heaps; these heaps should then be burnt and their ashes spread on the Bog.

After the Bog shall have been so manured with ashes, it should get a top-dressing of limestone gravel, here called corn-gravel, which from experience I have found to have a greater tendency to originate vegetation, and lastingly to support it, than any other dressing a Bog can receive; and in procuring the limestone gravel to be mixed with marl, or to be used alone, care should be taken, where there is a choice, to select that which has the greatest portion of clay in it.

And in manuring the Bog, a ton weight of manure should be allowed to every square perch, independent of the ashes spread on it. When the Bogs shall have been so manured, it will be fit to receive the grass-seed, which should be sown upon it in the month of September, and it should be covered over with the brush-harrow; but after this nothing should be done till the next spring, when as soon as the weather will permit, it should be rolled with a large sized roller, both to level the surface more perfectly, and to afford a landing and additional

covering

covering to the grass, and immediately after, in the same spring, it should undergo the process of irrigation. The depth and dimensions of the trenches to bring the water over the Bog, must depend on the subsidence of the Bog, and it will be necesary of course to construct troughs for its conveyance over the drains; but I am certain, from having found timber, while boring in various parts of the Bog, as well in the interior as upon the edges, that the Bog will afford an ample supply of timber, both for the troughs and bridges, which it may be necessary to throw across the drains in different parts.

What description of grass may be best adapted to this new made soil, I am unwilling to give an express opinion upon; but I would recommend, with a view to ascertain this fact, that a trial upon a small scale, of various kinds be made, particularly of the fiorin grass, so much recommended by Dr. Richardson, who has written a treatise on the reclaiming of Bog, and on the culture of this grass.

The consideration of the foregoing subject has led me to contemplate the utility of an Act of Parliament, that would embrace for its object, not only the Bogs, but the low wet lands, which cover so extensive a part of the surface of Ireland, a few observations on the drainage of which, cannot be considered irrelevant to the object of your present inquiries. That such an Act would be a matter of considerable importance to the interests of Ireland, must be obvious to any person whose pursuits in life are anywise connected with the viewing or management of land. I have had frequent opportunities of observing grounds, where hundreds of acres were inundated for perhaps six or eight months in the year, which could be effectually remedied by the expenditure of a sum that, contrasted with the object of improvement, must be regarded as inconsiderable.

Frequent instances are to be found, of industrious and improving land-owners, well disposed to contribute their portion of capital to improve the properties of themselves and neighbours, by straightening the course of such streams and rivers as cause the flooding of their grounds, or by removing such obstacles as may increase the floods; but for the want of co-operation of their poor, or perhaps slothful neighbours, such improvement is altogether prevented. Often you may find ill-chosen mill-sites, eel-weirs, &c. as before observed, erected, in innumerable instances, in flat low countries, where the course of the river is naturally sluggish, and where the erection of weirs frequently hold up the waters to such a height, as to injure the lands above them, frequently to the amount of one hundred times the annual value of the mills or weirs which occasion the inconvenience. Such mills and weirs were permitted to be erected in times when the comparative value of land was inconsiderable; but now the increasing population of the country, and the increasing export of provisions to Great Britain, and the consequent increase in the value of land, call forth every exertion to reclaim and render productive not only the Bogs, but also those extensive tracts of bottom or low lands throughout Ireland, which are at present bad pasturage, or (from the floods) uncertain meadow; all which, in the event of drainage, would become some of our best tillage and meadow grounds, and would undoubtedly increase to considerably more than double their present value.

To carry into effect the drainage of any proposed district, the first object would be, to ascertain, under the direction of the Commissioners, the extent of grounds injured, and the proportion belonging to each proprietor, and the increased value which would be given to each estate, in consequence of the drainage.

The variety of tenures under which lands are held, and the number of derivative interests subsisting in many cases between the landlord in fee and the occupier of the soil, present an obstacle to the measure, of raising at once off the lands to be drained a fund for the purpose; as the different persons entitled to an interest in prospect (though not in possession) would be unwilling to advance their proportion of expense; but a fund might be created by a Parliamentary loan, or one made under its authority, for that purpose, the interest of which might be paid by an annual tax on the lands drained, proportionate to the benefit received. By these means, every person entitled to an interest contributes his proportion to the general expense, according to the advantages derived by length of occupation, until it reverts to the landlord in fee, in whom there might be a power to discharge the principal sum. To allow in like manner a power of redemption to the present proprietors of Bogs, on paying the expense within a limited time, would afford, in my humble opinion, the means of effecting their drainage; for the Commissioners will be pleased to keep in their view, that neither of the great and desirable measures, of reclaiming the Bogs, or draining the marshy grounds of Ireland, can be fully or beneficially effected, without the interference and support of the Legislature.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
R. Brassington.

REP. III.—Mr. *Jones*, on the District of Lough Corrib; successful method pursued at the Bog of Monivae; General Observations.

Mr. JONES, on the District of Lough Corrib, in Galway and Mayo.

IN a letter written by the late Mr. French, of Monivae Castle, to the Dublin Society, in January 1769, he describes different methods he pursued to reclaim part of this Bog immediately adjoining his dwelling-house. He began the work by making a new and straight

(5.)
EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

Rep. III. Mr. Jones.

channel for the river, which ran within a few yards of his house, and then stopping up the old course, and cutting drains into the new river.

The first method he pursued was, by covering the surface of the Bog with limestone gravel, then laying a coat of dung over it, and planting potatoes upon the dung; the next year he sowed oats or rye, and grass seeds, and the following year mowed the produce; the Bog was so wet, that he was obliged to cut several small surface drains, which were afterwards filled up when the Bog became firm. To lay the gravel on the Bog, he made roads with hurdles, on which the horses walked, carrying gravel in baskets on their backs; the hurdles were removed from place to place, as occasion required. This Bog, Mr. French mentions, subsided from 15 to 20 feet. After the first crops were taken off, and mowed for two or three years, little tufts of heath began to appear in some parts; these parts he tilled again, and spread dung upon others; but lime effectually banished them, and so did a mixture of kelp and ashes, the refuse of a bleach-green, which proved the richest manure; river mud was also spread on one or two acres, which had little effect, only producing a sedgy spiry grass, until dung was laid over it; marl had somewhat a better effect than the river mud, but marl mixed with dung proved very good; lime, dung, or kelp, broke into fine powder, proved the best. Mr. French also reclaimed above an acre by gravelling and laying a coat of fine lime over the gravel, and planting potatoes on the lime, without dung; the potatoes were small and lay thin, when dug out, but the corn which succeeded them proved very good, and the Bog was thereby well reclaimed. Mr. French tried to reclaim part by burning the surface, but the Bog was red and spongy, and the ashes produced were white, and so light, that it was of little effect. Another method that Mr. French pursued in reclaiming Red Bog, was, when it was pretty dry, after being drained, he laid two or three inches in thickness of dung on the surface of the Bog, without gravel or any other manure under. The crops of potatoes, corn, and meadow following, were full as good as where the gravel was first laid on. In wet Bogs, Mr. French recommends, that gravel should not in the first instance be laid on it, on account of its specific gravity having a tendency to press and sink through the surface into the soft pulp; but when the Bog has been mowed for two or three years, then he advises the gravel to be laid on; when dung is to be had in plenty, Mr. French is of opinion, it is the best material for reclaiming Bog; but he thinks that composts made of lime and earth mixed, or lime and moor, may answer the end of dung; but of this he had not sufficient experience.

The expense of reclaiming an acre of Bog, Mr. French computes to be from four to six pounds; but this expense must naturally increase with the further extension of the improvements into the centre of the Bog.

By the adoption of the above modes, the late Mr. French reclaimed about 32 acres of red and flat moory Bog; and the present occupier, by the further improvement of it, by irrigation in the summer months, has enabled his cattle to graze off three successive crops of grass.

The principal drains made by Mr. French were usually 10 feet wide, but their depth depended on local circumstances, the part reclaimed being from 12 to 18 feet deep, and in some places deeper. Mr. French reclaimed about six acres of the Red Bog by spreading gravel alone on it; this he never tilled, but reserved for pasture; it is far inferior to the tilled Bog, and would not become meadow until covered with other manure, and again tilled. Where gravel was thrown on the sides of the new river, to be carried to the surface of the Bog adjoining, Mr. French planted clumps of spruce, fir, birch and alder, all of which grew well. The broad-leaved elm, which is interspersed through the meadows reclaimed from the Bog, also throve well.

The present proprietor, following the steps of his predecessor, has also reclaimed about 30 acres in addition to the above.

Between the house and the river, the late Mr. French planted some larch; there was only from eighteen inches to two feet deep of firm moory soil, the under stratum of which was manuring gravel. These trees are remarkably fine, some of them being from 40 to 50 feet high, the trunks of which would square from 20 inches to 2 feet.

As the bogs in general in this district are pretty firm and not very deep, the principal drains being made from 8 to 12 feet in depth, will, I conceive, be found sufficient to reduce them to a consolidated state, so as to receive agricultural improvements.

As it has now been pretty well ascertained, that bogs when sufficiently drained and reclaimed are peculiarly well adapted to the growing of green and white crops, and flax, and also of almost all descriptions of forest and ornamental trees, I should presume that they would also be well suited for growing hemp. Although it has been very generally thought that bogs could not be effectually reclaimed, so as to be cultivated in less time than 8 or 10 years, yet in numerous instances in this district, they have been brought to profit in less than half that time. On the edges and in some of the islands in these bogs are numerous and very populous villages; and although there is but little tillage in comparison, on account of the great quantity of rocky ground adjoining, very little has been done by the tenants in the way of improving. This is principally owing to the want of encouragement, by their getting only short leases, &c. Were the peasantry duly encouraged to promote agriculture, they would yearly reclaim several acres of these bogs, which are so well circumstanced for improvement, by spending that time at it, which is so frequently occupied in annual emigrations.

REP.

REPORT III. Mr. *Bald*, on the Bogs in Mayo; general Observations, &c.

BOG is formed of vegetable matter, with some small part generally of earthy metallic and saline substance. In the lower strata of bog the vegetable matter is formed in a state of decomposition; in the higher strata, in a state of rixney; and on the surface, in a living state, unless when drained or cut away for turf. In this country bogs are formed of flag plants in the lower strata, and of moss plants afterwards, with different admixtures of decomposed leaves, and the small branches and bark of wood; the larger parts of wood (consisting of oak, pine, yew and willow) being still found in a recent state. They are all in a semi-fluid state, from the water they contain, and which is the support of the moss of which the bogs are principally formed. The cause of bog may therefore be fairly presumed to be the obstructions given by the inequalities of the ground, or the falling of trees or other substances, to the free passage of the water, supplied either by springs or by rain, affording the proper food of the flag and moss plants of which it is formed.

General nature of Bog.

Its cause.

As the effects cease with their causes, so to give a perfect free passage to the waters from the substratum of bog, must destroy the food of the flags and mosses, produce their consequent death, decomposition, and formation into vegetable mould; which, in its progress, can be easily increased by periodical flooding with water, and drying by mechanical mixture, by paring and burning the surface, by the addition of other recent vegetable matter or animal matter, by the application of lime in its caustic state of limestone, or other gravels, or any earthy or stony matter, or by all these means at different times, or any of them most suited to the situation of particular bogs. When reduced to a state of vegetable mould, without the addition of any earthy or stony matter, bogs are capable of producing luxuriant grass both for pasture and meadow, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, rape, flax, oats, barley and rye, in abundant crops; also timber trees, and I do believe, hemp; but having no positive certainty of the fact, only offer my belief.

Its improvement.

Capable of producing, when mere vegetable mould.

Dr. Patterson, on the climate of Ireland, page 185, mentions, "that near the extremity of "this peninsula, ascending the lofty mountain of Lough Salt, a few years past, stood a very "respectable wood, directly facing the north-west; and from this place through a space of "some miles westward, in a rough mountainous country, several woods were growing on "exposed heights within these forty years." Page 188, he says, "the trees in Kilderry, the "oldest of which were planted prior to the year 1711, grow in a soil whose upper stratum is "improved peat, and whose under stratum is either gravelly loam or a sea mud; they are "situated in a flat space of ground, very much exposed to the south-west gales, which come "forcibly upon them over the course of the broad river Foyle, and a considerable vale of at "least five miles in length. General Hart, within these three or four years, has planted above "30,000 trees of various kinds, some of them in moory ground, without breaking up the "general surface, but merely by opening holes, and mixing clay with the peat; afterwards "keeping them firm, by surrounding them with the sods cut off the surface of the holes." Page 194, he says, "In the county of Antrim, trees thrive in lofty bleak mountain situations. "At Fairhead, the most northern extremity of Ireland, and exposed to the fury of the north "sea, the mountain ash, beech, oak, with other indigenous trees, grow luxuriantly within "15 or 20 yards of high water mark. In every other part of the coast, where land is of the "same form, viz. very high, it is covered with thriving wood; but when the surface is "nearly level for a length of way inland, no wood appears; and not a hedge is seen to rise "higher than the top of the bank that protects it from the wind. Amongst the rocks on the "east face of Agnew Hill, the aspen tree grows luxuriantly at about the elevation of 1,450 "feet, and on the top of Sleive Mish, at the height of 1,390 feet, the mountain ash flourishes "in the face of every storm."

The plantations made by the late Marquis of Sligo (on a heathy and exposed hill), with the upper stratum chiefly composed of peat, eastward of the town of Westport, without any previous preparation, are in a remarkably thriving state, and composed of larch, pine, and various other species of trees. Natural oaks grow on all the boggy hills throughout this district, alone kept down by the browsing and injury of cattle. Therefore all those bogs which rise to an altitude too great for the profitable cultivation of grain, can with even superior advantage to the public and the individual, be applied to the production of timber, by planting and fencing alone. By the addition of earthy or stony matter to this vegetable mould, a soil is produced of the highest possible fertility, and more easy and certain in all the operations of agriculture, capable of producing all the crops which our climate affords, with the single exception of wheat. Vegetable mould is well known to be the most truly valuable of all manures to the grounds of this country, and indeed of most others also. Bogs, when perfectly drained, become by the operation of time alone, and in no very considerable period, immense masses of vegetable mould, affording by their drainage the means of indefinitely increasing the productiveness of the present arable land of the country, while they add to its superficial extent that of their own contents.

Effects of the earthy or stony matter.

Valuable as a manure.

Lord Meadowbank, in a publication in the year 1802, mentions of peat moss, reduced to the state of vegetable mould by decomposition, and used as manure. "Both the power and the duration of the manure have now stood the test of a great variety of trials, and considerable extent of ground, and of much variety of soil, continued without intermission the last six years. Hitherto it has been found equal and indeed preferable, to common farm yard dung, for the first three years, and decidedly to surpass it afterwards."

General Observations.

At first view, a difficulty of procuring population for such an extent of cultivable land, added to the country, might be feared, and indeed no country can, I believe, be found of similar climate to this, where the population is greater than the proportion to the quantity of cultivable land, in which no extensive manufactories are carried on: and in truth, the population having risen on the sides of the mountains to the height of 500 feet above the level of the sea, and descended on the very edges of the bogs until stopped by the wetness; and the constant division of the land amongst the families of the occupiers, and even to such small extent as not generally to leave at the present moment more than two acres and a half capable of arration to each family, and which may fairly be averaged, on the lowest computation, at five persons, giving, in a country almost purely agricultural, not more than one half acre capable of arration to each inhabitant living by the soil; little difficulty can be feared of the population at once rising to meet the additional supply of support to be derived from the cultivation of any possible extent of any cultivable land added to the country, were it even infinitely more extensive than the reclamation of the whole of the bog soil within Ireland would supply; and estimating according to the present rate of population to the soil, the drainage of this district would increase the population of the country above 46,000 souls. In the eminent work of Malthus on Population, (p. 336) he states, " It has been universally " remarked, that all new colonies, settled in healthy countries where room and food were " abundant, have constantly made a rapid increase in population," and reclaimed bogs in Ireland would have all the advantages of new colonies, both as to room and food in abundance, and none of their difficulties in distance and transport; and would therefore make a much more rapid progress in the increase of their population. In page 349 of Malthus, it is stated, " other circumstances being the same, it may be affirmed that countries are " populous according to the quantity of human food that they can produce or acquire." I am therefore clearly of opinion, there can be no reasonable doubt entertained of the population not rising to the measure of the capability of the supply of food. The average rent of the arable land throughout this district, I estimate at £.2 sterling, per Irish acre, by the year.

Average rent.

Drains.

I have determined the depth and nature of the different drains suited to each bog, so as entirely and permanently to effect its drainage, and fit it, when executed, for all the different purposes of agriculture, and to bear every description of stock; and the carriage out of the necessary manures on it, and its future produce from it.

Execution.

In the execution of these drains I would recommend the adoption of the very ingenious plan proposed by Mr. Griffith, in his first report.

REP. III.—Mr. *Townsend*, on the Bogs in Tyrone, Armagh, &c.; general Observations on the effects of existing Acts of Parliament, &c.

Mr. Townsend on the Bogs in Armagh, Tyrone, &c.

NOT being prepared to report fully on this particular district, I beg leave to offer a few general remarks respecting the reclaiming of bogs.

In order to make bogs effectually and permanently productive, a new surface must be created for vegetation; draining alone will not accomplish it, but ought rather to be considered an auxiliary step, subservient to the mode of cultivation, and not in all cases to precede.

The plan of cultivation should be determined on before the drainage is proceeded with; because, if properly managed, it will frequently supersede the use of drains: for if the surface of a bog can by any means be brought to such a state as to prevent the rain water from soaking into it, the effect is the same as to make drains for drawing off that soakage. There is no necessity to make any provision for taking away the springs in the substratum of the bogs, as those waters do not affect the surface. What may properly be denominated springs from the bowels of the earth, could not penetrate through such a tenacious substance of the thickness of the bogs in general, except their sources were at some immense altitude.

It has often been proved, that when any part of a canal is cut through a bog, there never is any leakage.

I have seen large reservoirs made in elevated parts of the country, constructed for the purpose of supplying a canal with water, where peat earth or bog stuff was found to be most efficacious for puddling and staunching the bottom, which happened to be porous.

There are swamps or flooded places in the bogs (I do not mean those parts that are flooded by the swell of a river or stream, but such places as are at times nearly covered with stagnant water) which require a fall or descent by cuts or drains, in order to let off the water in the same manner as any other marshy ground should be treated, by deepening the rivers or streams which are the cause of the injury. But the bogs are of a totally different nature to the swamps or marshy places that I am now alluding to, and require a different treatment.

If the entire surface of a bog was to be cultivated, the effect, I think, would be very different to that of only a small patch being reclaimed, which of course is almost surrounded by the pristine bog, and always receiving moisture from it. This is a distinction which, I conceive, is requisite to observe, because the steps to be pursued should vary according to the relative circumstances of each; a distinction which ought to be duly considered.

It

It appears to me a matter of the utmost consequence to guard against extreme drainage, and to proceed with it cautiously, on whatever plan it may be adopted; otherwise there will be far more difficulty in procuring water hereafter, than in getting rid of that which at present lodges on the surface of the bogs.

Nature points out the mode of improving Bog; and although its progress is so slow, as scarcely to make any perceptible improvement in one generation, yet after a lapse of time, she accomplishes sufficient for an example for the industry of man to improve and benefit by. The specimens we meet with are on the banks of rivers or small streams, which come from the highlands, and run across Bogs. These are generally grassy as far as the floods happen to reach; clay, sand, &c. being carried with the stream in time destroys the moss; and the mud deposited along its banks, as the waters subside, forms a proper compost or mould for receiving grass and other seeds, fortuitously carried by the stream or the winds; and thus a very simple process by degrees changes the moss or Bog into pasturable ground, and a constant accumulation of clay makes a firm surface for cattle to walk on.

Irrigation, where clay or manure can be got to mix with the water, will improve vegetation; the small streams will perchance convey now and then a few grass seeds, and disseminate them in various parts of the Bog; these, with the assistance of particles of clay and mud, together with the peculiar properties that some waters have of promoting vegetation, will take root amongst the heath, and partial spots on the surface of the Bogs will assume a degree of verdure; other parts, where the clay and mud is not deposited in sufficient quantities, will perhaps give way to the increasing growth of moss.

In this operation the result will be tedious, and, in some instances, the effect uncertain; and it would be requisite to have persons constantly in attendance to regulate the distribution of the waters; it will not answer for any crop but grass, and it would be a considerable length of time before it could be brought to that state of perfection to admit of cattle grazing on it.

Fiorin grass, so highly and justly recommended by Doctor Richardson, will no doubt thrive in bogs. It certainly is a useful discovery, and may be cultivated to great advantage in particular situations; but I am of opinion, that so far as is applicable to the reclaiming large tracts of Bog, it may be considered more in the nature of a botanical or agricultural experiment than practically useful; for although this grass may grow in the middle of a soft Bog, yet that Bog will not answer for producing any other crop, unless it undergoes a very different process of cultivation to what fiorin grass is said to require, and to which the mere planting of this grass will very little contribute, something more substantial being wanted. Therefore this mode of reclaiming Bogs will not admit of any variety in the crops, nor will it be suitable for grazing, because the cattle could not get footing; it might answer for meadow along the exterior edges, but in the interior of a large Bog, the difficulty and the expense of obtaining it would amount to more than the value of the hay.

From the many experiments made on a small scale by individuals, and from the information already before the Commissioners, there cannot be a doubt of the practicability of reclaiming bog; a surface dressing and burning, with slight mixture of clay, will produce a crop or two; but it immediately begins to degenerate into unprofitable vegetation, and will not, like other lands, acquire renovation from rest. The grass which it produces does not afford nutriment to the cattle equal to the grass on upland. and the surface being tender will always be liable to break in holes under their feet, particularly in wet seasons; an evil that will every day increase, until the surface dressing is renewed, and another mixture of clay added, which will be requisite as often as the crop is repeated.

This seems an easy process, but it has seldom been carried to a degree beyond what was calculated on for one or two crops, in the most favourable places; near the upland, and perhaps where the peat has been partly cut away, the effect is not permanent; the same operation must be repeated as often as it is broke up for tillage, or the ground will be unproductive; it will therefore be necessary to consider how many repetitions will produce a permament and perfect result.

I am of opinion that large tracts of red Bog will require a greater portion of clay than has generally been allowed to counteract the antiseptic properties, and in other repects make it fertile; the advantages will be much more substantial and the profits greater in proportion to the sum to be laid out, provided the process was to be carried to a greater extent, and perhaps this may be done on some plan that will not cause much augmentation of capital.

I will suppose one inch thick of clay or manuring gravel necessary to commence the cultivation after the surface is levelled and trimmed, which ought to produce two or three crops; another half inch during the third or fourth year, and so on; that at the end of every three years there should be at least an additional half inch of clay or manuring gravel for the space of perhaps thirty years, at the expiration of which there will be five inches or more (because the turf mould will mix with it) of fine rich mould, upon the entire surface of Bog; it might then be classed with the generality of lands throughout the kingdom, and by continuing the same steps may become superior almost to the best land.

There may be difference of opinion respecting the precise thickness of clay which it is proper to lay on, but probably all will agree, that a deep rich soil or mould will be most productive; the quality of the proposed lands will depend more on the quantity and selection of the materials they may be composed of than on the effects of draining.

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Five inches or more of gravel and clay could be laid on in less than thirty years, if it was absolutely necessary to complete it within a shorter period; but by bringing it in gradually it serves as a manure, and thus thirty or more successive crops of corn may be produced, the tillage constantly enriching the land; so that the last crop will be greatly superior to the first, the annual value of which will leave a considerable surplus over and above the expense of the improvements, together with paying a moderate rent, and in time a valuable estate will be created from unproductive wastes, and the capital repaid tenfold.

By steady perseverance and proper management Bogs may be improved, so as to be equal to the most productive lands in the kingdom; and I would advise, that a system of operations should, in the first instance, commence, with a view to attain so desirable an object, rather than to proceed upon a narrow limited scale, or such as would not afford the opportunity or means of bringing the Bogs to a complete state of cultivation, which when accomplished, the mode of farming may be left to the option of the occupier, as there will not then be any further actual necessity to continue the addition of manuring clay; but I think it probable that the farmers would still persevere in that system.

If this business should ever be proceeded with on the broad scale of a national concern (and it will hardly ever be made to answer on any other,) then a plan must be adopted, which will not only be suitable to the general purposes of reclaiming all the bogs in a substantial and perfect manner, but also to have a view to promote the interests of the country at large; otherwise, if left to individuals, every one will proceed upon such a plan as may suit his convenience, circumstances and situation, but always labouring under some disadvantage, which could either be avoided, or at least would not be an obstacle on the large scale.

The conveyance of clay and gravel is an object of the first consideration, because on the application of these principally depends the successful issue of this important subject.

It is in some cases recommended to make roads, and to bring the clay on cars from the nearest lands that will funish it of a proper quality; this will be an expensive way of gravelling the bogs, independent of making and upholding the roads. A wet season would greatly retard, if not put a stop to the execution of the work, as a loaded car could not be moved off the gravelled road into a soft bog without further preparations.

Railways, either of cast iron or wood, will greatly facilitate the conveyance of manuring gravel into the bogs, and for short distances will perhaps afford the cheapest conveyence.

Small canals and railways will afford every convenient necessary for completing the proposed undertaking, and will certainly be the cheapest system.

If navigable drains are to be made in any stage of the business, I would advise their being made in the first instance; and also to construct them on the plan of a connected system of navigation.

One obvious reason for commencing with canals, is the great advantage of conveying manuring gravel at a cheap rate, a coat of which must unavoidably be put on, that will weigh more than one hundred years production of the space it is spread on, even if a crop is taken off the reclaimed bog every year.

The most lucrative canals in England are those, where heavy materials are conveyed on them, such as coal, lime, limestone and manures; corn and merchandize in general form only a minor part of their revenue.

If it is not a connected navigation, the expense of cultivation will be rather increased than diminished, because boats and utensils must be provided for every separate bog, and must be built on the spot, and taken to pieces again when they are done with; a boat that will carry 15 or 20 tons, cannot be removed by one or two men from one bog to another so readily, and it would be useless to leave it where only one limited solitary drain was navigable.

I have seen the experiment tried, of removing boats over land, and it was both too troublesome and expensive to be repeated.

A regular navigable communication will give opportunity for one set of boats to be brought to twenty different bogs or more, and when not wanted for that business, they may change their employment without the least inconvenience, as by means of canals, there will be an opening to almost any part of the kingdom, which consideration would encourage hundreds to build boats with a view to get employment in the bog improvements, and also for general purposes of trade; manuring gravel can be brought several miles if necessary in boats at a very easy expense, on which account, the choice of materials will not be limited to the nearest place, in case the stuff surrounding the bog should not be of a desirable quality; an advantage which should not be overlooked, because the future fertility of the bogs in a considerable degree depends on the selection of the manuring gravel or stuff to be laid on.

Should a general system of navigation be acted upon, it will not only afford the cheapest means of executing the bog improvements, but will essentially serve the country at large, by opening a channel for the easy conveyance of lime, turf, coal, corn and merchandize, contributing not merely to the improvement of the bogs, but to the improvement of every part

part of the kingdom, increasing the industry and wealth of the inhabitants, and will make the interior of the kingdom a kind of nursery for seamen.

To proceed with the actual reclaiming of the bogs in Ireland will be an object of incalculable advantage to the United Kingdom, by adding upwards of a million of acres of fertile lands to the present agricultural produce of the Island, and thereby increasing the quantity of food, probably one-tenth or more, an object of the highest importance for the increasing population of the country; it will give employment to immense numbers of labourers, and afford numerous opportunities for farmers to exercise their industry and capital in improving their native soil, rather than emigrate to America, as hundreds do every year from Ireland, particularly from the north.

The Imperial Parliament will, no doubt, take the subject into serious consideration, and give all the encouragement that it may appear worthy of; and, as a national concern, perhaps there are few, if any, undertakings of a public nature more deserving Parliamentary assistance.

It will be a work of time and industry, and will require considerable capital to accomplish; however, by proceeding gradually and perseveringly with the undertaking, and considering the object to be attained I think that a comparatively small grant would eventually answer the purpose.

I cannot form a near estimate of the quantity of bog throughout the kingdom; there are thousands of acres under the extent described by the present inquiry; but, taking it on a supposition to be one million of acres, which perhaps is rather under than over the actual quantity, the total sum at the first view appears so enormous, as seemingly to preclude the possibility of its being put in practice, for if we take the average of expense per acre for drainage and cultivation, at £. 10, then the total sum will be ten millions sterling.

So prodigious a sum for such an undertaking may cause some persons to consider it a romantic scheme, and under that impression the bogs might for ever lie dormant; however, there is a more cheering prospect; for undoubtedly the first guinea to be laid out will become the source of a never failing accumulation of wealth; the final result of which will be the converting of unproductive wastes into an estate that will eventually produce a certain revenue of upwards of two millions sterling per annum.

The sum of about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds will be sufficient to reclaim all the bogs in Ireland, to be laid under the direction of Commissioners in such ways as the discretion of the Imperial Parliament may determine on ordering.

I will suppose that the Commissioners commence with reclaiming 4,000 acres of bog, which, according to a full estimate for cultivation, purchase from the present proprietors, and contingent expenses, allow to engage a capital of £. 60,000, or one half of the grant.

They should also direct the first agricultural steps, and occupy the new lands for two years, at the expiration of which there cannot be a doubt it will let for from 15 to 20 shillings per acre; the total rent will then amount to from three to four thousand pounds per annum at the least.

This property, with the advantages of progressive improvement and consequent increasing value, would unquestionably sell for £. 75,000, which sum the Commissioners will have an opportunity of raising by the sales of the first reclaimed bogs; whilst the second 4,000 acres is proceeding with and perfecting, so as to be disposed of in a similar manner.

By the sale of these 8,000 acres, the Commissioners, it is presumed, will have at least £. 150,000 at their command, which will enable them to engage on reclaimining 10,000 acres, one half of which, at the before-mentioned value, will produce from four to five thousand per annum, and at the same rate of sale, will make a sum of £. 90,000; therefore, when 18,000 acres are reclaimed, the capital or stock will be worth one hundred and eighty thousand pounds and upwards.

Proceeding upon this computation, until one hundred thousand acres are reclaimed, the Commissioners would have a fund that will enable them to engage on 30,000 acres at one time.

Parliament will decide whether it will be prudent to continue this scheme beyond a limited extent, because if there should be any difficulty in meeting with purchasers, the new lands could not be sold to so much advantage; and even if they were sold satisfactorily, quere, whether the Commissioners could possibly proceed on such an augmented scale, with the future reclaiming and improvements.

I should therefore beg leave to suggest, that instead of making periodical sales of all the bogs which they may be enabled to reclaim, only to sell as much as will always keep a floating capital, equal to whatever sum the Imperial Parliament may in their high wisdom think proper to put at the disposal of the Commissioners, and that the acres undisposed of shall be let a fair and equitable rent.

The revenue arising from the improved bogs remaining unsold, to be applied by the Commissioners to the further reclaiming of bogs, and either to be added to the original grant, or otherwise appropriated to perfecting the first rudiments of reclamation.

The increasing revenue and constant enlargement of the estate will accumulate so rapidly, that the original fund will be swelling to an immense degree of wealth, beyond any

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thing that might be imagined from the present state and appearance of the bogs; so that independent of the general benefits which the United Kingdom will derive by the proposed measure of converting these extensive tracts of unprofitable wastes into productive agriculture, giving employment and subsistence to thousands, extending the beneficial effects of navigation through the Island, &c.; the nation will be amply repaid any grant that might be ordered by Parliament, and a very considerable surplus will be left at the disposal of government for any national purposes.

There is an Act of Parliament of the 5th of George the Second, chap. 9, intituled, "An "Act to encourage the Improvement of barren and waste Lands and Bogs, and planting of "Timber Trees and Orchards," in which it is enacted, that where there is an undivided bog or disputed mearing or boundary, any of the proprietors can call on the sheriff of the county to appoint a jury to examine into the claims of the parties within a limited time, whose decision is to be final and conclusive in respect to the division or allotment of each proprietor's share of the bog.

Should the bog improvements be entered into, this Act will be essentially useful, as there are great numbers of bogs where the boundaries of property are not ascertained.

After the extent and boundaries are settled, the Commissioners would probably proceed to a valuation of the bogs in their present state, and either to include the turbary, or let it be reserved by the present proprietors with restrictions as to the cutting of turf or peat, not to endanger or obstruct the proposed works.

It will likewise be necessary to ascertain the value of those lands where clay, manuring gravel or limestone, is to be procured.

These valuations to be determined by a jury, impannelled by the sheriff of the county in which the bogs are situated, in the same manner as the value of lands are ascertained for canals and other public works.

Many hundreds of acres may be reclaimed without trespassing on the proposed funds of the Commissioners, if Parliament granted them the power of making leases to such persons as could be depended on, who would undertake to reclaim and cultivate particular parts of the bogs, paying an annual rent to the Commissioners commensurate with the sum to be laid out, the terms of the lease, quality, situation, and local circumstances of the bog. The mode of improvement, quality of materials, &c. to be directed by the Commissioners, and expressed in the lease; there are numbers of persons residing on the borders of the bogs who would be glad of an opportunity of cultivating considerable quantities on these conditions.

Before any improvements are begun, it may be desirable that requisite portions of each bog should be allotted to the clergy or impropriators in lieu of tithes. This apportionment might be determined either by a jury of the county, or Commissioners to be especially appointed by Parliament, or some plan similar to that which is acted upon in the inclosure of the fens in Lincolnshire. The present proprietors of tithes will then be fully compensated for their interest or claims in the bogs, and the improvents will be carried on in a more satisfactory manner, when freed from tithes.

EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE FOURTH REPORT

REP. IV.—Memoir of Professor *Wade*, on the Vegetable Matter of Bogs.

Memoir of Professor WADE on the Vegetable Matter of Bogs.

Florinda Place, Lower Dorset-street,
Sir, December the 30th, 1811.

IN obedience to the wishes of the Commissioners appointed for the Draining of the Bogs of Ireland, communicated to me, through you, Sir, as their Secretary, "That I would favour them with a Statement of any Observations I may have made on the Vegetable Matter of which the Bogs of Ireland are composed, as well as on the Plants growing thereon; adding my Opinion upon the different sorts of Grain, or true Grasses, which I conceive best adapted for the crops upon the Reclaimed Bog; and any Remarks I may have made on the subject of the Reclamation of Bogs;"—

I have the honour of informing the Commissioners, that not having considered the subject ever maturely, in a national point of view, I have nothing material to offer, or perhaps worthy of their attention at present; my progress heretofore through certain boggy districts in Ireland being merely to ascertain their vegetable produce, with a botanical intention.

In this point of view, then, necessarily limited, accompanied with a few Remarks, perhaps in some respects irrelevant and extraneous, and arranged under certain heads, I humbly offer, with very great diffidence, to the attention of the Commissioners.

Mosses,

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Mosses, Lichens, and Ferns.

Mosses:

It is well known that all boggy grounds are not only thickly covered over with mosses, but that in a half-decayed state they in a great measure contribute to their solidity; for it it not from mosses alone that turf is derived; even whole trees form the composition of turf-beds.

The Bog Moss (*sphagnum*) in its different appearances of whitish yellow, rose colour, and green, appears to be the most predominant, and performs the chief share in the generating of Turf Bogs. The Great Golden-hair Moss (*politrichum*) seems to be the next. Many species of Feather Moss (*hypnum*); Thread Moss (*bryum*); Spring Moss (*mnium*); besides many other kinds, lend their assistance.

The geographical extent of mosses is very remarkable, and appears to be rather interesting. We find them on the southern sides of the most barren rocks; likewise in other sunny situations; on pure dry sand, on bare quartz, on rocks of porphyry and granite, on calcareous rocks, on slate, on gypseous soils, on the sides of pit-coals, argillaceous soils, &c.; even rivers, brooks, and springs afford several species; and it is very remarkable, that they grow very luxuriantly on soils which contain iron, ochre or marcasite. Mosses appear to require a much lower temperature, and a more rough climate than most other vegetables. Their most vigorous growth and propagation are in the spring and autumn: in low situations they are seldom or never seen in the middle of summer, heat impeding their vegetation. It is observed that in polar regions, where snow never thaws more than a few inches deep, mosses and lichens are the vegetable productions only to be met with.

It is remarkable that the power of elongation, which is very striking in many of the mosses, which for the most part are perennial, does not so much belong to their roots as to their stalks and creeping branches; and I am inclined to doubt whether any of the moss-tribe are annual, and propagated by means of seeds only. The leaves of mosses never drop off at certain periods, but generally remain as long as the stalks and branches.

It is by no means the case, as generally supposed, that mosses impoverish the ground on which they grow; they grow best in barren places, and love cold and moisture, as before observed; hence they cover those lands with verdure which would otherwise remain bare; and so far from injuring the plants which are found growing with them, they afford them protection, their roots penetrating to so shallow a depth into the ground that they take from it little nourishment. Wherever a small quantity of grass is seen with mosses, there would be none without them; and if the land is drained and aptly manured, it will be seen that the moss is no impediment to the growth of the grass, for the moss soon disappears, and the grass flourishes.

Mosses retain moisture for a length of time without rotting, and from this quality, worthy of attention in many points of view; and it is singular that no moss has been discovered liable to the attacks of insects or worms.

The chemical analysis of mosses seems only to furnish some gummose and extractive matter, and combined with those, the gallic acid is found in some of them as our common Golden-hair Moss (*polytrichum*); and from the known astringent properties of mosses perhaps some of them might be worth trying in tanning. A considerable proportion of calcareous matter is found in some species of Feather Moss (*hypnum*); and there is a species of moss (*targionia*) sometimes found in our Bogs, but sparingly, which on being cut into pieces, emits a strong smell of turpentine, a proof that it contains an essential oil; or in other words, that its proper juice contains carbonated hydrogen, from the diffusion of this turpentine-like smell.

Lichens:

Many species of Lichens are to be met with in Bogs. The Reindeer Lichen (*lichen v. bæomyces rangiferinus*) so called from the reindeer living entirely upon it, and who constitutes the whole economy of the Laplander, is to be found in abundance in our healthy Bogs. The different species and varieties of the Cup Moss (*lichens v. bæomyces pyxidatus*) tipped with their beautiful and conspicuous scarlet turbercles, are likewise to be seen adhering to the turfy surface; as well as the Heath Moss or Lichen (*lichen ericetorum*); the Ground Lichen, or Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort (*lichen caninus*); and many other species.

Permit me to observe, that these apparently vegetable excrescences abound in every part of the world; the most barren rocks, in the very northern parts of the globe, are incrusted with them; the barest and hardest masses of granite and porphyry derive from them their first rudiments of vegetation. The Crisp Lichen (*lichen paschalis*) abundant on our high rocky mountains, has been found a very few years ago, near Mount Vesuvius, on a torrent of lava which issued in 1771, most copiously covering it, and appearing like hoar frost, with no other vegetable near it, and as it would appear, forming on the hard surface of the lava the beginning of vegetation. Many species are seen above 2,000 feet above the level of the sea; the barren surfaces of the masses of granite and porphyry of the primitive mountains have peculiar lichens growing on them; indeed many prefer granite and porphyry rocks, on the hardest rock crystal, on mica, on sand-stone, on basalt, on gneis, on marble, on shistus, calcareous rocks, and old walls coated with lime, breccias and rocks of quartz, on arid heaths and mud, moist coarse clay, barks of trees, &c.; even in mines under ground,

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several species have been discovered. It may not be stretching the point too far to observe that many lichens, in a geological point of view, may afford land-marks for the detection of certain minerals.

The various economical uses to which many lichens are applied, merit much attention; such as in dying; most of them affording a considerable quantity of colouring matter, and which being merely extractive, is soluble in water, and obtained by simple infusion, which is fixed either by acids, urine, or alum. By lime and ammonia, the colouring matter of lichens, if they have any, will be developed, or the process may be simplified by substituting sal-ammoniac for ammonia. Many lichens afford a gum by certain processes, as transparent and tasteless as gum-arabic, sometimes amounting to one-eighth of their weight. Some contain a considerable portion of the tanning principle; others afford medicine, and food for man and beasts, as the eatable Iceland or Eryngo-leaved Lichen (*lichen islandicus vel citraica islandica*) to be found growing on our high mountains; the Reindeer Lichen, as noticed before, and many others.

Ferns:

A few species of the Fern tribe are to be found growing in our bogs, but only occasionally. In certain boggy districts, I have met with the Osmund Royal, or great Flowering Fern (*osmunda regalis*); the Male Fern (*aspidium filix mas*); the Female Fern (*aspidium v. anthyrium filix fœmina*); common Harts Tongue (*scolopendrium vulgare v. officinale*); Northern Blechnum or Rough Spleenwort (*blechnum boreale*); common brakes (*pteris aquilina*); some species of the Horse-tail (*equisetum*); common and Fir-club Moss (*lycopodium clavatum*, and *selago*.

In the cellular texture of ferns are found much crude oxygenated juices, containing a much larger proportion of saccharine matter than is usually found in other plants.

Several ferns are eatable, some foreign species in particular, containing a considerable proportion of saccharine matter, gelatine and mucilage; the inhabitants of New Zealand feed upon the roots of many of them, and in the East Indies the same part is used for food; our common Polypody (*polypodium vulgare*) rarely to be met with in our bogs, contains, besides astringent extractive matter, in which the gallic acid is predominant, a great quantity of mucilage and sugar; the same constituent principles, but combined with resinous extractive matter, are found in our male fern, in brakes, in harts tongue, &c.

In many of our common ferns the gallic acid is so predominant, that an infusion of some of them, upon being added to a solution of sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, immediately produces a precipitate of a dark brown colour. The peculiar and often very intense smell diffused by ferns, when a fresh stalk is cut across, proves the presence of an essential oil, indicating thereby a combination of water and carbon, such as exists in aromatic plants containing essential oil. That ferns yield potash after combustion, is a circumstance well known; but they likewise furnish oil, or in its place, resinous extractive matter, combined with potash, in such quantity that the ashes of our common brakes made into balls is used as a substitute for soap; that tannin, or the tanning principle, is also contained in ferns, appears from the use to which the roots of some of the common species I have mentioned, are applied by tanners.

The few chemical facts I have advanced with regard to mosses, lichens and ferns, and into which I have been led almost unknown to myself from the importance of the subject, should be received by the Commissioners with caution and hesitation; coming more immediately under the observation of the able, industrious, and experimental chemist; I trust, however, they will have this tendency, to induce and court investigation.

Meadow and Pasture Grasses.

I have no doubt but most of our good grasses may be cultivated on reclaimed bog; some of them I have occasionally met with in bogs, in their unreclaimed state, as the White Hayseed Grass (*holcus mollis et lanatus*); the highly valuable Cock's Foot Grass (*dactylis glomerata*); the rough-stalked Meadow or Bird Grass (*poa trivialis*); the smooth-stalked Meadow Grass (*poa pratensis*); the Meadow Fescue Grass (*festuca pretensis*); the tall Fescue Grass (*festuca elatior*); the celebrated and fashionable creeping Bent Grass, or Fiorin (*agrostis stolonifera*) is known to be abundant in bogs. But the one I consider as the most valuable, in every point of view, is the Foxtail Grass (*alopecurus pratensis*). I have never met with a single specimen in boggy districts; indeed it would appear likewise to be a very local plant; for, if recollection serve me, many counties in Ireland are destitute of it.

The custom of sowing what are called common hay-seeds on any ground (in general the sweepings of hay-lofts, as introducing useless and noxious weeds) I must highly deprecate as a very slovenly method, and can tend to no advantage or permanent improvement whatsoever. The valuable and good hay-seeds, including darnel or ray-grass, with Pacey's variety (*lolium perenne*) can be easily collected by the hand at the time of hay-making, and sowed at the proper season, perhaps both in spring and autumn; indeed I conceive they cannot be sown too often*.

In a natural botanical arrangement of Grasses, wheat, oats, barley and rye are included. On their cultivation in reclaimed bogs, I cannot hazard any opinion; certain it is, however,

* All the different species of Grasses may be seen in the Dublin Society's Botanical Garden.

that

that oats have been cultivated with success on such grounds; and it is only by a well-conducted series of experiments, and rather on an extended scale, bogs varying so much in their composition, and I may add, their constitution, even in the same bog, that the successful cultivation of the other species of grain can be ascertained.

Artificial Grasses:

Under this head it will be sufficient to notice our red and white Clovers or Trefoils (*trifolium pratense et repens*); St. Foin (*hedysarum onobrychis*); Lucern (*medicago sativa*); Chicory (*cichorium intybus*); our common Vetch (*vicia sativa*); and Buck-wheat (*polygonum fagopyrum*). Other species of clovers, trefoils, vetches, and herbaceous plants, might be enumerated, as affording food for cattle, and thriving on reclaimed bogs, as the Hop Trefoil (*trifolium agrarium*); Bird's Foot Trefoil (*lotus corniculatus*); Trefoil, so called (*medicago lupulina*); Bush Vetch (*vicia sepium*); Tufted Vetch (*vicia cracca*); Yarrow (*achilleamillefolium*;) Burnet (*poterium sanguisorba*); &c. &c.

Red Clover:

We find is capable of being cultivated with success and advantage on all the more heavy and dry descriptions of land; and it is said to succeed on the deeper kinds of gravelly and sandy soils; it is frequently cultivated on deep bogs which have been cut out; and in certain districts in this kingdom, the chief top-dressings appear to be coal-ashes and soapers waste.

White Clover:

This highly valuable clover, so common almost every where, is said to be surprisingly encouraged and increased by merely spreading ashes of any kind over it; it is found to succeed well on the more rich and dry, sandy and loamy soils, as well as on all the clayey and turfy descriptions of land, where they have been well drained from moisture.

St. Foin:

The cultivation of St. Foin is hardly known in this kingdom, though acknowledgedly so important and useful. It is known to last very long on poor barren soils; and turf-ashes and soot appear to be the best manure for it. It is capable of producing a large product, even on the poorest description of land, and therefore worthy of being tried on reclaimed bog, for it is by no means confined, in respect to soil, as has been so generally supposed; but as calcareous grounds of every species seem peculiarly fitted to it, the occasional application of lime has been known to succeed admirably in promoting its quick and abundant growth; and further, a considerable degree of dryness is essential to the healthy vegetation of St. Foin.

Lucern:

This valuable artificial grass, cultivated with so much profit and advantage in many parts of England, as affording a quick and large produce of succulent green food for the support of different sorts of stock, and likewise hay for the winter fodder of horses and other cattle, is likewise hardly known in Ireland: whether it will succeed on reclaimed bogs remains to be determined; but it is highly worthy of being tried on such grounds. The soils most suitable to its culture are those of the more deep, rich and drier kinds; as the sound, mellow, loamy, gravelly and sandy descriptions; but on such as are retentive of moisture, it is advised never to attempt it. Horse-dung, in a proper state, appears to be the best manure for it: earthy composts, ashes and soot have been used, but they are apt to bring up the common grasses too much.

Permit me to make this general observation, sanctioned by the experience of the most intelligent farmers in England; that saintfoin will grow on gravelly and stony lands; clovers, on clays; and lucern, on light loams.

Chicory:

This herbaceous, succulent, stately perennial, is highly worthy of being cultivated, by way of trial, in reclaimed bogs, for the food of cattle; we know it is capable of being grown on most of the loamy descriptions of soils, and even in some of the more light poorer kinds; but succeeds best in such as are not too retentive of moisture, though it has been found to succeed in a good strong wet loamy soil, sown with other crops; it defies drought in a remarkable degree; the most severe cold does not injure it; and to encourage us still further, chicory is known to thrive on any soil, if it comes up, as it may fail from a defect of seed.

Vetches:

Are known to be of the most infinite importance, either green or dry, in the feeding of horses, cows, sheep, and hogs; in short no artificial food is considered at this day equal to them. The prospect of their thriving in reclaimed Bog is, that in respect to soil, vetches admit of considerable latitude, growing on all the varieties without difficulty, from the thin gravelly to those of the deep and stiff clayey kinds, but certainly flourishes in the most vigorous manner on those gravelly loams that are not too moist.

Buck Wheat:

Is a crop not at all known in Ireland; but by good farmers in England is considered as very valuable for feeding horses, fattening hogs, and keeping poultry. They observe

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that it is capable of being grown on most soils, provided they be sufficiently dry; thin sandy soils seem to answer well. Buck wheat is sometimes ploughed in as a manure with other succulent crops, a method far from being sufficiently practised or understood, as the means of obtaining rich vegetable manure; and in the practice it is suggested that great advantages might be obtained by the spreading of lime or turf-mould, and likewise ploughing them in. Quere.—Should a crop of buck wheat be tried on reclaimed Bog?*

Hemp:

It is now satisfactorily ascertained that hemp (*cannabis sætiva*) can be raised on boggy grounds judiciously prepared, and becomes a valuable crop. In its cultivation, I would recommend a due mixture of male and female plants, should the saving of the seeds be one object; as without this mixture of male and female plants the seeds will be unfertilized, and of course unproductive.

Flax:

Small patches of flax (*linum usitatissimum*) are frequently to be seen cultivated on the edges of Bogs.

Esculents:

Many are known to thrive well on boggy earth, or with turf-mould; as potato (*solanum tuberosum*); the different varieties of cabbages, turnips, and cole (*brassica*); carrot (*daucus cærota*); parsnip (*pastinata sætiva*), &c.

Shrubs and Trees:

Very few kinds or species are to be found growing naturally in Bogs; and to notice those of ancient timber, shrubs or herbaceous plants, which have been recognized by the different inquirers into the subject, in their fallen or semi-putrescent state, in the deep recesses of Bogs, occasioned by a variety of causes, does not, I conceive, come under my immediate inquiry or duty.

The sweet-scented gale, Dutch or bog-myrtle (*myrica gale*) used in some countries instead of hops, and for tanning calf-skins, is very abundant in many of our Bogs.

The marsh andromeda or wild rosemary (*andromeda polifolia*) is rather common in the Bog of Allen and many other Bogs; perhaps it is injurious to our sheep, who may have an opportunity of occasionally browsing on it; there is a species very common in North America, and there called broad-leaved moor-wort (*andromeda mariana*) the leaves of which have been found to be highly poisonous to sheep.

The delicate creeping cranberry (*vaccinium oxycoccus*) with its fair little assemblage of rose-coloured flowers, is likewise rather common in the Bog of Allen and other bogs. The Swedes use the berries to boil silver plate to its proper whiteness.

The heaths to be met with in our Bogs, are the fine-leaved (*erica cineria*) the most common; the common erling (*erica vulgaris*); and cross-leaved (*erica tetralix*), which is by no means so common as the other two. I must not omit our truly indigenous beautiful species, the Irish, or Saint Daboec's heath (*Erica Dabeoci v. menziezia polifolia*), so peculiarly common in the spongy, though not absolutely boggy grounds of Cunnamara, county Galway.

The common spreading willow or water sallow (*salix aquatica* of Smith) is the only species of this genus I recollect growing commonly in Bogs. It is well known that our indigenous species of sallows, willows and osiers, with a few exceptions, delight and grow luxuriantly in marshes and on the banks of rivers; and I have no hesitation in saying, that some of our best and most valuable species, as the common white willow or timber sallow (*salix alba*) the crack willow (*salix fragilis*); the Bedford, Leicestershire, or Dishley willow (*salix russeliana*), the bark of which is considered so peculiarly good for tanning; and the common osier (*salix viminalis*), may, under proper management, be cultivated in boggy districts.

Willow pollards are planted with great profit by the sides of brooks and rivulets; and it is asserted by the most experienced planters, that they will grow in other situations with similar success, as wet and boggy grounds, &c.

It is observed that the red (*s. pagilis*) and white willow will grow well in all fenny situations, moor, or moss, or wet or low lands, or any kind of clay, loam or mixed soils, but should never be planted on any high dry or burning lands.

The osier, as I observed before, delights in drained moors and the banks of large rivers; it has no dislike to being flooded occasionally, but seems to be invigorated by such irrigation. In the fens of Cambridgeshire large plantations of osiers are raised with great success. The cultivation of the osier has been found to be very profitable on low lands, from being overflowed by floods, and which are often incapable of being applied to other uses, from the stagnant water converting them into a kind of swamp. Moderate moisture certainly is favourable to the production of fine trees, but water continually stagnant may be considered as ruinous, according to the best authorities.

* The different artificial Grasses are to be seen in the Dublin Society's Botanical Garden, Glasnevin.

Our

Our common Sallow, or great round-eared Willow (*s. caprea*) is worthy of being noticed, though it in general prefers rather a dry than a very moist situation; its bark being of late recommended for the same purposes as the Peruvian Bark; and, in its green state, is used for making coarse paper and parchment.

The common Alder (*betula alnus*) flourishes in all our boggy and marshy districts; it is asserted, that if the Alder is planted in a low meadow the ground immediately surrounding it will become boggy; and it is somewhat remarkable, that it will not thrive in certain descriptions of calcareous soils; its capability of living under water for a considerable length of time uninjured is well known, as well as the astringent properties it possesses, and therefore may be useful in tanning.

The Scotch Fir, (*pinus sylvestris*) the only species of the whole tribe which can be considered as a native, appears to grow well in some boggy grounds; not that I have ever seen it in a state of great luxuriance in such situations. It may perhaps be unnecessary to mention, that the bark of the Scotch Fir is used in tanning leather; that most, if not all, of our old bogs are entirely filled up with the roots and stumps of this Fir, and that it should be cultivated in all waste grounds.

The common Larch (*pinus larix*) a native of Siberia, appears to thrive well in reclaimed boggy grounds; likewise the Norway Spruce (*pinus abius*) a native of the north of Europe.

Perhaps it would be well to ascertain whether the highly valuable Weymouth Pine (*pinus strobus*) a native of North America, which we are told often attains the height of above 200 feet, and has exceeded in multiplying itself, and that very expeditiously, by ingrafting the branches on the trunks or stems of our common Scotch Fir, just noticed, would grow on reclaimed bog. Indeed, some other species merit our attention in this point of view, especially when we consider the attachment some of them have to the extensive swampy districts of cold and barren countries.

I have seen plantations of the Oak (*quercus robar*) on reclaimed bog; but they certainly had not that healthy and encouraging appearance as in other situations; and it is universally allowed that the Oak thrives better on hilly than in boggy grounds.

It may not be amiss to state here what is so universally known and adopted in England; the superior advantage of propagating the species with sessile leaves and pedunculated acorns, that is, the leaves almost immediately growing on the branches, without the interposition of what are called petioli or leaf-stalks, and the acorns on elongated pedunculi or fruit-stalks; this is what is called in England the true British Oak for naval purposes.

On the propagating of oaks in boggy grounds, it may be encouraging to remark, that many fine species are to be met with growing luxuriantly in a truly wild state in immense watery plains, or such as are occasionally exposed to inundations in North America; as the Water White Oak (*quercus lyrata*); the swamps Chesnut Oak (*quercus prinus*; the live Oak (*quercus vivens*); perhaps one of the hardiest of the whole tribe, bearing the most rigorous seasons, and likewise the heat of the most scorching sun; the willow-leaved Oak (*quercus phellos*), &c. &c. The "*Histoire des Chenes de l'Amerique Septentrionale*," by Michaux, is well worthy of attention on this subject; a translation of which has lately appeared, published under the auspices of the Dublin Society.

I have now, Sir, finished what I had to communicate to the Commissioners, for the present, on the subject of their inquiries committed to my charge.

Should the Commissioners require a full catalogue of the different herbaceous plants which are to be found growing wild in the bogs of Ireland, I shall feel great satisfaction in complying with their wishes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Walter Wade,
Professor and Lecturer on Botany to the Dublin Society.

Bucknall Macarthy, Esq.
Secretary to the Commissioners for considering the practicability of draining the Bogs in Ireland.

REP. IV.—Mr. *Nimmo*, on the Bogs of Iveragh in the County of Kerry; Observations on the Formation of Bogs, on the Peculiarities of the same in a mountainous Country; various plans for irrigating, warping, course of Crops, comparison of Expense, &c.

Mr. NIMMO, on the Bogs of Iveragh, in the County of Kerry.

BEFORE proceeding to describe the works which I should recommend for the cultivation of these extensive wastes, it may not be improper to explain the grounds upon which my opinion of their efficacy is founded. Reasons for adopting proposed works.

I have, in examining different parts of this district, taken some pains to discover what were the mechanical causes which facilitated the original formation of these extensive

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Mosses; and although my success in this has not been so great as to enable me to pronounce positively upon the formation of bog in general; yet, in many instances, I think I can yet speak with tolerable certainty, both as to the causes which have favoured their original production, and the means of obviating their present sterility. In this I have been anxious to discover, and follow the proceeding of nature, rather than to save the trouble of investigation, by adopting the opinions already formed on the subject.

Bog prevented from accumulating on banks of streams.

It is observable, that in all the rivers and streams which intersect these bogs, the accumulation of bog on their banks is prevented, and its place occupied by rich succulent pastures, at least in all places where the water runs with tolerable rapidity. Where, on the other hand, the stream is scanty and sluggish, the bog, whether the cause or the consequence of this condition, has grown into the water edge; but even then, the bog is shallow at the water side, in comparison of its depth a little way off.

not owing to fall.

Now the mere fall or slope is not the only cause of this, since the bog-soil in this country extends a great way up the mountains, or rather, I should say, to their summits. On quick slopes, indeed the turf is thin, but not more than it is on the dry plains. From this, therefore, I conclude, that merely sloping the surface, were that practicable, without altering the supply of water on it, is not enough of itself for the perfect reclamation of a bog. This observation I conceive of importance, for it shows that there is, for aught we yet know, perhaps the same difficulty in the reclamation of mountain-bog, as of those upon plains.

nor to drainage only;

Neither is the mere drainage the only cause of the grassy borders of the streams, since we see the edges of the turf-banks, although certainly dry enough, so far from affording pasture, are the most sterile spots that can be pointed out in the whole bog-field. The edge of the banks of those streams which cut deep in the soil are also covered with heath only; and the same thing may be observed of artificial ditches, or draining. In this last, however, we frequently see good grass on the stuff which has been thrown up from the bottom, and some time exposed to the weather.

From this, therefore, we may conclude, that mere draining these bogs, or at least that deep draining, is not enough for their reclamation. The tufts, and thin banks that frequently occur among the turbaries are certainly sufficiently drained, yet they are not more fertile than so many masses of cork.

still less to permanent moisture;

If we are not to ascribe the goodness of these pastures to their drainage, we have much less reason to account for it by the moisture which they enjoy. The interior of a shaking bog is wet enough, yet, though abundantly rapid in vegetation, is of a kind which is either inaccessible or useless; but there is this important difference between the supplies of moisture in the two cases:—The bog is almost constantly gorged up with water, which passes off only by evaporation, or a very gradual soakage, and is either pure rain-water, or that which descending from mere elevated sources has already been filtered through the strata, or the higher parts of the moss. The meadow is supplied with water only during floods; it passes quickly over it, carrying much sediment from the washings of the hills, and depositing it among the herbage; when the flood has passed, the meadow is quickly dry, but water is never far off the roots of the plants. The meadow is therefore irrigated; the bog is gorged or drowned.

but to irrigation.

its effect,

The benefit of irrigation is supposed by some to consist entirely in the mechanical effects of the water, as a carrier either of soil from the upper grounds, to be deposited in fine particles over the meadow, or of manure from farm-yards or populous towns; and we have, to be sure, abundant proof of its good effects in this way. Others conceive that the chemical properties only of the water are of importance; that it dissolves the particles of lime and other substances, and by corpuscular attraction parts with them to the vegetables or soils through which it passes, but that the water itself is no otherwise useful, than in so far as its decomposition furnishes that sap, and those gases, which are necessary for vegetable life, and that it is therefore chiefly of importance, when to be had, in dry summers, when the usual supply of plants is cut off by drought. Both parties are therefore particularly anxious about the quality of the water; the one, that it may bring with it as much manure or soil as possible; the other, that it may not bring acid, metallic, or other solutions, and so tend to poison the plants, instead of nourishing them. But I think there is another point of view in which we may conceive the very purest water to be useful to vegetation, provided it can be applied in sufficient quantity, and discharged at pleasure. The water, if so considerable as to reach the leaves of the grasses, may act by its detergent quality in washing off their various feculencies, and promote the perspiration and consequent health of the plant. In passing through boggy soil, it will tend to dilute and carry off the astringent painciples which otherwise check the decomposition of the vegetable matter. It will in like manner discharge those metallic and acid particles which are considered as so injurious to the health of the living vegetable; and if the field be alternately flooded and laid dry, the coarser aquatics, as the sphagna, junci, holsi, &c. give way to those which are adapted to these alternate states of dryness and moisture; as the alopecurus, poa, festuca. and above all, the agrostis, or valuable "fiorin," so much recommended by Dr. Richardson, and well known as one of the most abundant in the watered meadows.

may be produced by purest water;

In this way we may presume that the irrigation of the bog-soil, where practicable, will always be attended with benefit, whatever be the nature of the water (excepting only when that contains in solution the deleterious principles aforesaid.) Even the water which has already passed through the bog will be useful by its detergent quality: it can part with nothing

or even that of the Bogs;

nothing to one bog which it has already derived from another, unless we oblige it to do so by mismanagement in its application. This principle, if once established, will be particularly useful to us in our operations on the bogs; and the system itself appears peculiarly adapted to the situation of Ireland, where the peasantry are so active in the management of, and so much accustomed to the labours of the spade. In a grazing country, as this is, and is so particularly the case with the barony of Iveragh, the extension of the meadows is perhaps even of more importance than the increase of the corn culture. Though the harbour of Valentia is well adapted to the reception of ships of all descriptions, the effect it has hitherto had upon the agriculture of the district may be guessed at, from the circumstance of the bog growing down to the water's edge. Destitute therefore of a market, of roads, and wheel-carriages, this barony seems to have little temptation to increase its corn culture. The nearest grist-mill that deserves the name, I had almost said the *only* one yet in Kerry, is at Killarney, 30 miles off. There are indeed two mills in Iveragh; they may be worth £.10 each.

and is peculiarly adapted to this district.

It may appear strange, that I should propose irrigation as a remedy for those Bogs which appear to be at present useless only from their excessive wetness; but in so doing, I beg that I may not be misunderstood. The benefit of irrigation is necessarily connected with an effectual drainage; and from what I have already said, it may be seen, that I place my hopes of advantage in the rapid transmission of that water, which is at present injurious by its stagnation.

Is to be combined with drainage.

It must have appeared to every one who has visited such ground as that I now report on, that wherever there are roads or trackways along the sloping ground, and above the Bogs, there are considerable patches of good pasture below; these can frequently be traced as improvements on the Bog, consequent to the formation of the road. At all times we find that this is owing only to the overflow of that water which is collected by the road, as by a catch-water drain. It may be said that the improvement is owing only to the sand washed from the road over the Bog by the stream. Without entering into that inquiry, I will only state, that those natural hollows where the water is constantly soaking, continue little better than quagmire; while the banks between them that appear only wetted in flood-time, are quite firm, and afford good pasture, even although formed over a considerable depth of Bog. Here, then, we have a Bog naturally reclaiming after the formation of the catch-flooder, in the very same situation in which it had formerly accumulated.

Instances of its effects in reclaiming Bogs.

In some places of the country, the value of this improvement seems beginning to be understood.

I have met with a few, and but very few places, where the method of turning the water on the Bog has been attempted. The most perfect example is about two miles north of Killarney, where a common peasant, seeing perhaps the effect of such a washy hill stream upon the Bog below, has turned it over a few acres, by means of little channels of two or three inches deep; and has thereby not only procured abundant crops of hay, but has so far ameliorated the Bog, as to admit of bringing carriages over it, the tracks of car wheels being visible on it when I first saw it; while the neighbouring Bog, originally every way similar, continues one of the most dangerous swamps in the country.

I might here mention the valuable savannah formed in the eastern part of the District by that enlightened agriculturist, Mr. Allworth, of Newmarket, much of which is upon a Peat Bog. The value of irrigation is indeed beginning to be felt in the county of Cork, and the practice gradually extending into Kerry; chiefly, I believe, from the example of this gentleman. I need hardly mention here the numerous instances where this practice has been found useful in England; especially on the Duke of Bedford's estate at Prisley Bog, near Woburn. It is also common in Switzerland; doubtless in imitation of the very ancient irrigations of Lombardy.

It seems generally imagined, that the only benefit of irrigation is in refreshing the plants, and promoting vegetation, when they are suffering from the effects of long-continued droughts; and that therefore any attempt at irrigation in mountain country must necessarily be imperfect, since at that very time the water is wanted, these mountain streams are dry. However common this view of the subject may be in those southern countries, where the drought of summer constitutes the chief obstacle to the raising of live stock, the situation of things is very different in our isles. The great difficulty our grazier has to contend with is, the supply of winter, and especially of spring food, for those cattle he can graze in summer on the upland pastures. It is precisely on this account that irrigated meadows are so much valued in Wilts, Gloucester, and other parts of England, where they have been long well understood; and where they, from the scantiness of water and fall, are frequently formed at great expense. On the south borders of Scotland, a country very similar in conformation to this part of Ireland, they have also been found of the highest benefit; and in the uplands of Aberdeenshire, irrigation by catch-work has long been employed, as one of the simplest and most valuable means of improvement.

May be done by mountain streams,

In all these countries, it is well known that the time for the application of the water is chiefly during the winter, the latter part of autumn, or the early part of spring: the application during summer should be but transient, and managed with caution.

in winter.

It must have been observed, that the meadows which produce the most abundant crops of hay, are those which are naturally overflowed every winter. Instances of this I have seen

A remarkable meadow.

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in several parts of the Highlands of Scotland; but none more remarkable than towards the east-end of the great Moor of Rannoch, which is in fact an extensive upland Bog of nearly twenty miles by twelve. The waters of this Moor, in passing eastward, are obstructed by a ridge of rock, and immediately behind it expand into a small lake called Loch Eoch. The upper rivers at the head of this lake have formed an extensive meadow, which is overflowed every winter, and the greater part of spring; no cattle therefore can get to it in the earlier part of the year, and during summer, they are removed to the higher pastures in the mountains. The meadow being thus preserved, affords an abundant crop of hay, which is regularly cut and stacked during the dry months of summer at the side of the lake, though at a considerable distance from any habitation. This meadow is now divided among several sheep farmers; and the importance of it may be guessed from the circumstance of a hill farm connected with it, which on an old lease was rented at £.90 per annum, being now let for 900 guineas. The value of this hay meadow suggested a project for cutting a new channel through the rock, and laying dry a little more of the lake; but on account of the excessive hardness of the rock it had, after proceeding a few yards, been abandoned, when I first saw it. I think it was fortunate that the difficulty of this undertaking prevented its execution; for although it would doubtless be an easy matter greatly to extend meadows of this kind, and especially that one, the method adopted here would have probably, at this high elevation (1,000 feet above the sea,) converted the meadow in a few years into a Peat Bog.

From what has been now stated, therefore, we may learn, that the good pasture ground on the banks of rivers in these Bogs, is not so much to be ascribed to the stream having cut down the Bog to the fertile subsoil, as to the deposit or other benefit produced by the periodical inundation. We are enabled to imitate this procedure of nature in the mountain country, by the general elevation of all the affluent streams; and even the lower recipient river, by a little expense, may have its benefit greatly extended.

From various experiments in the District, I find that in moderate rains, there is delivered one cubic foot per second, of water, from each hundred Irish acres. Winter floods give about three or four times this quantity; and summer drought may diminish it to one-third.

Moderate rains deliver one cubic foot from 100 Irish acres;

The experiments were made in the District of the Laune; but I have found they agree well with the measures taken on the Eeny. It follows therefore, that we can at any time produce the effects of a winter flood, by laying on the water of three acres over one, in moderate rains, or of nine acres in drier seasons; perhaps a greater quantity may be necessary, if it be found that vegetation consumes more than one-half of the water supplied by rains; a circumstance highly probable in ground chiefly occupied by aquatic plants.

If it were proposed that the water should flow over the whole surface, to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and with a velocity of three inches per second, a greater velocity would gutter the mossy soil; then, in moderate rains, the water of 100 acres will spread over a breadth of nearly 200 feet; and if that water be caught, and re-applied during a descent of one Irish mile, as may generally be done throughout Iveragh, the ground thereby irrigated,

which may irrigate 18¼ acres.

will be 18¼ Irish acres, or nearly one-fifth of the supply. The Bog land of Iveragh amounts to about two-thirds of the whole surface; it is therefore possible to irrigate to the extent aforesaid, one-tenth of the whole of it at one time by mountain water. If to this, however, we add the quantity of upland and mountain, which may be similarly, and perhaps even more profitably watered, and the quantity which might be irrigated by the draining from the Bogs, the value of a system for bringing the streams into an economical management, will be sensibly felt; since, taking an average breadth of one mile and a half, from the summit of the mountain to the river, the quantity irrigated will be 41 acres 10 perches in every 300 acres of surface; of which 36½ acres are of Bog, and 4 acres 90 perches are of mountain.

If my ideas respecting the benefit that may be derived from any water be just, the quantity that may be improved may be conceived to lie in the form of a triangle, having its base at the river-bank, and vertex at the summit of the mountain; and as the base of this triangle will be upwards of one-fourth of that of the parallelogram, the lower part would appear to be much more rapidly reclaimed than the rest. It must be observed, however, that in all pastures irrigated by catch-work, the upper parts are better and more speedily ameliorated than those below; namely, the power of applying any part of the recipient river, which enables us, after all, to make the most effectual water-meads by the banks of the stream. The improvement, therefore, considered as progressive, may be supposed to begin from nothing, at the summit of the ground; to make rapid advances at the upper edge of the Bog waste; to be more slow in its operation below that, but most rapid of all, along the edge of the river. And if we look at the map of Iveragh, this is precisely the state of its cultivation; so that, in extending the benefit of irrigation, we are following exactly the procedure of nature, —the mode of irrigation proposed for the Bogs.

Draining is necessary.

In laying out any mode of irrigation, it must be distinctly understood that the waters are to be brought under absolute command, so that any part of the ground may be laid dry or wet, at pleasure.

Now the Bogs are at present sufficiently wet, and our operations should commence by removing this superabundance of water; in fine, any system of irrigation must be combined with an effectual drainage. In draining Peat Bog, however, it does not appear to me that any

but not to a great depth.

more extraordinary processes are requisite than in any other kind of ground. Wherever vegetation is expected, the water must be somewhere near the surface; and if this be requisite

in

in every other soil, it certainly cannot be dispensed with in Bog, which, as is well known, when perfectly dry, is as barren as a piece of cork. Now if it be requisite to dam up the water in a Bog, after deep training, for the uses of vegetation, perhaps the cheaper way would be, to leave it at that level at first. Besides, whatever my opinions might be as to the value of deep drains in some situations, I cannot accede to their being necessary in this District, where, in a few yards, I have seen a difference of level of from 10 to 20 feet in the surface of a deep Bog. Could the water, which was abundant on the higher part, been easily transmitted through the interior part of the soils, surely such a head as this must have made it move. The upper part of the soil is the most porous and fibrous, and can offer little obstruction; and if the interior part be water-tight, we can have no advantage by deep cutting, but a fall to discharge the water from level drains. There are very few places in this district where this is necessary, the fall being almost every where obvious and great. And for this reason, after levelling over some of the Bogs, I thought it would be an unwarrantable mis-spending of time to carry on that operation to a great extent, which may account for the few sections with which this report is accompanied. The chief application, therefore, that I have since made of the level, is to a purpose which will immediately appear, but in which it will be seen, that few sections are necessary. The water in these Bogs appears to pass chiefly over the surface, and, as usual in such cases, if we intercept and turn it away where it first appears, a great step will be made towards drying the ground below. The surface of the Bog consists, to a certain depth, of a thick intermatting of aquatic plants, through which the water can make its way but very slowly, even on rapid slopes; and below that, whether by the capillary attraction of the fibrous moss, or the actual adhesiveness of the compact Black Bog, the soil is almost impermeable to water. This circumstance is indeed so well known, that Peat Moss is frequently employed for the puddle walls of canals and other hydraulic works,—a circumstance, by the way, which we may turn to account in our draining operations on the Bogs.

Catch-water drains first;

I commence, therefore, my draining operations by ascending to the upper edge of the Great Bog Field, where the subsoil is within, at most, three feet of the surface, and which is in many cases just at the foot of the arable land. There we lay out a level line, upon both sides, into the neighbouring stream, where a small weir is to be erected of rough stone, gravel, &c.; and, in a few instances, the unfavourable nature of the site has obliged us to sacrifice a little of the ground. This catch-water to be cut one foot into the firm subsoil, in all, four feet deep on an average; five feet wide at top, and two feet at bottom.

It will be proper to take off one yard in breadth of the sod on the lower side of this drain, and in throwing up the stuff on that side to form the level bank, to dig and incorporate it with the subsoil below; the remainder of the excavated stuff to be thrown in heaps, to be afterwards burnt, and applied as a top-dressing to the Bog.

Though the above Bog drain may be trusted to in most cases, yet a more perfect puddle on the lower side would not be unadviseable. For this purpose, dig out the drain four feet wide at bottom; then, placing one row of sods within a foot of the lower side, fill up behind it with clay and bog-stuff, to be well wrought with the spade, and trampled down (it will generally have water enough); after this, another row of sods and backing, till two feet deep; the remainder to be done next day. With such a lining as this, the water may be made to run with any reasonable velocity, without endangering the sides of the ditch; and the whole forms a good head-fence for the ground to be improved.

I have said, the upper part of this catch-water is formed level with the surface; it will, however, be proper that the bottom be drawn with a declivity of one inch to the hundred feet from the stream, on either side, to the middle.

As there will be some danger that winter floods may injure the small weirs in the streams, it will be proper, at much higher levels, to make small channels of diversion from the stream, down the hill on either side; this will have the double advantage of producing a deposit of mountain gravel and sand on the rough pasture and bog of the hill, and weakening the effort on any given part of the catch-water. These channels may be drawn with a quick slope, so that the water may run briskly along in them; and even should the hill-side be cut thereby, there will be no material injury, as it may be again diverted.

may be employed as a flooder.

If this first catch-water is to be employed at any time as a flooder, the upper edge of its bank must be carefully trimmed to the level; but I believe, on the whole, it will be more advisable to make a separate flooder immediately below, which may be cut at the exact level by means of the plumb-rule, to the depth of one, and width of two feet, with an outlet from the catch-water at every five or ten Irish chains.

More advisable to have a separate flooder.

Other flooders,

Parallel to this first flooder, there should be another at two or three chains distant; but this, although its bank, at every ten Irish chains long, is to be formed on the level of the turf, yet its bottom must be one foot deeper down the stream than above, that it may act on occasion as a tail-drain. In like manner, the next flooder below on the same line should have its bottom a prolongation of the slope of the bottom of the other; but its level bank will be a foot lower, and so on lowering successively one foot every ten chains. The intention of this is, not only that each flooder may act occasionally as a tail-drain, and run freely at such times without soaking through its bank, but that the whole water of one catch may be occasionally turned on the lowermost piece, with the least possible loss of fall.

act also as tail-drains.

My reason for sloping each of these down the stream, rather than upwards, or from the middle of the catch to a cross-drain at each end, is, that up the valley the supply of water is

(5.) EXTRACTS *from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.*

is most abundant, the mountain becoming ultimately a great basin; and by turning the water down, we are the longer getting to the recipient, and of course our supply of water is the more useful.

Cross-drains.

Across these flooders, and directly down the slope, a drain must be formed at every ten chains distant; the depth of this need not exceed one foot, for indeed it will probably cut deeper in time; but it will be proper, for various reasons, to lay a sill in it where it crosses the catch; for which purpose, the common slate and flag of the country will answer extremely well; one being buried on edge, with the upper side a little above the bottom of the catch, and another laid flat below, that the bottom may not be too much injured by the over-fall.

As the catches drain only one way, a sod or a slate, which may be used for a stop, will determine whether the water shall stop and flow over the upper catch, shall run along the catches, or shall turn down the cross-drain.

Springs, where found, easily obviated.

Having thus disposed of the whole slope into a series of catches and cross-drains, I believe it will be readily admitted, that the surface of the Bog may now be laid under water at pleasure, and may be likewise laid perfectly dry. It is evident that surface water, wherever it appears, will be quickly disposed of by means of the catch-water delivering it into the cross-drain; were there ever so great a spring, therefore, to appear in the Bog, its injurious effects must be confined to a part only of one of these patches or fields, which at most contain but two or three acres. But it is obvious, that if a spring of this kind be any way troublesome, the farmer will adopt the expedient of cutting a short cross-drain to deliver into the nearest catch, which cannot be above thirty or forty yards off. If he finds that there is a stratum rising to the surface which delivers water along a considerable level, his remedy will be a level drain, which should be made hollow, so as not to cut up his ground, and a cross-drain as before. But the chance of springs, &c. will be greatly diminished, if not entirely done away, by the adoption of the above expedient. For, independent of the speedy removal of surface water, which by sinking and reappearing, is the most frequent cause of springs, and of which there are many curious instances in the Bogs, the catch-water drain at top, which descends into the firm subsoil, or at least into the silty earth, as it is termed by the workmen, will effectually remove any underground supply, and of itself will be a great step towards the drainage.

Lower catch-water drains.

For which reason, and because the peculiar situation of these Bogs, and the position of the strata below, makes a succession of benches, it were on the back of which we have deep Bog gradually rising up the slope above; but which upon the edge, and a little below, is comparatively thin: as there can be little doubt but each of these successive benches of Bog owes its origin to the supply of upper water, it may be expedient, besides the main catch-water aforesaid, to make several more between that and the river. I certainly do expect, that the first one will in a great measure, if carefully performed, remedy the chief part of the evil; but as its execution must frequently be entrusted to persons of inferior skill, and is therefore likely to be imperfect, I should have the less difficulty in proposing a succession of them.

Objection answered.

And here I cannot help taking notice of an opinion, which seems very common in this country, where, in fact, draining is very little understood.

Discovery of the fall is but a small step towards draining.

We are told, there can be no difficulty in draining these Bogs, as the fall is generally so obvious, and we have only to draw the water down the hill; now if this be the case, how comes it that these Bogs have been so long left in their present condition; or rather, how were they ever to become Bogs at all? The truth is, we have not advanced one whit in the business of draining, by knowing where the fall is; it is almost every where sufficiently obvious. I have not yet seen in Ireland a Bog where the fall was not as evident upon examination, as if it had been on the side of a hill; for I have seen, as yet, none upon which there was not some water flowing; so that the direction at least, if not the amount of the fall, was readily discovered. Ditches drawn down the hill are common enough in Ireland, where indeed there is perhaps every where a great deal of useless spade labour; but, as might be expected in a retentive soil, they drain nothing. They have not the least tendency to draw the water from the side, since they cannot possibly give more fall, either on the surface or below it, than what exists already in the ground. Side catch-waters are therefore absolutely necessary to prevent the infinite multiplication of these drains, by collecting the water of a considerable surface: in the position of these lies the great skill of the drainer. We frequently see numerous ditches drawn to join the main drain at every oblique angle, and running rapidly down the slope, as if the only difficulty were to deliver the water as quickly as possible into the main trunk. By these means, the field is entirely cut up; or if the drains are, with a view to agriculture, made hollow, the rapid slope enables the water to gutter their sides, and the stuff carried into them by that or other means choak and blow them up, so that they are in a short time rendered useless.

Position of the catch-waters,

The cross drains, or catches, must be therefore made as near the level as possible; the bottom may have a small inclination to favour the transmission of the water. A slope of one in eight hundred allows water to pass nearly at the rate of two feet per second, which is a greater velocity than is common in most rivers, and fully as great as the stuff in which drains are usually constructed is able to bear.

The situation of the cross-drain must next be attended to, that its effect may be the greatest possible; and in fixing this, we are assisted by the remark I have already made on the transvere section of the hill.

Thus

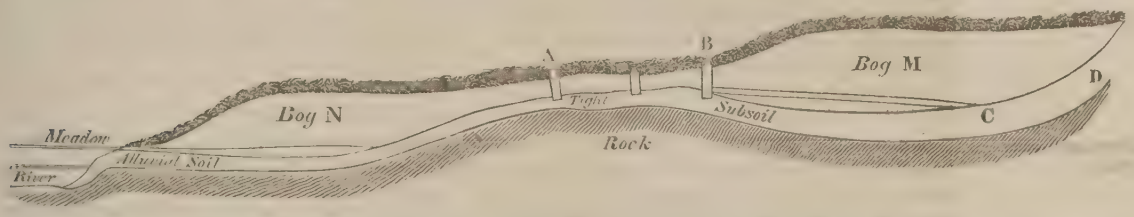
Thus, in the figure annexed, the cross-drain at A, although it may be very effectual in intercepting the water which would otherwise flow over the bank into the lower bog N, is not otherwise useful to the upper bog at M, since the intervening shallow, being left at its original level, there is the same cause as ever for the accumulation of the bog M. A drain cut at the shallowest place would be the cheapest catch-water; but one formed at B, (where the bog is, say four feet deep), and carried into the firm soil below, will not only be a catch-water for N, but will also be a very useful tail-drain for M. It must however be observed, that B, when formed, must have a low outlet cut through the bank towards A, at the level of its bottom. I conceive the flat or shallow basin between B and C to have formed a favourable receptacle for aquatic plants; and these, by decaying in that situation, have preserved a constant shallow basin for the land-water on the side next D; and that in this way the bog has gradually crept up the slope of the hill. If the piece of bog between B and A be extensive and pretty deep, say three feet deep, then we must suppose it a continuation of the lower bog at N, which in this way has extended over many original inequalities.

may also be useful as tail-drains.

Supposed origin of such Bogs.

Upon boring at the side of several streams, where deep bog approaches the water edge, I find the subsoil immediately at the bank to be for the most part as high, if not a little higher than what is immediately behind. This was indeed to be expected, as all streams which do not cut in their bed, and indeed most of those which do, have their banks gradually rising by the depositions in flood times; and this deposition, which takes place only when the waters begin to overflow, must be evidently greatest just at the bank where it first and most frequently occurs; it is also an additional proof, that the goodness of our pasture meadow, near the streams, is the effect of deposition, and not the wear or removal of the bog stuff. This property of rivers is so well known, that I think we need look little farther for the original causes which have produced these accumulations of turf in the valleys of this district.

Section:



Although perfect meadows are not formed, the improvement is considerable.

It may be said, that the method I have now proposed for the reclamation of bog, will produce a very poor water meadow, since the catch-work drains being at such distance, will hardly have the effect of spreading the water over the surface; but it must be observed, that much of this is necessarily left to the waterman: small gutters must be cut, wherever the water appears likely to run into channels, with a view to cast it over the surface. To make a perfect water meadow of every part would require an expense, which, however likely to give an ample return, I do not expect to see laid out on those bogs, in the first instance; but the improvement here proposed, while it will unquestionably ameliorate and extend the pasture, and will thereby allow of much of the upland to be converted to tillage, may be executed at an expense not exceeding one guinea per Irish acre. It is therefore, in my opinion, well worthy of attention.

The Bog is often reclaimed by tillage.

But it will, in the next place, be asked, are no methods proposed for the conversion of this waste ground into arable land?—That peat bog is capable of such an improvement, if I had not already been satisfied of, by what has been done in this way in the lowlands, highlands, and isles of Scotland, I might have discovered by the slightest inspection of the district I now report on: there is not an atom of limestone yet found in the whole barony of Iveragh; neither do I think, from the geological aspect of the country, that any limestone or even marl, is ever to be expected; yet there is a great deal of the bog, in all parts or it, which has been so far improved, as to bear not only considerable returns of potatoes and other green crops, but even of wheat and oats. To green crops, as is well known, bog is particularly adapted. One of the most abundant returns which I have seen any where, was on a small croft on the road between Eeny and Currane, where, after raising a heavy crop of cabbages in the earlier part of the season, the possessor had laid it down with grass-seeds, sprinkling on a little shell sand; and when I saw it, the quantity of hay was at least worth, in that district, £.6 per English acre, besides the after-grass.

Flax is also raised with success in these crofts, but the quantity laid down under such crops is usually so small, that no accurate statement of the return can be given.

Potatoes chiefly raised

The great, I had almost said the only object of cultivation, is the potatoe crop; and the process employed is almost ever the same. The bog is laid off into a field of about two acres, and surrounded into beds about four or five feet wide, and intervening trenches cut: the turf is applied to increase the height of the bed; potatoes are then planted with shell sand, and all the manure the possessor has; the process otherwise is similar to the usual system in Ireland; the second earthing year of cultivation, the potatoe crop is usually better than the first; after which it is common to take crops of oats or wheat without manure: three or four of these crops having been attempted, the last perhaps so little worth, or so liable to be blighted, that the improved bog is left to acquire a covering of such grasses as nature may provide.

then oats.

Left for grass.

provide. In this stage the drains or trenches are allowed to choak; and in two or three seasons more, the improvement is almost entirely effaced; the croft is sometimes a little greener, but in many cases is scarcely distinguishable from the neighbouring bog.

Often neglected.

Causes of the neglect.

Operation of tithes;

One of the causes of this frequent neglect of the bog, after it is reclaimed, is, I believe, the peculiar operation of what is called the Barren Land Act; which, by exempting all reclaimed bogs for seven years from payment of tithe, acts doubtless as a bounty for their first cultivation. But in the usual rotations of cropping above-mentioned, which by the way is almost the constant routine throughout Kerry; by the time that the land is to be broken up from pasture to lay it down again in potatoes, with manure, the exemption from tithe has ceased, and the deduction from the crop in that way, which may be stated at one or two pounds per acre, is a discouragement to the continuation of the improvement. The great object with the small tenant is an immediate return; this he obtains by the potatoe crop. He cannot afford to lay out the labour of one year, even although it should be amply repaid during the next; he is therefore led rather to take the potatoe crop off a piece of new bog, when in his power, than one previously in cultivation, since there is the same expense of labour and manure, while a few years more places the former cultivated spot in the same predicament as before. This obstacle to the continued improvement of bog would be at once removed, were the allotment of part of the waste land to be substituted as an equivalent for ever for the tithes of the remainder. There could be no doubt but that this portion of the church-land would be as well rented as any other; and the exertions of the cultivator, unfettered by a tax upon his profits, would then be more likely to produce a rapid amelioration of the whole.

I should conceive many other benefits likely to arise from such an allotment. It is well known that the tithe is the great bar in England to the extension and improvement of arable land; since it must be a very advantageous speculation that will at once bear a deduction of ten per cent. from the returns. But in Scotland, where the revenue of the church is raised in a different way, this obstacle is not felt; accordingly, the most extensive speculations have been entered into for the improvement of waste land, although the want of capital is at least as great as in Ireland. This however is a subject which has often been discussed by abler hands; and with the various bearings of which I cannot pretend to be sufficiently acquainted.

and cultivation by beds.

But another physical reason for the temporary return that is expected from bog improvement is, in my opinion, the perseverance in the mode of cultivation by lazy beds. This is doubtless one of the best possible modes of procuring a crop from a piece of new ground; because the numerous trenches act effectually as drains, while the open heathy bottom on the bed delivers off the original superfluous surface water. But by digging frequently, and throwing on loose stuff, the top of the bog is rendered so open, and so much exposed to the sun and air, as at length to enable to retain water for a moment; while the deep trenches, so near each other, keep the interior moisture at too low a level for vegetation. It is a common complaint here, that crops on the bog are liable in some years to a total failure; and therefore no improvement can be ventured but by a tenant who is ensured against want, by having possession at the same time of a piece of dry arable upland. It is not unusual, in the improved bogs of Ayrshire, for the crops to fail on the top of high raised ridges. This is particularly the case with the corn, and even sometimes with the grasses. Those plants, such as beans, turnips, cabbages, &c. which strike their rots deeper, or overshadow the ground, are not so liable to injury. The remedy is evidently to lower down the beds into pretty level and broad ridges; not to crop too long before laying down in pasture; to cover the bog with earth, gravel or other heavy soil, irrigation and rolling.

Conversion of the Bog into Tillage:

In improving the Bog, capitalists only could employ.

In giving my opinion respecting the most advisable mode of converting these Bogs into arable land, I beg leave to premise, that the methods will be essentially different, according as the improvement is to be effected by the present occupiers, or by individuals, or companies possessed of extensive capital. In the latter case, means may be used for the economy of labour, the acquisition of manures, and the like, which in the former are altogether out of the question. Canals, for example, are of this description. The construction of a navigable canal, especially if provided with locks, involves with it such a host of extra expenses, very little connected with drainage, that I have no hesitation in considering it an useless and prematare expenditure of capital in such a country. Nevertheless, I have ventured, in compliance with the fifth article of instructions, to suggest the propriety of converting one irrigating drain into a navigable communication. I have also ventured, even with this in view, to deviate from the dimensions prescribed in the sixth article: my reasons for so doing are, that the general relief of the ground absolutely prevents the possibility of a communication between any canal that may be formed there and navigations in other districts; and upon such a short piece of navigation as we can never look to any employment for large vessels, I have thought it better to suit the dimensions to the small boats of the country.

Canals,

and Railways.

The formation of railways, although better adapted to the configuration of this district, is liable to the same objections as canals. The slightest railway that could be of any service, would cost at least £. 500 per mile; and in such a country, where even wheel carriages of the rudest kind have hardly penetrated, it is not to be expected that the people could be easily familiarized with the benefits and management of a railroad. With navigations the case is somewhat different; the people are in general good boatmen, and so well acquainted with

with water-carriage, that even the short navigable reach of the Eeny mouth is taken advantage of by those who have occasion to carry shell-sand to farms above; and upon the river Valentia the transport of the shell-sand of Begnish has the appearance of a lively trade. I may observe by the way, that in making railroads, iron is much to be preferred to wood: it is, on the whole, nearly as cheap, more durable, and, as now made, by locking together, is much less exposed to depredation.

That the Bog may be reclaimed by the present occupier, the first step to be taken is its drainage. I have already declared my opinion respecting deep drains.

But much of the Bog is reclaimed by the present tenants.

The catch-water drain is to be first formed on the edge of what in Scotland is called the bent moss, or on the boundary between the Bog and "montaan;" the most advisable situation is that which I have marked. This will answer at the same time as a head fence.

First by catch-water drains.

The Bog is next to be marked off into ridges, at distances of one perch asunder, and a small furrow taken out with the spade, one foot wide and ten inches deep. The spade used for this should be a foot wide with a small feather; which will save time in casting. If the Bog be pretty flat, the whole declivity will be wanted in the furrow, which must therefore be drawn in the direction of the fall, and a small water furrow of moderate depth drawn here and there obliquely across the ridge; if otherwise, the original furrows may be made obliquely down the declivity, and will of themselves act as water furrows. The Bog must now be left some time, to get relieved of the surface water. In the next place, let a small path be formed by carrying gravel and earth out on the middle of every third ridge, so that two ridges may be left in the original state between every two other ridges which have a path in them. The width of the path may be three feet at first, and at least six inches deep of stuff; it being previously observed, that the turf from the furrow on each side is cast into the middle of that ridge. The most convenient way of forming this road will be by the wheelbarrow and planks; if that is not to be had, a hand-barrow must be employed. This path is intended for horses with panniers, by which it might be extended afterwards to six feet wide; and at least it may be proper to make some turning places on it of that width.

Paths on some ridges.

In the next place, let the Bog be dug up, and carefully formed into ridges, which must not be too high, so as to render the middle liable to injury by drought. The higher parts of the Bog must be levelled down into the hollows; but if there be any turf-holes or other deep gashes, it will be proper to slope the sides down gradually, it being found by experience when such holes are filled up with loose Bog stuff, that its porosity prevents the supply of water necessary for vegetation. The surface of the ridge must be carefully pulverized with the spade, hoe or otherwise; and as it gets dry, the ridges which have the path in the middle may be harrowed by horses, by the help of a splinter bar somewhat longer than common; a top dressing of shell-sand being now applied, which may be carried on the Bog by means of horses and panniers. It would be advisable to leave the Bog for one year, to consolidate in the interior, and pulverize on the surface; that part which is intended for pasture being sown with grass-seeds.

Bog to be levelled.

Top dressing of sand, grass seeds,

But the tenant will naturally look for some crop, the very first year after performing this labour. In that case the dressing of shell-sand or other calcareous matter being applied, the ground may be sown with oats, and a tolerable crop may be relied on: but potatoes are more likely, in this country, to repay the cultivation; a crop therefore of these may be taken in the usual way, that is, by forming beds across the intended ridges (the permanent formation of which may be deferred until the next season,) and with stuff taken from the trenches, earthing over the plants. Manure however, in this case, is absolutely necessary, and if not to be got in sufficient quantity, earth should be carried out on the Bog wherever it can be had. The manure may be greatly increased in quantity by intermixture a few weeks before hand with the turf or other vegetable matter. Next year the lazy beds may be formed into ridges by filling up the intermediate trenches, a top dressing of sand applied, the Bog sown with oats or wheat, and harrowed in by horses when practicable, or by men.

or oats.

Potatoes more likely to repay cultivation.

Course of crops.

The third year of cropping may be oats or barley, with perennial grass-seeds, which being cut for hay next year, will leave the ground in a tolerable meadow.

Another Rotation proposed:

1st year, potatoes with dung in lazy beds, applying gravel and clay. 2nd. Oats in ridges; more gravel and clay; the turf next burned along with clay. 3d. Cabbages and flax. 4th. Potatoes with dung. 5th Ploughed for oats or wheat. 6th. Barley with grass seeds. 7th. Hay. 8th, 9th. Meadow.

Another course.

Turnip husbandry is unknown in this quarter; I have not therefore expected that it will be introduced by the tenantry; rape is little known; there are no oil mills; and it could only be eaten off by sheep; and thus, producing no immediate return, I have not included it in the system.

In the following estimate I have been partly regulated by a reduction of the prices for which the same things are done in Scotland on similar soils; and aware of the great changes to which the wages of labour are subject, I have stated them by day's work, as nearly as could be ascertained, from a comparison with the system employed in the country.

(5.) EXTRACTS *from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.*

The labour must necessarily be done at first with the spade; but the supply of water being cut off the Bog by evaporation, and the consumption of vegetables, sinks and consolidates so far as to bear ploughs, horses and carts, after a few years cultivation. In great droughts water may be brought down the middle of each ridge from the catch-water at the head.

Rep. IV. Mr. Nimmo.

Estimate for First or Potatoe Crop.

Estimate of first

	Labour in Days.		
	Men.	Horses.	Expenses.
			£. s. d.
Formation of a head catch drain of two perches; it may be done by one man in eight days with ease; the wages are 10*d.* per day	8	- -	- 7 6
Cutting out furrows, and levelling ridges, 160 running perches	10	- -	- 8 4
A foot-way on every third ridge, 1 yard wide, in all 60 running perches, including crossings, to be done with horse and pannier, or wheelbarrows in preference	20	20	1 13 4
A top-dressing of 60 loads of shell sand, &c.	20	20	1 13 4
Formation of lazy beds, dunging and planting potatoes	40	- -	1 13 4
Second earthing, taking up and carrying off, in all	50	8	2 8 4
The dung is worth 1*l.* 10*s.*	- -	- -	1 10 -
	148	48	9 14 2
The return 120 pecks, deducting 16 pecks of seed, is 104 pecks of 10 stone each, or 52 statute barrels at 2/ per peck	- -	- -	10 8 -

Therefore from this result of - - £. 10 8
deducting the value of the manure - 1 10

196 days labour give a return of - £. 8 18; and consequently give the wages of 10⅔*d.* per day to the labourer.

The present wages are 10*d.* per day; and the price of potatoes, which we take at 2/ per peck, is more commonly 2/6.

Estimate for the Second or Oat Crop.

and second crop.

	Labour in Days.		
	Men.	Horses.	Expenses.
			£. s. d.
Reducing the lazy beds to regular ridges	24	- -	1 - -
Giving a top-dressing of sand and earth	21	21	1 15 -
Harrowing	6	- -	- 5 -
Reaping 6, making ricks 2	8	- -	- 6 8
Carrying off and stacking	1	1	- 1 8
Threshing 5, dressing 1	6	- -	- 5 -
Carrying to market	2	4	- 5 -
Total time employed	68	26	
Say 94 days in all, at 10*d.* would be only	- -	- -	3 18 4
The produce, deducting seed, is 12 barrels, statute measure, at 14/ present price 17/,			£. 8 8 -
Straw worth			1 - -
Total			£. 9 8; which is 2/ per man or horse per day.

It may be thought improper to state the hire per day of a horse the same as that of a man; but in this pasture country, horses are numerous, and their labour little valued.

They will repay the labour.

It appears, therefore, from the above Estimate, that the cultivation of Bog may be undertaken by the occupying tenant in the country. During the operations for his potatoe crop, we may state his wages as from 8½*d.* to 1*s.* per day, according to the goodness of his crop, and the price, valuing the potatoes at 4*s.* per statute barrel. The general wages of labour in the country are at present 10*d.* per day. But his labour on the second or oat crop will produce him at the rate of 2*s.* per day, while we value the labour of the horse per day, in each case, at the same rate as that of the man. Now it may also be observed, that the time occupied by the labour of the man is, at potatoe crop, 148 days, and 48 days of a horse; at the oat crop 68 days, and 26 days of a horse; so that it is perfectly competent for one man and horse to labour two acres at least in this stage of the business; viz. one acre of ground, to be brought in from Bog by potatoes, and another under a second year's crop of oats. The horse being comparatively so little employed, we may take his labour as being applicable at least to the cultivation of five acres;

acres; in which event, adding another man, we should have for the support of two labourers with one horse, the produce of 2½ acres, or 130 statute barrels of potatoes; 2½ acres, or 30 barrels of oats.

(5.)
EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

Rep. IV.
Mr. Nimmo.

For the next year, the process of paring and burning will, as is well known, produce an abundant crop of cabbages, &c.; but the price cannot be easily stated. But it is evident, that the value of the land will increase, while the necessary labour of cultivation will diminish. Taking, however, the revenue from the land at only one-fifth of the above clear produce, as equal to tithe and rent, we have for that purpose, for two men occupying five acres,

and afford rent and tithe.

½ acre potatoes, at least 26 barrels, at 4*s.* - - -	£.5 4
½ acre oats, 6 barrels, at 14*s.* and straw, 10*s.* - -	4 14
	£.9 18; which is 1*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*

per acre for tythe and rent, after two years cultivation only.

Subsequent returns greater, though not easily valued.

It would be difficult, as is already observed, to value subsequent crops while under the management of the small tenant; but it may be seen, that even with several successive crops of oats, which, as is well known in Scotland, may be taken off moss upon the application of a little manure, the return to him must be at least two shillings per day, in a country where wages are at present only 10*d.*

The potatoe crop in that country would be much more productive per acre; but as it also takes much more labour than the other, even independent of manuring and top-dressing, it will not give a greater return for the number of days employed; so that, although very likely to be more followed in this case than the oat system, or that of a regular rotation, it is better fitted for situations where land is scarce and labour plenty. On the Bogs we have an abundance of spare land, and the quantum of labour which can at first be directed to them is likely to be but small. But from what is already stated, it can surely be considered as no very sanguine expectation, to look forward, in a few years prudent cultivation, to the Bog being valued as high as the neighbouring land in arration, which now rents at three guineas and upwards per Irish acre.

Another mode of cultivation.

There is another mode of cultivation, which is also within the reach of many of the present tenants. It may be particularly useful when the necessary manures are too distant, or difficult to be procured, as is particularly the case towards the higher parts of Ecny-Fahrta, and Glen Carra.

The Bog is simply trenched over with the spade to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, taking care to shovel out the bottom of the trench quite smooth and clean; the sods are turned with the heath side down, and the black Bog, which is turned to the surface, is well pulverized with a spade, &c. There are also cut in the solid Bog small trenches or gutters, running obliquely down the slope, and collecting in a furrow or surface open drain. The heathy turf which covers these small gutters prevents them from filling, and the whole process produces a very general underdraining; the Bog, in a short time, becomes covered with chick-weed, and soon after produces a tolerable meadow. This method was first suggested by Anderson, and has been successfully carried into effect in some parts of the south of Scotland.

Deep Bog not likely to be ventured on,

The methods above explained, of converting the Bog into arable land, may be successfully practised upon all those parts where the fall is so considerable as to require no extraordinary operations for the removal of surface water, or where the subsoil for top-dressing, and shell-sand or other manure, is within a reasonable distance of the spot to be improved. But perhaps we must not look to such means for the improvement of the deep red Bog and flows, at least for a long time, if even the tenant is likely ever to venture on such an undertaking. But if this business is to be undertaken by individuals or companies of spirit and capital, there is surely little difficulty in reducing any of them to a productive condition. I am almost afraid to state my opinion of the benefit to be derived from this undertaking, lest I should be thought too sanguine in my expectations; I trust, however, that it will be seen, that the results I calculate upon are founded upon just grounds, and not at all over-rated.

but by Capitalists;

who should irrigate.

The first object of amelioration on a great scale, seeing that manure is at present to be had in very limited quantity, is the improvement of the pasture by irrigation. This, by increasing the amount of live stock, readily procured, and comparatively easily supported, will increase the quantity of manure, and thus re-act on the Bog again, or conjoin with it the extension of the arable upland. I have already stated the way in which this should be done. I proceed to give

An Estimate of the Expense, per Acre, of Irrigation.

Expense of irrigation, per acre.

The Bog is so laid out, that the greater catch-waters or drains occur at not less than ten chains down the hill from each other; so that we may suppose it divided into squares of ten Irish acres each.

Then each acre has one chain of main catch-water, 5 feet top, 2 feet bottom	£.	*s.*	*d.*
4 feet deep, costs 1*s.* 10*d.* per perch - - - - - - - - -	–	7	4
Five flooding drains, 2 feet by 1; 20 perches; 31 yards at 1½*d.* - - -	–	3	10½
Cross or main drain, same dimensions, 4 perches - - - - - - - -	–	–	9½
Proportional expense for weirs, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	–	1	–
The wages of a waterman, one to every 200 acres, say 20*l.* is - - -	–	2	–
	£.–	15	–

This supposes the flooding done by bends in the flooders, or small dikes of the Bog, left with a triangular sod cut out in the middle of each.

Expense when farther improved.

But that the works may be more complete, let us add a flag or brick culvert over the tail of each carrier as a road, a stone frame at the cross-drain, and a slate for shutting the drain, and diverting the waters.

	£.	s.	d.
The culvert of hollow drain, 4 yards at 2 *d.* made in Britain for 1 *d.*	–	–	8
The frame at the cross drain of flag, or 5 bricks	–	–	4
Slate for shutting ditto	–	–	3
	£.–	16	3
Add for unforeseen expenses, at 20 per cent	–	3	3
And for superintendence in execution, 10 per cent	–	1	11
Total expense per acre	£.1	1	5

Effects of the first.

The water should be allowed to flow along the carriers every flood, for some time before the cross drains, culverts, and puddles are made. This will produce a material improvement of the soil, and render at least the turf immediately for the carriers more fit for the purposes of the works.

If thought proper, the cross drains may be doubled; viz. one at every five chains. The excavation of these may be saved, in making the carriers smaller and shallower; but the number of culverts and puddles may be doubled, which will add 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per acre to the expense.

The deposition useful.

But in my opinion the improvement of the soil is independent of the formation of the cross drains and culverts, which are, in fact, only necessary for the perfect formation of the water meadow for crops of hay. It is unquestionable, that there will be a considerable deposition of the soil on the Bog, by means of the flooders. This deposition, indeed, will in time fill up the flooder, and may be therefore thought to injure the works. But this is evidently a desirable event; for instead of clearing the flooder, there should be a new one opened immediately above the former, and so on continually. The ultimate effect of this will be, that we convert, or rather cover the whole surface of the Bog with a layer of the finest soil, at the expense only of digging it ten inches deep. This result is infallible, although it is perhaps a work of time. Let us inquire into the probable period. It has been calculated, that rivers carry into the sea the one-four-hundredth part of their volume of earthy matter. Mountain streams and floods certainly take a great deal more. But at this estimate, the water which flows three inches per second, and a quarter of an inch deep, over a line of 192 feet, will in 400 seconds deposit a quarter of an inch of soil on 192 feet in length, and three inches wide. In 1,600 seconds, the width will be one foot, which produces a covering of soil one inch deep over an Irish acre, in 27 ½ days, or say, in one month.

This quantity I have already shown to be produced from 100 Irish acres, so that if we catch the waters of 100 acres of the uplands and throw it on twelve acres of Bogs, we have a deposition of one inch deep on the surface per annum. I know of no method of transport by which this result could be produced, at less expense than £.60 per annum. But this is only one instance of the many advantages procured by a skilful irrigation, an operation too little attended to, although it is often observed, that no mode of improvement can be more profitable or less expensive.

Herbage also improved.

The benefits of this system are not confined to the amelioration of the soil; the water will speedily destroy the heath, and substitute for it the more useful grasses; and although the weightier cattle may not be entrusted on the watered ground for the first year, the crop admits of being easily preserved for hay. Having this return in view, a greater expense may be laid out, on a part at least of the land to be watered, so as to make a perfect meadow. Pare off the upper sod of turf, and smooth and level the subsoil; lay down the upper turf again, and allow it to dry, before the application of the water in the months of March or April. The return of hay, which may be relied on the latter part of summer, will be three tons at least per Irish acre, which in this country, at £.2 per ton, will be amply sufficient to repay the whole of the expense; besides leaving the ground in a permanent and progressive state of improvement, which may be said to cost nothing whatever.

Hay, worth £.6. per acre.

The principle employed in many instances.

Being anxious that the effect of these operations should be perfectly understood, I beg leave to remind the Board, that lakes and marshes are frequently laid dry, by turning in the troubled water of a river, until the deposition raises the bottom above the usual surface-water; after which the river is either turned off, or a bed left for it in the alluvion. This has been practised to a great extent in Languedoc, Lombardy, and other places, and in our own country the same principle has been applied to raise the low flats on the Severn, Dee, Humber, Forth, &c. with the greatest success. If, in such cases as these, where there is naturally a water-carriage to every spot of the land, this method be found more advisable than any other, surely there can be no hesitation in recommending it for the improvement of Bog, where the softness of the soil is a continual obstruction to the formation of roads, railways, canals, or modes of transport of every description.

In a lake or deep morass, the quantity to be filled in at one place is considerable, and might be well worth the expense of a railway at least, which can be transported to a new situation with comparative ease. The depositions from a river are gradual, and although general, it will be long ere they have any perceptible effect. In the Bogs, on the other hand,

hand, the very first deposition will produce a visible benefit, and every succeeding one extends it.

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In a lake the affluent river will deposit its sediment, because the waters are deprived of that velocity which enable them to move those materials before. In fact, every river begins to deposit when its rapidity is diminished, and begins to cut up the bed whenever its velocity is increased.

We imitate this process on the Bogs, by laying out dykes and drains on the horizontal line, and thereby, when the waters are turned in, form long and narrow lakes on the sloping, and broader on the flat Bogs. It would be useless to make these dykes and drains large; it will be far better to make a succession of them; for we will thereby be enabled to produce a considerable deposit on one tract, while others above and below afford us an useful pasture. There are, however, cases where a short dike at a gullet, converting an extensive piece of Bog at once into a lake, may, by the help of a river near it, produce a considerable improvement.

Observe, that this system does the least possible damage to private property. We want nothing but the sediment. When a river, therefore, rises in flood, its superabundant waters being caught high, and spread out over these extensive lakes, may return purified, as the flood abates, even by the same channel as that they entered; so that the meadows below are preserved from floods and depositions, which they now have no need of, and the mills are supplied with water which would otherwise be wasted.

and may be otherwise of benefit.

But after we have transported the water at high levels to a great distance from the channel, it will be greatly more advisable to deliver it with this advantage of fall to irrigate the grounds, and supply the machinery below. The carriers, therefore, which are formed in this manner, will be works of the greatest utility, even after they have ceased to be necessary for the improvement of the Bog.

Capitalist will look to an extended agriculture.

Besides the improvement now proposed by irrigation and "warping," the great capitalist will naturally look to an extended agriculture. It is not, I presume, expected that the engineer can communicate much agricultural information to persons likely to embark in an adventure of that kind. And indeed I have little to add to what I have already proposed for the smaller tenant.* What I have recommended for him to be done by horses and panniers, according to the present system of the country, will naturally be done by the other by means of wheel carriages; I should therefore recommend a path down the middle of every second ridge; and in a few seasons, (especially if the ground has been previously warped by irrigation,) the lands may be ploughed by horses, and the crop removed by carts. This will lessen the expense of cultivation nearly one half, and give a consequent increase of profit. That this advantage may be more early procured, I have thought of an addition to the present car, which will enable it to be taken over soft Bog or deep roads, and will render it also of great service in the general system as a roller. I have described this new implement in an Appendix.

Railways.

Railways have been employed for the purpose of spreading gravel and earth over a Bog; and first, I believe, in Lancashire, by Messrs. Roscoe and Wilkinson. If it be thought advisable to adopt such a system of transport, I should recommend that they be made of iron, and that the wheels should run on the top of the ledge. I have contrived that the car above mentioned may be used on such railways, and at the same time fitted for travelling on common roads.

Roads more immediately necessary.

Roads must be made in any country which is advancing in agricultural improvement; and it is fortunate that we are enabled in the Bogs to adopt the best possible lines, without being obstructed by inclosed property, or great inequalities. Having once these, the formation of canals and railways may be an after-thought; for they are rather fitted for a state of cultivation in which capital and produce are abundant.

Value of Wheel-carriages exemplified.

That the introduction of wheel-carriages is a much greater step in cultivation than any subsequent improvement of them, will particularly appear from the following estimate of the loss sustained in this district on that account alone.

The quantity of butter sold in Cork last year, was 250,000 firkins; of which, I suppose, one-tenth came from Iveragh, or at least from that barony and Dunkerrin, viz. 25,000 firkins.

This must have been carried in horse-loads of two and three firkins; say two and a half on an average, with each horse and driver, makes 10,000 journies of horse and driver per annum.

Now, suppose good roads to be made, and carts substituted; these carts might carry 20cwt.; but we shall suppose them loaded only with 18 firkins, which at present require $7\frac{1}{5}$ horses and drivers, say only 7; then each cart saves the labour of 6 horses and drivers the distance of a journey to Cork, which is at least 75 miles.

The bog country of Iveragh is seldom more than six miles distant from good manuring sand; much of it within one mile; and it is never far from earth or gravel. Each of these horses

* Hemp appears to me an object particularly worthy of attention. It is well known to be an excellent preparative for wheat. The plant is likely to give rise to a variety of manufactures, which, by employing the population, will consume the produce of the country. The ready communication with the great dock-yards will take off all the manufactured produce; and the neighbourhood of the sea will furnish a supply of alkali for the conversion of the hemp-seed oil into soap, of which we have so long drawn such immense supplies from Russia, at an enormous expense.

Advantages of hemp.

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horses and drivers could make from twelve to fifty journies, with sand or earth, during the time employed in making one journey to Cork. The six could therefore lay from 72 to 300 loads on in that time, which would be sufficient for at least one acre; and its produce after that cannot be reckoned at less than £.3 per annum. Take this only at ten years purchase, or £.30.

Now the 10,000 journies of horse and driver are equivalent only to 1,430 journies of horse and cart, leaving 8,570 journies of horse and driver for the improvement of the country; and 1,430 acres thus improved every year, produce, at £.30 each, a permanent benefit of £.42,900, which may be repeated every year so long as there is land to improve. This immense sum, which may be said to be lost or wasted by the present improper direction of labour, may surprise those who have not turned their attention to such calculations. Yet I insist, that if examined with care, it will be found greatly under-rated; for the improvement must be supposed to be done with carts, which would increase the amount six or sevenfold, without a single additional horse or labourer being employed.

Other future improvements, how benencial.

No future improvement on the means of transport could give many more hands to agriculture; but it would have another important effect, viz. the diminution of the expense of bringing to market; and therefore an encouragement to the raising of produce of greater bulk and smaller value, such as corn. This could bear the present expense of transport from that country in no shape but that of spirits, which is there an article of import, and in fact constitutes a great proportion of the back carriage from Cork. But this barony, whenever its culture is increased, has the sea just at hand to bring its produce to the best market, without the necessity of looking to any intermediate emporium; and in that event the return of lime, gypsum or other manure, of which it is now destitute, will re-act powerfully on its present extensive wastes.

Planting well suited to this district.

Planting is a means of improvement particularly adapted to this district; fir is found in all the Bogs in considerable abundance, and frequently with 5, 6 or more feet of turf below it; and oak is found at the bottom of most of the Bogs. The whole of the Dunkerrin mountains are a stool of oak. This shows, at least, that the climate and soil are well enough adapted to timber; yet there is in the whole barony hardly a tree to be seen, excepting a few near Cahirbarna, and a pretty extensive copse in Glen Carra. The original woods were destroyed by the iron forges, near a century ago; and no inclosures being made, the stool of oak has been kept down by the continued depredations of cattle.

That it has not been extirpated may be inferred from this; that Mr. Jermyn, a farmer on Kenmare Bay, having inclosed a piece of rough ground by the sea-side, and planted forest trees, finds them nearly choked by the rapid growth of the natural oak coppice wood. I may also observe, though not strictly in place, that Mr. Bland, of Derriquin, and Mr. Irvine, who has planted for the Marquis of Lansdown, find no difficulty in raising fir and birch on any Bog, whenever relieved from the surface water.

I should recommend, however, that the mountain ground and upland Bogs, especially on the Cummara, Eeny and Carry, should be chiefly planted. The lower Bogs seem fitted to give greater returns by other means. These are all rivers well adapted for floating and saw-mills; and the facility of carriage to the great dock-yards, will render the disposal of the timber at all times certain.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,
Alexander Nimmo.

Dublin, Dec. 27th, 1811.

The Killorglin Bog.

Before leaving this Bog, it may be observed, that even the more unpromising parts of it are not out of the reach of a profitable cultivation. A Mr. Murphy has taken a lease of 1,400 acres of this Bog and the adjacent mountain, from Judge Day, and has already built a good many cottages on it. He limes at the rate of 100 barrels, which cost 33*s.* 4*d.* but with carriage, breaking and burning, come to about £.7. 10*s.* per acre; then having drained and dug the field, which is not done under 50*s.* probably more, he takes one crop of potatoes, about three Kerry barrels of 21 pecks; the best giving in the country, 5*s.* 5*d.* let us call his 4*s.* 63 pecks, at 4*s.* per peck - - - - - - - - - £. 12. 12. —
Next crop better, say - - - - - - - - - 16. — —
Next crop worse, say - - - - - - - - - 12. — —
A crop of oats, worth - - - - - - - - - 10. — —
when he leaves it for meadow, and it pays, in that state, a rent of £.4. 11*s.* or four guineas per acre. He finds the Potatoes from Bog or earth much the same, his ground being mixed with moor, the first are not so dry, but larger and more productive.

Of the Drains for Bogs:

By the foregoing Estimate it appears, that the drainage of 65,284 Irish acres = 105,749 English acres of Bogs in this county, may be effected for the sum of £.70,041. 8*s.* 11*d.* which is at the rate of £1. 1*s.* 6*d.* Irish per Irish acre, or 12*s.* 3*d.* sterling, per English acre.

Though

Though this may appear a small sum for effecting so great an object, I am perfectly satisfied that it is adequate to the purpose. I have, even in the prices for the different Drains, made some allowance for their being cleared or scoured subsequent to their first execution; I conceive this an important part of the operation; but it may be done at so small an expense, that it would be very injudicious to go to the charge of deep-sinking, by way of avoiding it. In none of these Drains do I suppose it necessary to go to a greater depth than six feet, unless in one or two instances to bleed a lake. By this, I mean their permanent or ultimate depth, which it would be very improper, however, to excavate in the first instance, especially in Red Bog, for the semi-fluid mass would undo the work nearly as fast as it was executed.

The proper way is to open a cut of one or two feet deep at first, and when that shall have to a certain extent, consolidated the surface, to deepen and widen it by degrees; we may go on that way until we arrive at the bottom of the deepest Bog in Ireland; but this, even if practicable, would very seldom be advisable. We might succeed in making a very good turf bank, but would run a great risk of unfitting the Bog for agriculture, especially if every supply of water was to be so cut off.

I have proposed these Drains only for places where there were no natural hollows or water-courses formed already, and where the flat Bog rendered it advisable to run a great many Fence Drains into one common sewer. In other cases, I have proposed the clearing and opening of swamps, not so much with regard to the neighbouring Bog (generally much higher) as in order to drain the swamps themselves; such places are well worth that operation, as they immediately throw up a luxuriance of grass.

In all the firmer Bogs, where there is a free declivity into the natural water-courses, I have estimated the surface draining at 10*s.* per acre. It is proper that I show how this may be performed.

The Bog must be laid out into regular inclosures, the size and figure of which will depend on various circumstances, of convenience or necessity; let us suppose them squares of ten Irish acres.

These fields must be separated by ditches, which, if they serve as the common outfall of several fields, must be sunk four feet in depth; but if the fall be quick, or the ditch does not receive any foreign waters, three feet in depth will be quite sufficient.

These ditches might be made with perpendicular sides, and will stand very well in Bog, as may be every where seen in the turf grounds; I prefer, however, making them with the slope of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and only a foot wide at bottom; since that form appears less liable to choke up with herbage, &c. If they are intended to keep out sheep, they must be at least six feet wide at top, though it seems hardly fair to charge this additional excavation to the account of drainage, any more than the row of quicks, which it would be extremely advisable to plant along the side of them. At any rate, a perch of that kind of drain may be very well made for one shilling. In addition to this, if the Bog require it, let four small Drains of one foot in depth be made across the slope, leading into the side fences, giving them a fall in the bottom, if there be none in the ground; such furrows may be made for 1½*d.* per perch.

We have then, for each field,

40 Perches head drain,	at 1*s.*	£. 2
40 - D° - side - D°	1*s.*	2
160 - D° cross-furrows -	1½*d.*	1
For 10 acres, is 10*s.* per acre		£. 5

When springs occur, which is but a rare occurrence in the Bogs, they should be taken off by a small drain, which, if the Bog is to be cultivated, may be covered. For this purpose, a well-dried turf will answer, if nothing else can be had. The ridges and furrows are to be drawn parallel to the side fences; and in general every shallow pool or receptacle for water should have an outlet formed for it.

From every observation which I have made in this District, comprehending Bogs perhaps of every possible variety, I am quite satisfied of the futility of any method of draining Bogs otherwise than by the surface, in the same manner that we drain clays; but with this advantage in the case of Bog, that the great evaporation from its rough surface, and the capillary attraction of its upper strata, will rapidly draw the water from the interior, when the foreign supply is otherwise provided for. If however the drainage of the lower strata be wished for (and there can be no doubt but it would tend to hasten the subsidence of the Bog) there may be augur-holes sunk at the sides of the Drains down to the gravel, and the core lifted out by the peat borer; and the gravel should by all means be tapped in the catch-water Drains under the moorlands.

The small Surface Drains recommended for the firmer Bogs in Iveragh, may with great propriety be applied to the wet uplands of Slieve Luaghar, or the mountain Bogs in the slate and rubble range. For this purpose, small cuts, of 1 foot to 18 inches deep, are only necessary, and should be led across the slope with only a gentle declivity, but continued perhaps for half a mile in length. They are marked out by the line, with a sharp straight spade, on both sides; the sods are then moved with a deep spade of one foot wide, and lifted by a

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crooked fork; in this way, forty perches of these Drains may be made by one labourer in a day. This system of drainage has been carried on to a great extent on the borders of Scotland, and found to be attended with the most important effects in banishing the rot, and improving the pasture for sheep.

Of the Formation of Soil upon Bog:

We have made but a small step towards the reclaiming of Bog when we have got it drained; it is merely converted into a heathy moor; and will by degrees afford pasture for sheep, or even heavy cattle, but it is so open and porous, that the grasses which it bears abundantly in spring, are frequently destroyed by the droughts of summer; to render it a permanent meadow and fit for agriculture, some much more expensive operations are required. The fibrous texture must be destroyed, and the Bog converted into a vegetable mould.

Top-dressings of gravel, clay, sand or sleech, may be laid on, where they can be conveniently got; they correct the porosity of the Bog, which is one of its greatest defects; clay in particular seems to act very powerfully upon Bog, after being burned or roasted.

The conveyance of these top-dressings over the Bog, is attended with much expense, since a layer of one inch in thickness cannot well be supplied under 6*d.* a cubic yard, or £.5. 9*s.* per acre, even with the most favourable means of transport; and in many cases would perhaps cost three times that sum.

This method, however, becomes very advisable when the top-dressing can be laid on as alluvion or warp, by means of rivers, or the sea; and this is more frequently practicable than is perhaps imagined. Indeed Bog-stuff itself, which has been transported and thoroughly broken up by running water, is as valuable a soil as any other.

Where the situation will admit of it, the next best method is, to lay a field of Bog of given size under water, and bring the soil over it by flat boats. Embankments for that purpose may often be left in turf-cutting, or even if they are formed artificially, they will not much exceed the expense of stout fences. Rough hillocks or tufts should previously be cut off or burned, or the stuff may be floated into hollows. This method is especially applicable to the low-lying Bog on the rivers, which are embanked for warping, as it will much accelerate the benefit of that process.

When the declivity becomes too great for this method, the stuff which is brought into the Bog by a level canal with boats, may be spread out by waggons, wheelbarrows, &c. or it may be brought on at once by waggons and railways, or if within forty yards, by wheelbarrows alone, &c. &c. And if the subsoil can be got within three or four feet, it may be trenched up with the spade. By none of these methods can it be expected to cost less than 6*d.* a cubic yard. But the improvement which would thereby be produced on the Bog, would render it worth 15*s.* to 20*s.* per acre at the least; and if a dressing of hot lime were applied at the same time, the Bog would be worth 20*s.* to 30*s.* per acre, for pasture alone.

But we may form a vegetable soil of the Bog itself by cultivation and manure. It should be left, after draining, two or three years to consolidate; then it may be ploughed up by horses, or dug over with the spade, forming it into level ridges of two perches in breadth, and then followed by repeated ploughings and harrowing. Lime should then be applied at the rate of 60 to 100 barrels per acre, the Bog ploughed up for the seed left over winter, and oats or rape sown in spring.

The soil which is thus exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, &c. has its astringent principles washed out, and its texture destroyed, it decomposes into a vegetable mould.

The only danger of the operation is, that as the ploughing can only be done in summer, the sods are apt to dry into turf ere their texture be altered, the operation should therefore be performed as late in the season as possible, that the sods may be speedily exposed to the winter frost and rains.

Where there is a command of water to be brought over the Bog, this alteration of the soil may be greatly accelerated; and if the water passes with rapidity, the finer particles of Bog-stuff which it transports, may be made to settle on a field below, and will be found a valuable alluvion. The acid and astringent principles being soluble, will pass away with the water, if it be not allowed as at present, to lie until it be carried off by evaporation. Since the application of water may be made so useful, I have included all the more obvious cases in my estimates.

Lime appears to act chemically upon Bog. It may neutralize the acids; it rapidly dissolves the vegetable fibres, and converts the Bog into friable mould; it seems the best possible manure that can be applied, especially after the Bog has acquired some kind of green sward; if that is not the case, dung or earth should be applied with it, to encourage the grasses to rise. Lime slaked with salt water, is said to be unusually beneficial, and the farmers in applying shell sand, universally prefer that which is washed by the tide. Every kind of calcareous manure seems beneficial in Bog improvement; and it is truly surprising to see the care with which the small farmers in the south apply the shell sand with bowls on their potatoe beds, nearly as thin as if they were sowing seed.

In

In all cases of the cultivation of Bogs in Kerry, potatoes have been the first crop, and usually also the second. Dung of some kind is applied with the seed, and there is no complaint of any deficiency of produce. It cannot surely be expected that crops are to be got off any kind of land without manure, and it would therefore be unfair to charge the expense of it to the account of the reclaim of the Bog; it acts powerfully however on that substance, and were more pains taken to collect and preserve manure in Kerry, the quantity of Bog that might soon be reclaimed is very great. At present the dung is chiefly applied to the upland, and the reclaim of Bog is most observable where sea-weed and shell-sand can be easily procured. The fine limestone vale of the Cashen is particularly backward though provided abundantly with lime, a manure which can be multiplied at pleasure. The inhabitants seem perfectly ignorant that the chief sustenance of the southern part of the country is derived from a soil, which either is or has been a Bog of as forbidding an aspect as any in their neighbourhood. The common method of preparation adopted by them is paring and burning, which is not improper for the rushy upland clays, but is absolute waste when applied to a red Bog; were the clay from the neighbourhood to be procured and burned in clamps or kilns with the Bog-stuff, it might be applied as manure with great advantage: it is only in that way that those ashes, which are heavy and red, seem to be of any benefit. They afford one good and one middling crop only; but as the deep Bog must be afterwards dug over with the spade, and not ploughed, it would be just as well to level the natural turf and improve it with potatoes and manure, or fallowing and lime. By so doing we preserve the whole stock of vegetable or carbonaceous matter for fuel, or the wants of future vegetation, instead of destroying or extirpating it, and having to regret its loss when it cannot be restored.

Of Crops for Bog:

As to the proper crops for Bog, much information cannot be expected from the Engineer. It does not appear that any crop is peculiarly unfit for this kind of soil; and accordingly, that is cultivated which is chiefly in request in the country. In Ireland, potatoes; in Scotland, oats; in Germany, pulse; in England, wheat, or rye, are the most commonly tried, and all with success. In grazing districts, rape and turnip are favourable crops in the commencement; cabbages, carrots, &c. afford likewise great returns, and in general every kind of green crop seems to thrive well; so that the cultivator of Bog appears to have as much latitude as he would in any other soil. It need only be observed, that frequent cropping renders Bog perhaps too open and dry, while by too long continuance in pasture, unless the surface be carefully freed from stagnant water, the aquatics return, and the Bog relapses, though never so much but that the effects of the first reclaiming are always visible. Alternate cropping and pasture are therefore most advisable upon Bog as upon most other soil.

Upon the whole, I am so perfectly convinced of the practicability of converting the whole of the Bogs that I have surveyed, into arable land, and that at an expense which need hardly ever exceed the gross value of one year's crop produced from them, that I declare myself willing, for a reasonable consideration, to undertake the drainage of any given piece of considerable extent, and the formation of its roads, for the sum of one guinea per acre; and to prepare the same, for the reception of any crop, for £. 10 per acre, which is little more than seven years purchase of the rent it would then afford. At this rate, the whole Bogs I have surveyed in this district, about 150,000 English acres, might be converted into arable land, for about one million sterling.

Alexander Nimmo.

REP. IV. Mr. *Edgeworth*, on Bogs east of the Shannon; Plan for an Act of Parliament to oblige Owners to ascertain their Boundaries.

Mr. Edgeworth's Report on Bogs east of the Shannon.

AS the Board have, in their instructions, invited their Engineers to give their general opinions, I presume earnestly to entreat the Board to apply to Parliament for an Act to oblige the owners of Bogs to have their bounds ascertained.

Till this be done no improvements can be attempted, because the present claimants, not knowing their own rights, and fearful of incurring enormous and unprofitable expense, if they attempt to ascertain them, decline entering into any engagements, when proposals are made to hire or purchase them.

Beside the Reports of the Board, short pamphlets and long books have been written on the drainage of Bogs; some of these contain elaborate chemical, botanical, and agricultural inquiries into the constituent parts of Bogs, and into their future mode of cultivation, when they shall have been converted into vegetable mould. Without entering into these disquisitions, it may be asserted, that some public experiment should be tried, that might demonstrate to the nation, either that the scheme for improving the Bogs of Ireland is practicable, or hopeless.

Such an experiment would cost a mere trifle, compared with what has been already expended in ascertaining the extent of Bog in Ireland; it would not amount, in the whole, to one-tenth of a penny for each acre in the island, and no further aid could ever be reasonably required.

(5.) EXTRACTS *from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.*

Rep. IV. Mr. Edgeworth.

The Engineers employed in conducting such an experiment, should not be allowed any salary or emolument, except what might arise from the Bog which might be entrusted to their management; thus the alarming idea of a job would be avoided.

Nothing but such a plain and indisputable proof of the practicability and profit of reclaiming Bog, is wanting, to turn the attention of individuals and of large companies, to this mode of enhancing private fortunes, and of increasing national wealth; and surely such a result arising from their labours, would be the most gratifying reward that could be conferred upon the members of your Board. They have gratuitously devoted much of their time and skill to this object, and they most anxiously wish that their labours may ultimately and indisputably become satisfactory to Parliament, and beneficial to their country.

REP. IV. Mr. *Richard Griffith*, junior, on the Bogs in Galway and Roscommon, near Athlone; sundry Improvements and Methods of reclaiming.

Mr. Griffith on the Bogs of Galway and Roscommon.

Composition and Growth of Red Bog:

THE composition of the upper and lower Bogs is exactly the same, and is similar to that described in my former reports, particularly in the section of the turf-bank in Timahoe Bog;* that is, a regular gradation from a spongy moss to a compact mass resembling pitch or pitch coal. In the Bog of Kilcashiel (one of the upper Bogs) I had an opportunity of observing the annual increase in height or growth of a Bog for twenty years, which, in the spot where I noticed the fact, was about two inches for each year; this may seem an extraordinary increase, but the situation appeared to be particularly favourable to the growth of moss.

Instance of the growth of Bog.

Twenty years ago, the water from a small lake situated close to the edge of the Bog of Kilcashiel, was drawn off by a drain cut from the lake to a stream which runs beyond the edge of the Bog; it was intended to improve the Bog beneath the water, and that immediately adjoining the banks of the lake; the improvement was not followed up, and the drain was suffered in part to close; the bottom of the lake was now exposed to air, but the Bog below remained still highly saturated with water; moss immediately began to vegetate, and has continued to increase in height ever since.

I was enabled clearly to observe this fact, from a turf-bank having been cut into the place where the lake formerly was; and from the variety in the colour and texture, I calculated the annual growth of the moss with nearly as much accuracy as the age of the Scotch fir-tree may be determined, by observing the number of concentric rings visible when the stem is cut across.

Vast quantities of ancient timber have been discovered in some of the shallow Bogs in this district, but no where in such abundance as in the Bogs of Kilcashiel; the kinds most frequently met with are, oak, Scotch fir, and yew. Very large trees have frequently been found; I saw the stem of an oak tree which had been dug up at Clonshee, whose dimensions were 34 feet long, 4 feet diameter at base, and one foot six inches at top. The timber of the oak is always black, and when long exposed to air, it decays; but is excellent for underground or water-works.

The Scotch fir-trees are also very large, and appear to have grown to a great age. The timber is excellent for household purposes and laths. The yew found in the Bogs has lately been much used for furniture, it resembles rose-wood, but is superior to it in beauty of colour and firmness of texture. The Bog-timber is found lying in all directions, frequently at right angles to, and sometimes crossing each other.

Bog Improvements:

There have been many improvements of Bog undertaken, and in part completed by several gentlemen in Ireland; but instances are very rare of red porous Bog having been so highly improved as to resemble and possess most of the good qualities of upland, and to be superior to it in many respects.

Improvements at Woodlawn:

Improvements at Woodlawn.

The Bog improvements at Woodlawn are amongst the most perfect that I have seen; they amount altogether to about 180 Irish acres, or nearly 292 English acres; 25 acres of which are under plantations, now growing with great vigour. These improvements were commenced about the year 1760, by the late Mr. Trench of Woodlawn, and have been continued, and I think I may say completely finished by his son, Lord Ashtown; they are particularly interesting, as they effectually contradict an assertion frequently made, that Bog however reclaimed, will again return to its original state, if left undisturbed for a few years.

Commenced in the year 1760.

Mr. *Arthur Young*, in his tour through Ireland, has inserted an accurate description (written by Mr. Trench) of the method pursued in reclaiming these Bogs. This account is so very interesting and distinct, that I have thought it right to extract it from Mr. Young's book, and to subjoin an account of the present state of the Bog-fields at the conclusion of details of

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* See First Report of the Commissioners for the Improvement of Bogs in Ireland.

of each experiment; together with the treatment it has received since Mr. Young was at Woodlawn.

" * Mr. Trench's improvements at Woodlawn made me solicitous to view them; he was so obliging as to give me a full account of them; which is as follows: Extract from Mr. Young's Tour.

No. 1. " The first method he took was with a Bog of twelve acres, exceedingly wet, at the bottom of hills, sixteen feet deep to his knowledge; but he never was able to measure it to the bottom. A red bog, of a light fuzzy substance, like a bed of tow, which would not burn in turf; no other product than bog-berries; part of it so very wet that he could not cut the drains at first wider than four feet and two spits deep; repeated this before the hard frost of 1765; had yet made no progress, it being almost as wet as ever, but took advantage of that frost to cover the ice two inches thick with clayey gravel; when the thaw came, the gravel sunk and pressed out the water; the expense of this manuring was £. 3. 10s. per acre. This gravelling had such an effect, that in the May following above half of it bore horses with baskets for carrying on dung; and where it could not bear them, it was carried on by men; the quantity, six bushels to the square perch, and immediately planted with potatoes in the common trenching manner; the crop per acre, 40 barrels, each 44 stone, at 8s. each. Levelled the potatoe trenches in digging for barley; in doing which, attended minutely to not burying the manure; this digging cost 30s. an acre; and the barley covered with the spade, which they do very fast, and the expense included in the 30s.; the crop of barley, ten barrels an acre at 8s. After this crop, took no more trouble with it; very rich and luxuriant grass sprang up directly, and would let readily in meadow at 25s.; but part of it in a few years would let at £. 2. Two acres of it were not perfectly reclaimed, it was of the moory nature; dug and burnt it and put in turnips; the crop very good; then dug it for barley; the produce 14 barrels an acre, and the meadow very good ever since. I was over it, and found it a perfect improvement; the hay was fine, the herbage good, and carried the complete appearance of a meadow, except in the drains, where the heath still appears."

This bog improvement has now been made about 50 years. Seventeen years ago, it was manured by a light surface dressing, composed of the scouring of bog drains, together with limestone, gravel and some lime; it is now an excellent pasture for sheep or cattle, and has no apparent tendency to return to bog. The sod is so firm, that horsemen may ride over it without sinking in the least, or leaving any visible marks; the present depth varies from 10 to 18 feet; it must have been considerably more formerly. Present state of the Bog.

No. 2. " Twenty-five acres of spongy fungous Bog, from 8 to 16 feet deep, had been cut into very great turf-holes; which holes, though they held water, and had drowned many a cow, yet had so far drained the bog, as to make the less draining necessary; effected it, and then levelled the holes; but as they sunk much, levelled them a second time; upon this, took the advantage of a frost to manure it with clay and gravel, at £.2. 10s. per acre; then dunged a part with the quantity mentioned already, and the rest of it manured with the ashes of the moor, which burnt yellow; upon this manuring planted potatoes, the crop £. 10. an acre; pretty equal, being as good after the ashes as after the dung. After the potatoes, levelled the trenches, dug it, and sowed wheat; the crop six barrels an acre; barley, ten barrels; oats, nine barrels; then left it for meadow; the value two pounds an acre." Extract from Mr. Young's Tour.

This improvement has remained ever since in the state described above, and has never received any manure whatever, though part of it was formerly so wet that it yielded nothing but bog-berries; it is still called the " Bog-berry Meadow." Present state of this improvement.

No. 3. " Another piece of Bog of the same sort, light and spongy, drained, and then manured with clayey limestone gravel, mixed with ditch earth. In the summer, planted potatoes; the crop, 15 barrels an acre; then dug for oats, six barrels an acre; meadow ever since, and perfectly good; would let at one pound ten shillings an acre." Extract from Mr. Young's Tour.

This field, which is called the " Rushy Bog," contains seven acres; it has been reclaimed 48 years; it was broken up this year for the first time, and manured for potatoes; the crop very good; its present value about £. 2. 10s. per acre. Present state.

No. 4. " Another Bog of the same sort, perfectly well drained, manured with lime, " 80 barrels an acre, at four pence per barrel; planted potatoes, the crop not worth digging; " dug it for oats, the crop not worth reaping; then left it in grass, which was indifferent, not " worth more than five shillings an acre." Extract from Mr. Young's Tour.

This part is still less good than any of the foregoing; it has never received any additional manure; it is now in tolerably good pasture, but the grass is of a blue colour, and looks unhealthy. It may be doubted whether this is occasioned by the want of efficacy in the manure, as above described, or whether it be owing to an admixture of Bog iron ore, which this part of the Bog contains in great quantity. Present state of No. 4.

No. 5. " Another experiment was on the same sort of Bog, which, when well drained, " was manured in spring with limestone gravel, and then with marl, instead of dung, and " planted with potatoes; the crop worth four pounds an acre; then dug it for oats, the crop " six barrels; and then left it to grass, worth one pound five shillings an acre." Extract from Mr. Young's Tour.

No. 6.

* See Young's Tour in Ireland, page 232.

(5.) EXTRACTS *from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.*

Rep. IV. Mr. Griffith, junior.

No. 6. "Another experiment, the same as the preceding, except lime instead of marl, "the effect in every respect on a par with the marl; neither of them yielded half the "produce which dung or ashes would have done."

No. 7. "Another Bog of the same sort was, after draining, manured with limestone "gravel, and then with the scouring of ditches and earth to the amount of three inches "and a half deep on the surface; expense in all, four pounds an acre; then left, and "nothing more done to it; very good grass the next season, worth for grazing 18*s.* an "acre."

No. 8. "Another spongy Bog drained, and then well gravelled at £.2. 10*s.* left so for "three years; scarce any grass came, the heath still remaining; planted potatoes on it "without any dung or other additional manure, the crop £.4. an acre; then dug it smooth "and nothing sown in it, but came immediately to very good pasture, worth 15*s.* an "acre."

Present state of the Improvements, Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8.

I shall class Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 together, as I was not able to discover exactly the particular situations to which those numbers referred; they were, however, in different parts of what now forms two large fields. These fields have now been reclaimed thirty-five years; they have within the last four years gone through a course of tillage; the two first crops were turnips, manured with compost formed of ten loads of stable dung, and the remainder cleanings of ditches and limestone gravel, at the rate of 40 loads (7 cwt. each) per acre each year; the crops were excellent; the field was last year laid down (without manure) by a crop of oats with clover and rye-grass; the oat crop tolerably good, and the clover and rye-grass, particularly the clover, is very good. Several other extensive Bog fields have been improved within the last 20 years, which are all, except one, No. 8, in meadow and pasture both excellent; No. 8 was this year sown with turnips; the crop (excepting where some water lodged) is very good; it has been reclaimed 18 years.

Colour and specific gravity of reclaimed Bog soil.

The soil of these reclaimed Bogs, when first turned up is of a dark brownish colour; its specific gravity, when compared with earthy soils, is certainly light, but it is much heavier than common Bog-stuff. The whole of the vegetable fibres have disappeared at the surface; however, at three feet deep, the mossy structure is still visible.

Bog plantations at Woodlawn.

The Bog plantations at Woodlawn are all in a very flourishing state; the trees in No. 9 grow partly on Bog and partly on upland; they have now been planted 55 years. I shall describe the size of the trees both on the Bog and upland, which as they are of the same age, may afford a tolerably fair comparison between the growth of trees in those different situations.

The average dimensions of the Trees are as follow:

Comparative growth of timber on Bog and upland.

Ash on Bog, 1 foot 6 inches diameter at base; at the height of 20 feet, where the head branches off, one foot in diameter.

Ash on upland, 2 feet in diameter at base; at the height of 20 feet, about 1 foot 4 inches.

Spruce fir on Bog, 1 foot 4 inches diameter at base; at the height of 30 feet, 10 inches.

Spruce fir on upland, 2 feet diameter at base; at the height of 40 feet, 1 foot.

Beech on Bog, 1 foot in diameter at base; at the height of 20 feet, 6 inches.

Beech on upland, 2 feet in diameter at base; at the height of 20 feet, 1 foot 4 inches.

Observations.

In this plantation, the ash appears to have thriven the best; the roots of the trees growing on the Bog have not shot down, but have grown quite on the surface; some of them, particularly the ash, have formed a hillock of roots, above the general surface of the Bog; the top of the hillock is covered with soil, but at the sides the roots appear uncovered; they differ from common roots, as they are coated with a strong bark, similar to that which covers the stem of the tree.

Process observed preparatory to the plantations.

The other plantations on Bog at Woodlawn, are from twenty to thirty years standing, they are composed chiefly of Scotch fir, larch, spruce fir, beech and a few ash; previous to the trees being planted, the Bog had been drained and manured (according to the statement of Mr. Trench) with limestone gravel and dung; a crop of potatoes was then taken, after which, the trees were planted on the top of the ridges. Some of the Scotch fir (where they had room) have grown very large at the base, but when that is the case, the stem is generally short; the average dimensions of the Scotch fir are 18 inches in diameter at base; at the height of 20 feet, 8 inches in diameter; larch 1 foot diameter at base; and at the height of 30 feet, 6 inches diameter. The beech and ash much smaller; spruce fir are of similar dimensions with the larch.

Average dimensions.

Plantations on Bog at Belview.

These plantations are of considerable extent; they are of different ages, twenty and thirty years. The trees most frequently met with are Scotch fir, larch, beech, alder, birch, &c. of which the Scotch fir and larch appear to have greatly exceeded the others in growth.

Preparatory process similar to that at Woodlawn.

The Bog was, for the most part, prepared for planting, by a mode similar to that adopted at Woodlawn; that is, by draining and gravelling the Bog, and afterwards manuring for a potatoe crop; the trees were planted on the top of the ridges, after the potatoes were dug out;

out; in other places trees were planted on the Bog without any preparation, except draining; they have thriven well, but are not so large as those planted on the gravelled Bog.

Trees planted with gravel not so large.

The Scotch fir of thirty years growth, where they had room, have become very large, but the stems are short, seldom exceeding 15 or 16 feet in height; this may give them a handsome appearance as ornamental plantations, from their vigorous complexion, and their large heads; but they are much less valuable, on account of the shortness of the timber and the quantity of ground they occupy.

Scotch fir of 30 years growth.

Some of these short-stemmed Scotch fir of thirty years growth, are two feet in diameter at base; at the height of sixteen feet (the length of the stem) the diameter is one foot four inches; in other places, where the trees have been planted close together, they have grown much taller, but are less gross; their average diameter is one foot six inches at base; at the height of from 25 to 30 feet, from ten inches to one foot.

2 feet diameter at stem, and 1 ft. 4 in. at the height of 16 feet.

The Scotch fir trees planted twenty years ago, are on an average ten inches diameter at base, and twenty feet high. The larch trees where they have been exposed to the northerly and westerly winds, have not succeeded as well as the Scotch fir; they have yielded to the westerly wind, and many have been killed by the blast; those planted to the southward and eastward of the plantations have grown well; some of them of thirty years standing are eighteen inches diameter at base, and forty feet high; their average is about one foot four inches diameter at base, and from 35 to 40 feet high.

Scotch fir of 20 years growth 1 ft. 6 in. at base, and 20 feet high. Larch of 30 years standing, average diameter 1 ft. 4 in. at base, and from 35 to 40 feet high.

The average of those planted but twenty years, is from ten inches to one foot base, and from 25 to 30 feet in height. The alder, beech, and birch, though planted at the same periods with the Scotch fir and larch, are not nearly as large, even at the south side of the plantations; but alder is very valuable as shelter for other trees, and should always be planted to the northern and western edges of Bog plantations. Among these plantations there are several opens where single trees have been planted (chiefly Scotch fir); in these cases the Bog is covered with excellent grass, which is mowed every year; in fact the only exterior circumstance by which the reclaimed Bog can be distinguished from the neighbouring upland is, by observing that the grass growing on the former is much thicker and longer, and apparently more luxuriant than that which grows on the upland.

Observations.

The grass on the improved Bog among the plantations, superior to that among the trees on the upland plantations.

Plantations of Scotch Fir on Bog at Tomoronco.

These plantations belong to Sir Richard St. George, Baronet; they are not large, but they are rendered remarkable by their uncommon growth, though planted on Bog merely drained, without any other preparation whatever. Scotch fir trees, four years old, were planted in the Bog six years ago; they are now, on an average, nine feet high. When the plantation was commenced, the surface of the Bog was covered with heath, which has since disappeared, and excellent natural grass has grown in its place. Adjoining this plantation, there was another attempted, nearly at the same time; the trees, when planted, were older; they consisted of Scotch fir, larch, and alder; they have, however, almost universally failed. This, at first view, appeared surprising, as the Bog was apparently similarly circumstanced with that where the trees succeeded so well, and from which it was separated merely by a drain; but on examining the sides of the drains, I found great quantities of Bog iron ore (in a decomposed state, containing sulphuric acid), near to the surface. It is not to be wondered at that the trees died away in such a soil. As this bed of iron ore seldom exceeds six inches in thickness, and is close to the surface, I think it probable that the Bog might be made to produce good green crops and grass, by simply ploughing deep enough to include the bed of iron ore, and afterwards burning the soil ploughed up.

Uncommon growth of trees on Bog merely drained, without clay, gravel or manure.

Failure of another plantation under apparently similar circumstances.

Supposed cause of the failure.

Reclaimation of Bog at Clonfert.

The improvements on Bog made by the Bishop of Clonfert, though not very extensive, deserve attention from the very uninviting prospect which they held out previous to their drainage. The Bog of Clonfert, of which they form a part, is very wet, and is deeper and more extensive than any bog in that part of the country; and, upon the whole, exhibits a most unpromising appearance to the reclaimer of Bog. These disadvantages have not disheartened the Bishop of Clonfert; who has effected a valuable improvement by the common method of draining, and manuring with limestone gravel, or white shell marl, of which there is inexhaustible quantities along the banks of the Shannon. The crops which I saw on the Bog at Clonfert were wheat, oats and hay; the produce of the wheat crop was considerable, but the grain small, and not well coloured; the oats and meadow were both very good. The bog-fields are for the most part surrounded by double ditches, and plantations have been made, without any manure, in the spaces between them; the trees appear to be in a thriving state, particularly the Scotch fir, birch and poplar.

Unpromising appearance and extent of the Bog.

Process draining, limestone, gravel, and white marl.

Crops.—Wheat, the grain small and not well-coloured; produce considerable; oats and meadow, very good. Bog fields surrounded by plantations in a thriving state.

The Bishop of Clonfert has not preserved any account of the money that has been expended on this reclaimed Bog, which prevents my entering more minutely into the detail of those improvements. I have been more fortunate at Hodson's Bay; and I think the following account of the improvements at that place will be found interesting and instructive to all improvers of Bog.

No account preserved of the expense of improvements.

Improvements at Hodson's Bay.

The Bog Improvements at Hodson's Bay were commenced in the year 1797, on a small scale; but Mr. Hodson, finding it much to his advantage, has continued, every succeeding year, to reclaim a fresh piece of red bog.

Improvements commenced in 1797 on a small scale, and regularly enlarged every year since.

The Bog of Hodson's Bay forms part of the great Bog of Curraghmore; it is now, however, separated from it by the road from Athlone to Roscommon. On examining those parts which still remain unreclaimed, I found them to be exactly similar to other red bogs, both in composition and depth. They are, however, much drier than is usual: this is owing to the road drains which have carried off a great portion of the water, and have consequently rendered the present drainage much lesss expensive.

Somewhat drier than other Red Bogs.

Dimensions and number of drains.

The dimensions and number of the drains which Mr. Hodson has found sufficient for the drainage of his Bog are,—

First.—Discharging drains 4 feet top, 1 foot 6 inches bottom, and 3 feet deep; these drains, with an allowance for second and third cleaning, cost him but sixpence a perch of seven yards lineal.

Second.—Surface drains, two feet top, one foot bottom, and one foot six inches deep, with the above allowances. These drains stood Mr. Hodson in but three-pence a perch.

The discharging drains are cut through the Bog in the direction of the fall, and are placed at the distance of one hundred yards from each other; the surface drains are cut at right angles to the discharging drains, and are placed at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards from each other. These drains divide the bog into rectangular fields of nearly 3¼ Irish acres. The expense per acre of this drainage amounts to but seven shillings. Though the system of drains, as above described, may appear very trifling, they have answered perfectly well in the bog of Hodson's Bay; but they could not be expected to have any considerable effect in an extensive wet bog.

Fields divided by drains into rectangles of about 3¼ acres each field, expense of draining, 7*s.* per acre.

Mr. Hodson's mode of reclaiming Bog.

Process of improvement. First year.

After the Bog had become sufficiently solid by draining, Mr. Hodson drew out and spread 600 loads (each 6 cwt.) of limestone gravel of excellent quality, at three-pence per load, which is equal to £.7. 10*s.* per acre. In addition to this, he also drew out from Athlone 60 loads of stable dung, which cost him £.4. 10*s.* The dung was not intended to reclaim the bog; as Mr. Hodson considers the limestone gravel fully adequate to that purpose; but solely to increase the value of the first crop, which is always potatoes, and yields on an average 28 barrels of 42 stone per acre.

Second year.

The second year Mr. Hodson again covers the surface of the Bog with limestone gravel, at the rate of 200 loads per acre; this cost him £.2. 10*s.* He also lays out 30 loads of stable dung, which stands him in £.2. 5. He then plants a second crop of potatoes, which is always superior in quantity and quality to the first; the average product being 40 barrels of apple potatoes of 42 stone.

Third year. Rye found preferable on Bog to oats or barley.

The third year Mr. Hodson lays down the Bog with rye and grass seeds. He prefers rye to oats or barley, as it never fails. He has found by experience that oats run too much to straw, and that the grain never fills; and that barley, unless in very particular seasons, yields a very moderate return. The produce of the rye crop, he found, on an average, to be eight barrels of twenty stone to the acre, and also two ton 8 cwt. of straw; which might be sold on an average for two guineas a ton at Athlone; and Hodson's Bay is nearly three miles distant from that town. Mr. Hodson, however, makes use of his straw for manure.

Fourth year, meadow.

The fourth year, meadow, which is always excellent.

THE following ACCOUNT of the several items of Outlay, when contrasted with the Returns, will place the matter in a clear point of view.

Dr.—or Outlay.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
First Year:						
Draining, per acre	–	7	–			
Drawing out and spreading 600 loads of limestone gravel, each load 6 cwt. at three-pence per	7	10	–			
Ditto - - 60 loads of stable dung	4	10	–			
Planting potatoes	2	8	–			
Digging and gathering ditto	2	8	–			
Seed, 4 barrels of 16 stone each barrel, 42 stone at 10*s.* per	2	3	10			
Contingencies	1	–	–			
Total Expenses of the First Year	–		–	20	6	10
Second Year:						
Drawing out 200 loads of gravel as above	2	10	–			
Ditto - - stable dung, 30 loads	2	5	–			
Planting potatoes	1	16	–			
Digging and gathering ditto	2	8	–			
Seed, as above	2	–	–			
Contingencies	–	10	–			
Total Expenses of Second Year	–		–	11	9	–
Carried forward	–			31	15	10

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - -	- - -	31 15 10
Third Year:		
Levelling potatoe ridges and sowing rye - - -	2 - -	
Sowing hay-seed - - - - - - -	- 10 -	
Seed, rye, one barrel of 20 stone - - - -	1 - -	
Eight barrels hay-seed, at 4s. per - - - - -	1 12 -	
Reaping and threshing - - - - - - - -	1 9 -	
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	- 7 -	
Total Expenses of the Third Year - -	- -	6 18 -
Fourth Year:		
Meadow, no expense; after which Mr. Hodson has let the bog for three years, at £.5 per acre, or for £.1. 10s. per acre on a lease of 21 years - - - - - -	—	—
Total Expense of Four Years Cultivation - -	- - £.	38 13 10
Cr.—or, Return.		
First Year:		
28 barrels of potatoes, common kind, generally white potatoes, each barrel 42 stone, at 10s. per - - -	- -	14 - -
Second Year:		
40 barrels of 42 stone, apple potatoes at 14s. per - -	- -	28 - -
Third Year:		
8 barrels of rye, 20 stone per barrel, at £.1 per - - -	8 - -	
2 ton 8 cwt. of straw, at 2 guineas per - - - -	5 10 -	
		13 10 -
Fourth Year:		
Meadow lets for - - - - - - - - - - - -		5 - -
Total amount of Return on the Crops of Four Years -		60 10 -
Total Expenditure on Four Years Cultivation - - -		38 13 10
Profit of one Acre of Bog for Four Years - - £.		21 16 2

From the foregoing statement it appears, that Mr. Hodson has a return of £.5. 9s. per acre per annum profit on his reclaimed Bog for four years; and further, that the Bog is at the end of that period of such value as to let as meadow ground for three years at the rate of £.5 per acre per annum; or if let on a lease of 21 years at £.1. 10s. per acre. Profits arising from the foregoing process.

A man of the name of Quigley, who lives on the north side of Barrymore Hill, pays three guineas per acre for reclaimed Bog of similar quality to Mr. Hodson's; with the exception, that Mr. Hodson's Bog has excellent limestone gravel close to it, and Quigley has none; yet this man appears to be perfectly satisfied with his bargain, and says he would be sorry to part with it. He has a lease of 21 years. Reclaimed Bog let on a lease of 21 years, for 3 guineas per acre per annum.

Plantations at Hodson's Bay.

These plantations were commenced eleven years ago; they consist of Scotch fir, larch, spruce fir, birch, alder, oak, ash, and Canadian poplar. The trees were planted partly on prepared potatoe ground, and partly on drained red Bog. Those in the potatoe ground were planted after the digging of the first crop in the furrows; and the other crops, viz. the second potatoe crop and the rye and grass followed in the same manner as if the trees were not planted; and as there was no ploughing (every thing being done by the spade) the trees were not injured. The larch and Scotch fir have succeeded the best. Larch planted eleven years, are fourteen feet high, and four inches diameter at base; Scotch fir of equal standing, twelve feet high, and six inches in diameter at base; the other trees are much smaller, except the Canadian poplar, which grows remarkably fast. The trees planted on the unprepared Bog are Scotch fir and birch; as yet they appear to have thriven nearly as well as on the prepared Bog. Plantations made eleven years ago; Larch and Scotch fir succeeded best.

I am indebted to Mr. Hodson for the chief part of the details contained in the above description of his improvements on Bog; fearing, however, that I might have misunder-

(5.)
EXTRACTS
from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.

stood him in any point, I have submitted the foregoing paper to his consideration, and he returned it to me in its present state as perfectly correct.

Reclaimed Bog on the West side of the Shannon close to Athlone.

260 Irish acres of reclaimed Bog sets on an average at 3 guineas per acre per annum; other improved Bog at 3*l.* per acre, while upland adjoining these, sets for no more than 1*l.* 10*s.* per acre.

The upland on the west side of the River Shannon, in the neighbourhood of the town of Athlone, is entirely composed of ridges of limestone gravel, with scarcely any vegetable mould on the surface; manure is thrown away on such a soil, as owing to the very porous stratum below, it disappears after one crop. This circumstance led the inhabitants of Athlone to attempt improving the Bog at the base of the gravel-hills, and the result has surpassed their most sanguine expectations; I was not able to ascertain the period when these Bog improvements were commenced, but they are not of very ancient date. The extent of the improvement to the south of the fort of Athlone is 260 Irish acres, or 416 English acres, which sets on an average at three guineas per Irish acre; that to the north of the fort, as far as the hill of Barrymore, sets on an average for £.3 an acre, whilst the upland hills only let at the rate of £. 1. 10*s.* per acre. The chief manures used in reclaiming these Bogs, is dung from Athlone; and where the Bog is near the hills limestone gravel is also used. The rotation of crops is exactly similar to Mr. Hodson's, except that oats are substituted for rye. The difficulty of procuring long leases, is the only impediment to the great extension of the Bog improvements in the neighbourhood of Athlone.

Difficulty of procuring long leases retards improvement.

Number and Dimensions of Drains proposed.*

In laying out drains for the improvement of the Bogs contained in the district of the River Suck, I have followed exactly the system I recommended in my second report on the district of the River Barrow; which is as follows: The first class are main drains, which are placed in the lowest situations. Their dimensions are proposed to be fourteen feet top, two feet bottom, and twelve feet deep; but these large drains are never required, except when a number of minor drains are necessarily pointed to a situation where there is no natural stream; this so rarely occurs, that in the whole district of the River Suck, I have not found it necessary to lay out any main drains. Into the main drains, smaller ones, which I have called minor drains, are proposed to be cut, generally obliquely from the summits of the Bogs to the main drains, or the natural streams, so as to take advantage of the greatest possible fall: their dimensions are nine feet top, one foot bottom, and eight feet deep: These minor drains are proposed to be carried at the distance of a quarter of an Irish mile from each other. Intermediate between the minor drains, it is proposed to cut drains of still smaller dimensions; viz. six feet top, one foot bottom, and five feet deep; and further, at right angles to the minor and intermediate drains, a system of cross drains of similar dimensions with the intermediate drains, is proposed to be carried 280 yards asunder, which would divide the Bog into square fields of ten Irish acres.

The third class of drains being surface drains, are intended to divide the ten-acre fields into three parts, by two drains, to be cut parallel to the minor and intermediate drains, that is, in the direction of the fall. The whole of the foregoing drains, if executed, would divide the bog into rectangular patches 280 yards long by 93½ broad, which is equal to 3½ Irish acres.

The dimensions of the surface-drains are four feet top, one foot bottom, and three feet deep.

REP. IV. Mr. *Richard Griffith*, junior, on the Mountains of Dublin and Wicklow; general Observations on Mountains; Fiorin Grass, &c.

Mr. Griffith on the Mountains of Dublin and Wicklow.

THE rapid rise in the price of corn, and in fact of all agricultural produce, has of late years induced some gentlemen to attempt the improvement of boggy and waste lands; and Essays, proving the benefit which would accrue from such improvements, have appeared in the Transactions of many of the Agricultural Societies in the United Kingdom.

Most of these Essays have laid down rules for reclaiming the lands of which they treat; but those rules are not in general applicable in detail to the improvement of the Wicklow mountains, which differ in climate and local circumstances from all other uncultivated districts with which I am acquainted. These peculiarities will be described at length in the progress of the Report;—they consist chiefly in the facility of access to the uncultivated parts, by means of roads, the vicinity of highly improved lands and industrious inhabitants; the frequent occurrence of beds of limestone gravel and marl, the best manure for the amelioration of mountain soils; and, lastly, the uncommon mildness of the climate.

It is impossible to lay down any system of improvement, which is equally applicable to the reclamation of a flat mountain summit, a steep declivity, a deep valley, or the several approximations to each of these extremes; a few general observations may however prove beneficial.

If

* In my Report on the Eastern Division of District No (I.) I have given a Section of the form, and description of the process which I should recommend to be adopted in sinking main drains. See page 33, First Report of Commissioners for Drainage of Bogs in Ireland.

If the summit of a mountain be flat and boggy, the first object should be to drain it; the mode of effecting which will depend on whether the moisture be occasioned by condensed vapours, or by springs of water issuing from fissures in the rock; if the latter, the direction and dip of the stratification of the mountain should first be ascertained, as by this knowledge we shall be enabled to determine the proper situation and direction of intercepting drains, to cut off the water from the springs, and discharge it into the nearest valley, or make use of it for irrigation, if it be thought advisable. In many instances, these intercepting drains will be found sufficient; but if they are not, surface-drains one foot deep, and as narrow as they can be made, should be cut from 20 to 50 yards asunder. In cases where there are no springs, these latter, with proper discharging drains, are all that is requisite.

Having effected the draining, the next object is to consider the nature and depth of the bog or moory soil, and the immediate substratum; if the bog or moor yield yellow or red ashes when burned, the drain-surface should be ploughed, and afterwards gathered into heaps, and burned; this being done, the ashes should be spread, and grass-seeds sown; the result will be, excellent pasture in the course of two years. If the ashes be white, clay from beneath the Bog should be mixed with the turf, previous to burning; but this will not answer, owing to the increased expense, if the Bog exceed 3 feet in depth.

On the precipitous sides of mountains, where ploughing would be difficult, I should recommend that intercepting drains be cut nearly on a level along the face of the declivity, to catch the water which may fall from the summit; and these drains will be found sufficient, without other aid, to render the surface comparatively fertile, as I have observed a much greater natural tendency to the growth of grass on the sides of mountains than on flat Bogs.

In the bottom of deep valleys any species of cultivation may be followed, as the soil is generally capable of producing every kind of grain; however, great care is here requisite to render the drainage perfect, and in all instances, catch-water drains must be cut along the base of the declivities, to intercept the water falling from the mountain sides; limestone gravel or marl is frequently met with in the valleys; where the surface is boggy, it is generally of the compact kind, which yields red ashes, a manure superior to all others for the productions of green crops.

There is one general observation, which is equally applicable to all uncultivated mountains and valleys; viz. that all situations are capable of improvement where the soil is deep and wet, and where water can be removed at pleasure; but in those places where the soil is dry and light, little can be done, except by irrigation, and that will not be found to answer unless water be in abundance, which rarely happens in such cases.

Fiorin Grass.

This most useful grass, first brought into notice by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Richardson, has lately acquired so much celebrity in the agricultural world, that I think it necessary to say a few words respecting its nature and properties; especially as the greater part of the flat moory valleys and gentle declivities of the uncultivated mountains of the county of Wicklow, seem peculiarly adapted to its production.

Many experiments have already been made on the cultivation of this grass, some of which have been unsuccessful, from various causes, but generally from the ignorance of experimentors, in planting grasses which were not the true *Agrostis Stolenifera* or Fiorin grass; indeed great difficulty appears to exist in distinguishing it, even amongst botanists, from the *Agrostis Alba*; which, though similar in many of its external characters, possesses none of the nutritive properties for which the true Fiorin grass has obtained such just celebrity.

Dr. Thornton, a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, has lately written a Paper in "*The Farmer's Journal*," on this subject: I shall extract that part of it which describes the distinguishing characteristics of the *Agrostis Stolenifera* and *Agrostis Alba*; and which points out also a difference in the Fiorin grass itself, which cannot be too carefully attended to in its cultivation.

"In the *Stolenifera*, the fibres are very much branched; in the *Alba*, they descend straight; in the *Stolenifera*, the vagina of the leaves, or that which covers the culm, is striated or furrowed; and in the *Alba*, smooth: the stipules of the *Stolenifera* are many-cleft; in the *Alba*, bifid; valves of the calyx in the *Stolenifera* are acute; in the *Alba*, obtuse; petals in the *Stolenifera* obtuse; in the *Alba*, acute; if awned, the arista of the *Stolenifera* arises at the base; in the *Alba*, near the apex: to which we may add, stem hollow betwixt the points, which are closer and fewer. *Alba*, solid and more distant *Stolenifera*: which last circumstance accounts for its containing such a quantity of saccharine matter, like the sugar-cane, and being so tenacious of life, for when cut, after several months it will look green, and even vegetate, if hung up in the house. It is this circumstance which renders this grass such excellent winter food, instead of turnips and carrots, and so salubrious to cattle, and which will account for Doctor Richardson's making hay, or rather cutting down this grass in the month of November. It is said, by Mr. Curwen, to yield 20 tons of green food yearly per acre."

"In the Subscription Botanic Garden of Mr. Salisbury, in Sloane-street, the *Agrostis Alba* and *Stolenifera* are placed in patches near each other, and the Irish Fiorin grass in another

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other place: and all the gardeners there are persuaded, that the Irish and English Fiorin grasses essentially differ; and the least observant eye must remark a superior degree of perfection in the former grass; and all those who have examined Doctor Richardson's specimen, notice a great superiority over such grasses as have been sold at even five shillings a plant, and distributed over the country as the true Fiorin grass, collected at Bagshot Heath, and other parts: I believe it to be a distinct variety; and it is of the utmost importance that Doctor Richardson should *stand* or *fall* by the *grass* he has cultivated; and the world is much indebted to that philanthropist for the vast pains he has taken to diffuse a true knowledge of the subject.

According to the analysis made by the Honourable Mr. George Knox, Fiorin grass contains 25 per cent of very sweet nutritious matter soluble in water, of which ten per cent appears to be saccharine matter, or a substance very much resembling sugar. From one pound of the sweet extract, when properly fermented and distilled, four ounces of strong spirits, specific gravity 930, were obtained, which is in the proportion of one ounce measure of spirit for every pound of grass. This product was obtained from experiments made on a small scale: when tried on a larger, six pounds of grass was found to produce one pint of moderately strong spirit, in flavour very much resembling whiskey, but of the two, rather preferable. Sir Humphry Davy has also been lately engaged in making comparative experiments on the grasses. His results, as I have been informed, for they are not yet published, do not exactly coincide with those of Mr. Knox. From 1,000 parts of Fiorin grass, Sir Humphry Davy obtained 76 parts of nutritive matter, of which 64 was mucilage, or starch, 8 sugar, 1 gluten, and 3 extract. Fertile meadow grass and sweet-scented soft grass, were the only ones that produced more nutritive matter than fiorin; 78 parts in 1,000 were the product of the former, and 82 of the latter, but neither of them gave so much sugar, the first yielding *five* parts, and the latter *four*. From these data it appears, that Fiorin grass, though inferior to the foregoing in the quantity of nutritious matter, is greatly superior in the quantity of saccharine matter; and if Sir Humphry Davy's experiments had been made on Doctor Richardson's Fiorin grass, which, as already observed, is superior to the English, it is probable that his results would have agreed with Mr. Knox's, and if so, it would have appeared that the quantity of nutritious as well as saccharine matter contained in the Fiorin grass, would greatly exceed that of any of the other grasses.

There appears to be great variety of opinion as to the proper situations for planting Fiorin grass. Doctor Richardson seems to think it will flourish every where, even on the summits of lofty mountains. This, I fear, is rather doubtful; and whenever the experiment is tried, it should be conducted with the greatest care and skill, as so much prejudice exists against the introduction of every thing which is new, that any want of success in experiments made on Fiorin, may prove highly injurious to its general adoption: in such cases, few enquiries are made as to the peculiar soil or situation, in which the experiment has failed, or the mode of cultivation that may have caused its failure; but the general impression remains, that Fiorin grass does not merit the high character it has obtained.

In preparing the soil for this grass, the greatest care should be taken to keep it clean and free from weeds, otherwise the young plants, which are very delicate, will be destroyed; but if kept perfectly free from other plants in the beginning, it will soon extend itself and mat on the surface, to the total exclusion of other grasses or weeds: moist situations appear to be peculiarly adapted to its growth; it is therefore superior to all others for reclaimed Bogs, moor, or water meadows; but if highly manured, immense crops of it may be obtained on dry upland; and where distillation is the object, it is probable that grass so obtained will be found superior to that raised on moist situations.

The best preparation of Bog or moor for this grass, is burning the surface. On upland, it should be planted in drills, after a potatoe or turnip crop. The grass should be cut down about the end of October, and care should be taken to expose it to the wind for a few days, to prevent any ill effects arising from the putrefaction of the sheath and side leaves.

REP. IV.—Mr. *Richard Griffith*, junior, on Tyrawley in Mayo, and Tyreragh in Sligo; probable origin of Bogs, &c.

Mr. *Richard Griffith*, junior, on the Baronies of Tyrawley and Tyreragh.

Speaking very generally, the boundaries of this great limestone valley may be traced on the northern side by a line drawn from Dublin Bay, and passing by Navan, Granard and Longford, to Carrick-on Shannon, and afterwards by Boyle to Colooney, Foxford, and Castlebar. The southern boundary is not so easily traced, as there are several ramifications from it passing by narrow isthmuses between primary and other formations.

Departing again from Dublin Bay, the southern boundary may be described by a line drawn from thence by Milltown, through Newcastle and the Red Hill, in the county of Kildare, to Brown's Hill, which is two miles to the east of Carlow, on the river Barrow. At this place, the limestone valley becomes very narrow, and passes between the granite country of the county Carlow, which it overlays, and the Kilkenny coal district, which lays over it. At Gore's bridge this limestone valley expands, and afterwards branches off into the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary.

Commencing

Commencing again at Carlow, the boundary of the limestone valley passes four miles to the south of Athy, from whence it again ramifies into the county of Tipperary, forming a valley, almost twelve miles wide, between the coal district and the Slieve Bloom mountains. From Mountmellick the limestone boundary may be traced to the west by Ballybog, Dunkerrin, and having crossed Lough Derg by Woodfort and Toberdony to Galway Bay, from whence, turning northwards, the boundary line passes through Lough Corril and Lough Mesk, to Castlebar.

This great limestone valley, which includes one-fourth part of Ireland, contains above seven hundred thousand acres of Red Bog, the whole of which is improveable; for in every instance in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bogs, the best possible manure, viz. limestone gravel, is found. This is a fact of very great importance, and should never be forgotten by those who, at a future period, may take into consideration the general improvement of the Bogs of Ireland.

It is singular that the boundaries of the great limestone valley, as above described, should so nearly coincide with the boundaries you have given, in your First Report to Parliament, of the great belt which crosses Ireland from east to west, and which, according to your statement, contains six-sevenths of the Bogs of this country.*

In the foregoing pages I have given a geological outline of the baronies of Erris, Tyrawley, and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo, and Tyreragh, in the county of Sligo. The descriptions are for the most part very general; but I had neither time nor opportunity of making any very particular observations; my object in putting it forth is merely to give some idea of the geology of a country, which, in its present state, is nearly inaccessible, and which has never before been visited by any geologist.

The mountainous district of Erris and Tyrawley contains altogether about 295,000 Irish, or 477,850 English acres, of which about 94,000 Irish, or 152,260 English acres, are in a state of cultivation, or covered with sand; 96,000 Irish, or 155,500 English acres, are nearly unproductive mountain; and 105,000 Irish, or 170,090 English acres, are unprofitable Red Bog.

Probable origin of the Bogs.

In considering what may be the specific difference between the deep lowland Bogs, contained in the great limestone valley of Ireland, already described, and that usually met with in mountainous districts, we are naturally led to the consideration of first causes.

Most authors who have lately written on the subject of peat moss, have agreed, that this substance will only vegetate at a low temperature, and where water is present. Admitting this to be the fact, all Bogs must necessarily have had the same origin; that is, wherever they have grown, temperature must have been at a low degree, and water, more or less abundant, must have been present: but Bogs are found in situations so very dissimilar, that we are next led to the consideration of the causes which equally induced the growth of the substance on the summit of a mountain, and on the surface of a country moderately elevated above the sea.

It is now generally known, that nearly the whole of the surface of the great limestone valley of Ireland is covered by a stratum of various thickness, of limestone gravel; and that all the Bogs contained therein are surrounded by steep ridges of hills, formed of this substance, which prevent the immediate discharge of the waters into the nearest river. I mentioned this circumstance in the first Report which I had the honour of laying before you; and it has been corroborated by the Reports of all the Engineers that have been employed in levelling and surveying the Bogs, both on the east and west sides of the river Shannon.

These gravel ridges, which were probably formed by eddies at the time of the general flood, created an interruption in the current of the waters, and thereby caused the formation of vast shallow lakes between the ridges of limestone gravel: in the stagnant lakes, mosses and other aquatic plants vegetated; for in the climate of Ireland, the temperature of stagnant water, at the level of the sea, is sufficiently low to induce the growth of moss during nine months in the year.

The growth of aquatics on elevated land in this country, is rarely interrupted; the temperature is at all times low, and the slowness of evaporation, which is the consequence of a low temperature, leaves sufficient moisture, even on the sides of mountains, to induce the growth of moss in such situations; but the quantity of stagnant moisture in those places is trifling, when compared with the supposed shallow lakes which originally caused the growth of lowland Bogs.

It may be observed, that the depths of mountain and lowland Bogs are very different; the former rarely exceeds six feet, whilst the average of the latter amounts to twenty, and is sometimes more than forty feet in depth. This may at first sight appear extraordinary; for if my argument be correct, it is certain that the shallow Bog must have commenced its growth immediately subsequent to the formation of the mountains, and that the growth of the deep or lowland Bogs was commenced at a much later period; but it should be recollected, that moss will grow in some situations much more quickly than in others; and there have

* The belt is contained between a line drawn from Wicklow head to Galway, and another from Howth to Sligo. See First Report of Commissioners for Improvement of Bogs, &c. page 4.

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have been instances (one of which I have mentioned in my Report on the district of the River Suck) of the growth of moss in lowland Bog, amounting to two inches in a year for twenty years. This rapid growth of moss may perhaps be attributed to the great abundance of stagnant water which is always present in the lowland Bogs, excepting in the hottest of the summer months.

Mountain Bog is much denser than lowland moss; this is the natural consequence of the difference in the rapidity of the growth of each.

REP. IV.—Mr. *Nimmo* on the Bogs of Galway, West of Lough Corrib; various modes of Culture, with comparison of Expense.

Mr. Nimmo on the Bogs of Galway, West of Lough Corrib.

Of the Cultivation of Bog.

I am perfectly convinced, from all that I have seen, that any species of Bog is by tillage and manure capable of being converted into soil fit for the support of plants of every description; and with due management, perhaps the most fertile that can be submitted to the operations of the farmer.

Green crops, such as rape, cabbages, and turnips, &c. may be raised with the greatest success on firm Bog, with no other manure than the ashes of the same soil. Permanent meadows may be formed on Bog, more productive than on any other soil. Timber may be raised, especially firs, larch, spruce, and all the aquatics on deep Bog, and the plantations are fenced at little expense; and with a due application of manure, every description of white crops may be raised upon Bog; and I know of no soil from which they can be extracted without it.

There is this advantage in the cultivation of Bog, that any species of soil will act as a manure to it, even the silicious sand of Renvill having that effect; but this admixture of foreign soil, though highly beneficial, is not essential to the improvement of Bog; fallowing and manure, such as dung or lime, will convert the Bog-stuff itself into a soil, and extract large crops from it; so that there is nothing desperate in the cultivation of Bog upon the basis of a rock.

Bog-stuff is also of great value as a manure, either by mixing it in compost with kelp, lime, or dung, or by soaking it with putrid or salt water, or even rain or river water, provided its texture is well broken. In the limestone counties round Lough Corrib, the lower part of the Bog-stuff or "moreen," as it is called, is much used as manure, after being some time exposed to air and moisture. Turf ashes are also well known as a valuable manure, either on firm Bog or clayey upland.

The first operation necessary in the cultivation of Bogs, is drainage. It should be so managed, as to have also the effect of inclosing; and in most cases it may be made to facilitate the formation of roads and small canals, on the application of water.

Where the Bogs have much inequality of surface, the position of drains and inclosures will be regulated by circumstances; care must always be taken to cut off the upper and foreign water, by a catch-drain under the banks, ere it spread on any part of the level Bog, and to have an appropriate channel for carrying off the water from every hollow on the surface.

Bog-stuff being impermeable to water, cannot be drained through the under strata.

In the greater level Bogs, I would still recommend a subdivision into square compartments of ten acres each, by ditches or drains 6 feet wide at top, and 4 or 5 feet deep. Then small cross-drains or furrows, at 7 or 8 perches asunder, parallel to that side which has least fall, of 1 foot wide and a foot or more in depth, giving them a fall in the bottom, if there be none in ground.

The drains must be allowed, especially in wet bogs, to run for a year or two ere any thing farther be attempted; they must be annually scoured, and preserved of their proper depth.

If dung is to be had, the best system is undoubtedly to plant potatoes, either in beds or drills; the furrows running down the fall, will complete the drainage, and the manipulations of the potatoe-crop hasten the formation of the soil; or instead of potatoes, a crop of turnips, carrots or greens, may be taken.

A slight addition of dung gives a second crop of potatoes, for which, if the former was in beds, the furrows must now be changed to complete the formation of the soil.

The trenches being then levelled, so as not to bury the improved soil, the land is sown with a white crop, as oats, rye, wheat, &c. laid down with grass-seeds; and when in grass, a top-dressing of lime, gravel, earth or sand applied. After 3 or 4 years meadow and pasture, it is again broken up, and the second rotation of crops will greatly exceed the first in value.

Estimate

Estimate of the Outlay and Return of the First Rotation for the system of Potatoes and Manure on a Ten-Acre Field.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
80 perches boundary drain, at 1*s.*	4	–	–			
160 perches cross drains, at 1 ½*d.*	1	–	–			
Trenching and forming ridges, 5*l.* per acre	50	–	–			
Twenty tons dung or sea-weed, per acre 5*s.*	50	–	–			
Seed 2*l.* per acre	20	–	–			
Planting, earthing, digging, &c. 5*l.*	50	–	–			
Total Outlay £.	175	–	–			
Return, 7 tons, or 1,120 stones potatoes, per acre at 3*d.*	–	–	–	140	–	–
Second Year Potatoes again.						
Ten tons dung, per acre	25	–	–			
Seed and labour	70	–	–			
Outlay £.	95	–	–			
Return, 1,500 stones potatoes, per acre at 3*d.*	–	–	–	182	10	–
Third Year, White Crop (Oats) with Grass seeds,						
Seed oats, per acre, 1 guinea	11	7	6			
50*l.* of clover and rye, grass-seed, &c. per ditto	25	–	–			
Hoeing, harrowing, rolling, &c. 3*l.* 10*s.* per acre	35	–	–			
Reaping, &c. paid by straw.						
Outlay £.	71	7	6			
Return 200 stone of oats, per acre, at 1*s.*	–	–	–	100	–	–
4th year, meadows, at 5*l.* per acre	–	–	–	50	–	–
5th ditto, second year	–	–	–	50	–	–
Total Return on White Crop, &c.	–	–	–	200	–	–
Total Outlay and Return for these five days	341	7	6	522	10	–
Top-dressing of lime, coral, gravel, &c. which suppose to cost 10*l.* per acre	100	–	–			
	441	7	6			
Gained in 5 years £.	81	2	6			
£.	522	10	–			

Which is more than 8 per cent. on the capital employed; suppose 200*l.*

The land now in pasture will let at 30*s.* or upwards per acre per annum.

Where dung is scanty, and earthy limestone gravel to be had, as is the case with so many of the Bogs in Connaught and Leinster, a top-dressing of that substance should be applied as early as possible in the process; if that is not to be had, then clay burnt, if possible; if none of that, then any gravel, earth, rotten rock or sand. This will greatly change the vegetation on the bog, and render it good pasture, without much manipulation. If accompanied with a dressing of half-slacked quick-lime and of red ashes, the value will be much greater, and the preceding rotation of crops may be taken without much farther manuring.

But the great original outlay, and the difficulty of transporting these substances over the bog, are serious obstacles to this system, especially in a country where capital is not abundant. The means of facilitating it is the proper business of the Engineer.

Where the foreign soil can be applied, as the alluvion of rivers and streams, it is the cheapest of all.

The next best is a water-carriage over the whole surface. I have shown that this is practicable in Bogs of any slope, but is particularly adapted to level Bogs.

A partial water-carriage will be of service when the distance is great; level canals being run into the Bog from the gravel pits, and the stuff spread out on the Bog by wheelbarrows, waggons, &c.

The different modes of land carriage require no comment.

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By none of these methods is it likely that a dressing of an inch in depth can be applied under about 8*l.* per acre, unless the Bog be firm, and very near the gravel. A dressing of 100 barrels of lime would cost 5*l.* or upwards, so that the capital or original outlay in this system may be considered as at least one-half greater than in the former. The returns and ultimate profit will be much the same.

When this system is adopted, I would therefore recommend it to be combined with an extensive cultivation of rape or turnip on the rest of the Bog; and this is to be manured with the ashes of the turf, cut away for facilitating the water-carriage.

This, as observed by Mr. Griffith, is a cheap method of rendering bog productive: but instead of pasturing it with sheep, I would advise it to be given to soil cattle in the house, or in folds, as the manure produced thereby will be of great service in extending the cultivation.

An acre of rape or turnip will be at least worth 10*l.* for green food; the expense may be as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Draining, per acre		10	–
Ploughing, &c.	1	–	–
Digging up, burning, and spreading ashes	2	10	–
Seed 2 *s.* 6*d.* harrowing or rolling, &c.	1	–	
Cutting and carrying home, or attending sheep, if fed off	1	10	–
	£.6	10	–

If the Bog cannot be ploughed, the expense of digging with spades, and ridging, will cost about £.4, but the rape or turnip crop will still cover it.

The only other system I shall now notice is, that of fallowing and liming. It seems best adapted to those parts of Jar Connaught, &c. which are destitute of manure, and where the subsoil is rock.

In this mode, which has been followed in Scotland with some success, the surface drains are first made, and allowed to run for two or three years, when the Bog becomes sufficiently firm to bear horses in summer; it is then to be ploughed up, and exposed to the winter frosts and rains: this being repeated several times, so as to pulverize the soil, it is formed into broad level ridges, dressed with lime, ploughed for the seed in autumn, and sown in spring with oats. A second crop of oats is sometimes taken, and the land laid down in grass. After three or four years, break it up again for oats on the lea; potatoes or turnips, with dung; barley, with grass-seeds, hay, &c.

I should by no means recommend those crops of oats, without any manure but lime, which are so frequently taken in Scotland. The first crop seldom gives more than the seed; a green crop is certainly far preferable upon Bog at the commencement, and at all events, a dressing of ashes may be given for the first crop, as it will give a good return, and compensate for the outlay.

Perhaps it may be as well to sow grass-seeds at once, after fallowing and liming, which will soon bring it into good sheep pasture, and after some time, it may bear heavy cattle.

The Expense and Return of this system may be as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1st Year, drainage per acre		10	–
3d – – ploughing	1	–	–
5th – – three ploughings and harrowings	3	–	–
40 Barrels Lime, – – at 2 *s.* 6*d.*	5	–	–
6th – – Oats seeds and labour	4	10	–
7th – – Ditto, with grass-seeds – ditto	7	–	–
£.	21	–	–

Return of First Rotation:

6th Year, 10 barrels Oats, at 14*s.*	7	–	–
7th – – 12 barrels – ditto	8	8	–
8th,—9th, Two years Hay	6	–	–
10th,—11th, Two years pasture	2	–	–
£.	23	8	–

Profit on First Rotation – – £.1. 12*s.* 10

2d Rotation:

	£.	s.	d.
12th Year, Oats on the lea, seed, and labour	4	10	–
13th – – Turnips or potatoes, with manure	10	–	–
14th – Oats, with seeds	7	–	–
£.	21	10	–

Returns.	£.	s.	d.
12 barrels of Oats - - - - - - -	8	8	–
70 ditto - - Potatoes - - - - - -	17	10	–
12 ditto - - Oats - - - - - - -	8	8	–
5 Years Hay and Pasture - - - - - -	10	–	–
£.	44	6	–

Profit of 2d Rotation - - £. 22. 16*s.*

The Bog should now be limed on the sward, if this was not done ere beginning the second Rotation.

The REPORT of Mr. *Richard Griffith*, junior, on the Bog Improvements at Chat Moss, in Lancashire;—With Two Engravings, viz.

Pl. XVII.—Section of the Edge of Chat Moss, near Burton;
Mr. Roscoe's Process of cutting Bog Drains;—and,
Side View of Mr. Roscoe's Bog Plough.

Pl. XVIII.—Perspective View of Mr. Roscoe's Horse Patten;—
Side View of the Horse Patten;—and,
Plan of the Patten with the Straps open to receive the Hoof.

Report on the Bog Improvements at Chat Moss, in Lancashire:—By *Richard Griffith*, junior, C.E. F.R.S. Edinburgh; Honorary Member of the Geological Society of London.—1812.

To the Commissioners appointed to enquire and examine into the Nature and Extent of the several Bogs in Ireland, and the Practicability of Draining and Cultivating them, and the best Means of effecting the same.

Gentlemen,

IN the month of January last, I proceeded, according to your directions, to view the extensive Bog Improvements at *Chat Moss*, in Lancashire.

I have now the honour of submitting to your consideration, a Report on the present state of those Improvements, together with some account of the peculiar implements of husbandry which are in use at that place.

Previous to the publication of the Reports of the Commissioners for the Improvement of Bogs in Ireland, it had been imagined, by many English gentlemen, that the Bogs of Ireland were similarly circumstanced to the Fens in *Lincolnshire*. These erroneous ideas are now, no doubt, in a great measure, removed by your First Report to Parliament, wherein the distinguishing features of the Fens and Bogs have been clearly pourtrayed; it may not however be unimportant to state, that the Mosses of *Lancashire* are exactly similar, in situation and composition, to the Bogs of Ireland, and consequently that any Bog or Moss Improvements that have been accomplished in Great Britain, may also, with equal facility, be carried into effect in this country.

The county of *Lancaster* contains no less than 26,500 acres of Moss Land, the greater part of which is at present in a wild and unproductive state. No improvement worthy of consideration had been attempted till the year 1793, when Mr. Roscoe, of Allerton Hall, near Liverpool, and Mr. Wakefield, commenced the improvement of Trafford Moss. This Moss is small, and not very deep; it is situated about four miles from Manchester, between the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal and the river Irwell. The reclamation of this Moss has been completed for some years, and is now fully equal in value to any land in the country; it has been let for five pounds per English acre; the lease is now expired, and Mr. Roscoe was offered, by a respectable tenant, six pounds per English acre for it, which is equal to £. 10. 10*s.* 7*d.* Irish money per Irish acre, provided he should agree to cover the surface with a thin coat of Marl. Mr. Roscoe has refused this offer, deeming it more advantageous to retain this improved Bog in his own hands, as a change for his sheep from his great Bog improvement at Chat Moss.

Chat Moss is by much the most extensive lowland Bog in England; it contains 7,000 English acres; it is in every respect similarly circumstanced with our Irish Bogs, in regard to the adjoining country, being bounded on all sides by ridges of ground or rolled stones mixed with clay, which prevent the immediate discharge of its waters into the nearest river. This is particularly exemplified by the ridge of gravelly soil, which prevents the waters from the south-east side of this Moss from immediately discharging themselves into the river Irwell. It is probable that this bar of gravel, by interrupting the course of the waters, originally caused the growth of Chat Moss. Like most of our Irish Bogs, this moss presents at its edges nearly an upright face; the spongy surface of the moss being elevated at a very short distance from the edge from ten to twenty feet above the level of the immediately adjoining

(5.) EXTRACTS *from the Appendixes to preceding Reports.*

Rep. IV. Mr. Griffith, junior.

land. The annexed Plate, No. 1, Fig. 1, represents a section or profile of the edge of the Bog near Barton. The moss in this part is very porous for the upper ten feet, from whence to the bottom it becomes gradually more compact. The immediate substratum to the Bog is a bed of silicious sand, which varies from one to five feet in thickness, below which is a bed of bluish and sometimes reddish clay marl of excellent quality.

The marl varies in thickness very considerably; in some parts it is not more than three feet, in others its depth has not been ascertained; below the marl is a bed of sand-stone gravel of unknown thickness; it is this bed of gravel which extends beyond the edge of the Bog, and by forming an undulation in the ground, prevents the direct discharge of the waters from the flat country to the north into the river Irwell.

The depth of Chat Moss varies from fifteen to thirty (and, as I am informed to forty) feet; its surface is extremely wet, and from its general appearance, I may venture to assert, it presents as uninviting a prospect to a Bog reclaimer, as any to be met with in Ireland.

Mr. Roscoe commenced his operations by cutting drains through 1,500 acres of the moss; his mode of proceeding was simple. The dimensions of the first drains he made, were one foot cube, and were cut parallel to each other, at the distance of fifty yards from one side of the Bog to the other; the expense of cutting these drains was 1½*d.* for eight yards lineal. After the Bog had consolidated on the edges of these drains, their dimensions were increased three feet top, one foot bottom, and three feet deep; this second operation cost seventeen-pence for eight yards. And lastly, when the sides of the drains had again become sufficiently solid, their dimensions were increased to four feet top, one foot bottom, and four feet deep. (*See* Fig. 2, Plate 1.) The expense of the last operation was four-pence for eight yards; making the total expense of the drain, when finished, to be twelvepence halfpenny for eight yards, or a little more than three-halfpence per yard, which is equal to 12*s.* 6*d.* per English acre, or £.1. 0*s.* 3*d.* nearly per Irish acre.

The foregoing system of drains appear to have succeeded as far as Mr. Roscoe has proceeded in tilling the Bog, as the drains in tillage grounds are necessarily cleaned each year, and the ridges being made at right angles to the drains, the actual surface of the Bog is rendered tolerably firm; but I am persuaded the above-mentioned system of drains would be found insufficient, were the Bog laid down in grass, as well as on account of their trifling depth, as from the want of cross or intercepting drains. According to Mr. Roscoe's present plan, should any interruption to the current of the water take place in any of the drains, by the slipping of the side, or other casualty, the whole of the water in the upper part of the drain would be pent up, and consequently flood the Bog on either side. Such accidents would be interrupted if cross-drains were made, as the water, being interrupted in its usual course, would naturally flow through the next cross-drain to the nearest discharging drain. I am of opinion, that the Bog would be much benefited if every second or alternate discharging drain were deepened to five, or perhaps six feet; and if cross-drains were made at right angles, to the discharging drains, at the distance of 300 yards from each other; their dimensions should be five feet top, one foot bottom, and four feet deep.—(*See* Plate No. 1, Fig. 3.)

In examining those parts of Chat Moss, through which drains have been cut, I observed that although the surface of the Bog was very wet (which might partly be attributed to a very rainy season, and partly to imperfect draining) it was much more solid than those parts where no drains had been made; and that the Bog Moss had ceased to vegetate, though I found it growing very luxuriantly in the undrained part.

Of the 1,500 acres of Bog through which Mr. Roscoe has cut drains, no more than 200 have as yet been brought into cultivation. On this portion many experiments have been made, with various success. I shall give an account of some of them.

1st Experiment:

Sixty English acres of the Bog were marled with 150 tons per acre; the marl was drawn on the Bog in small carts, having three broad wheels, two behind and one before. The marl being spread, the Bog was ploughed with a plough of a very peculiar construction, and the horses (two in number) worked abreast, and wore large wooden pattens on their feet, (*see* description of the Plough and Patten). By the assistance of these Pattens, Mr. Roscoe has been enabled to plough with horses, where the Bog was so soft, that men found it difficult to walk without sinking.

The Bog fields were ploughed at right angles to the drains: by these means, the furrow of each ridge acted as a surface-drain for the ridge, and delivered the water into the discharging drains on either side.

Early in the month of October, after the first ploughing, wheat was sown in the sixty acres, partly broad-cast, and partly in drills; the quantity of seed was two bushels of sixty pounds each for the broad cast, and half that quantity for the drills, per statute acre. The produce of the sixty acres amounted, on an average, to seventeen bushels, each weighing sixty pounds, per acre. This may be considered as a very light crop, when compared with the usual produce of wheat on upland; but it should not be forgotten, that the crop was raised from wet red bog, after one ploughing.

The wheat grown on the Bog was of very fine quality: the grain was large, full, and of good colour, and was sold at the next market town, at the rate of £. 2. 16*s.* for four measures

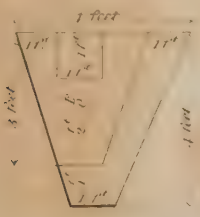
of

Section of the Edge of Chat-Moss near Barton.

Fig. 1.

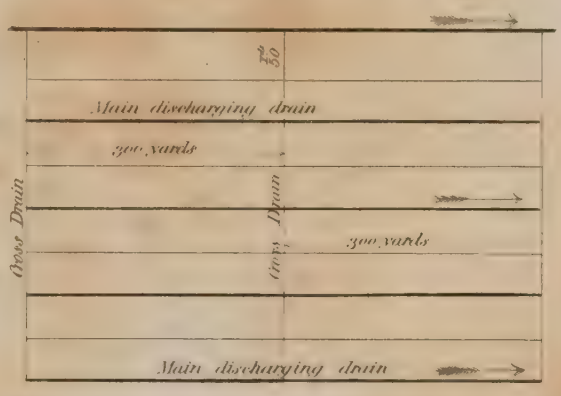
Mr Roscoe's Process of Cutting Bog Drains.

Fig. 2



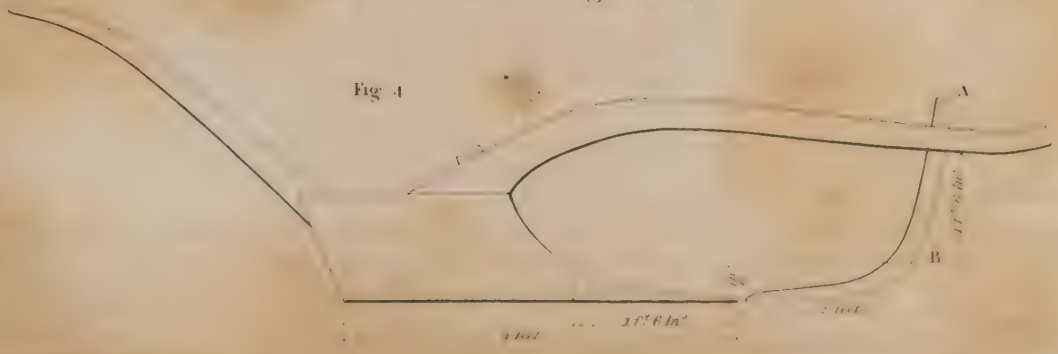
Plan of Mr Roscoe's System of Drains, with the addition of Cross Drains.

Fig. 3.



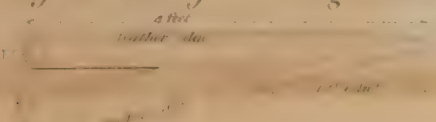
Side View of Mr Roscoe's Bog Plough.

Fig. 4



Plan of the Sole of the Plough turned up.

Fig. 5



James Basire sculpt.

James Lukin & Thurnard Lane Printers

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And to be reprinted 19th June 1829

of 70 pounds, which is equal to 20 stone of 14 pounds; and the highest price given for wheat at the time was £.2. 17*s.* for the same quantity. I have brought a sample of the wheat over with me, and I shall leave it at the Dublin Society House for inspection.

Second Experiment:

Forty acres of Bog were ploughed and sown with wheat in the month of March, in drills, and rape dust was laid on the Bog with the seed, by an ingenious addition to the drilling machine. The crop was bad, which may be attributed partly to the time of sowing, and partly to deficiency of manure; besides, rape dust is not a manure suited to a wet boggy soil. Something solid is required to compress the spongy texture of the moss; and perhaps calcareous clay marl has more immediate effect in compressing and decomposing a peat soil, than any other substance to be procured at a cheap rate.

Third Experiment:

One hundred acres of red Bog were ploughed and burned; turnip seed was afterwards sown in drills, and marl was laid on the drills at the same time, by the addition to the drilling machine already mentioned. This crop failed entirely, which was owing no doubt to the surface of the Bog being too wet (for turnips do not succeed in wet ground) and to the very scanty portion of marl. The ashes from the burnt Bog were white; and white peat ashes are composed of from 30 to 40 per cent of sulphate of lime, and the remainder of silicious and alluminous earths.

From experience in other places, Mr. Roscoe is of opinion that turnips cannot be expected to succeed on Bog that has not been well drained, and has gone through a course of at least two crops. It is also necessary that the Bog should be well marled and manured with dung. Red Bog treated in this manner, and sown with turnip seed, will not fail to produce an excellent crop. Mr. Roscoe thinks that common turnip is better than Swedish turnip for Bog. He thinks also, that sheep should be folded on the turnip field. This mode of proceeding will have two excellent effects on the Bog; first, the additional manure of the sheep's dung; and secondly, the treading the surface of the Bog, and rendering its spongy texture more solid. Sheep do not become lame by treading on Bog; it is probable that the astringent quality of bog-water may be useful to their feet.

Oats have been cultivated on Chat Moss, but did not succeed well; the crop ran too much to straw, and the grain did not fill.

Wheat has been sown on forty acres of Chat Moss this year, which has been marled at the rate of 150 tons per statute acre. The crop, when I saw it, (in the month of January) looked extremely well and healthy, and I have no doubt there will be an excellent return.

Mr. Roscoe is forming a cast-iron railway from his marl pit to the interior of the Bog; by this means he will be enabled to manure a great part of what has been drained this year; and I have no doubt, from the skill and ingenuity with which every thing is conducted by him, that his patriotic endeavours will be crowned with success. I say patriotic, for doubtless any man who gives up a great portion of his time and fortune to the reclamation of land, which has hitherto been deemed perfectly sterile, merits that character, as well on account of the great extent of fruitful land, which (I might almost say) he has created, as from the very useful lesson he teaches other men who may be similarly circumstanced, and who have hitherto been afraid to venture on the improvement of a great Bog.

Plough made use of by Mr. Roscoe at Chat Moss:

The construction of this plough is different from most others; its chief peculiarity consists in the coulter, which is placed within one foot of the end of the beam. Its form may be seen by reference to Plate No. 1, fig. 4. From A to B, a length of one foot six inches, it is nearly perpendicular to the beam; at which point it is within six inches of the level of the sole of the Plough; from whence it forms a curve convex at the outside, till it nearly meets the point at the sock. The outer edge of the coulter is kept extremely sharp, so as to cut the surface of the Bog; the sock, which is of the kind called the spear-sock, is one foot six inches in length, and is extremely sharp on both edges. Two wrought-iron plates, each four inches in breadth, are welded to the large or inner edge of the sock, and are so placed as to form a regular increase of width from the point of the sock to the heel of the Plough; the entire length is four feet, and the distance between the outside edges of the plates at the heel is fifteen inches; these Plates project both on the mould board, and straight sides of the Plough, one inch beyond the outward edges. These projections are shown in Plate No. 1, fig. No. 5; which figure is a representation of the sole of the Plough turned upside down; the dotted lines point out the above-mentioned projections or wings.

The peculiar fitness of this Plough to boggy soil, consists, first, in the sharpness of the coulter, which makes an incision six inches deep into the Bog, and also from its peculiar form, will raise the Plough over any obstacle it may meet. And secondly, the projecting wings, by cutting an inch into the sod on either side of the furrow, form a perfect separation of the sod turned up from the adjoining boggy soil. This is an object of considerable importance, and should always be attended to; for if the boggy fibres contained in the sod turned up, be not completely separated from the adjoining Bog, it will be found that the uncut fibres will act as water-conductors from the neighbouring Bog to the sod turned up;

 and

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and the natural consequence, where the connexion is not thus completely broken off, must be, that the ploughed surface of the Bog will remain wet for a considerable time; but in those places where the separation from the adjoining Bog is complete, the ploughed surface of the Bog will become dry almost immediately.

Description of the Horse Patten:

The base of the Patten is formed of a deal board twelve inches long, eleven inches broad, and one inch thick; on each side of this board two plates of wrought iron A B and C D, three inches broad, and the twentieth part of an inch in thickness, are fastened down by rivets, which pass from the upper, through the board, to the lower plates. The distance between the plates A B and C D is two inches; the staples E and F are passed through the plate A B, and are rivetted in the lower plate. These staples are placed four inches asunder, and also four inches distant from each end of the plate A and B. Through the staples E and F, two links Q and R are passed, each three inches and a half long; G and H are iron fasteners, having an eye at one end and screw-hole at the other; K an iron heel-piece, having an eye at either end: it is fastened down to the centre of the plate C D by a bolt L, which is rivetted on the under side. M N and O P are iron straps, which pass through the links Q and R, and connect the heel-piece K with the fasteners G and H; the straps are made of hoop-iron, bent into the form represented in fig. No. 1; the ends are fastened together by the rivet S; T a screw, which, when the horse's hoof is placed between the straps, is passed through the screw-holes in the fasteners, and when screwed home, prevents the hoof from moving at the front part of the Patten. U V is a horse-shoe, in the construction of which there is nothing particular, excepting the projections W and X; when the horse's hoof is contained in the Patten, the heel is fastened down by these projections, which pass under and in contact with the straps M and N and O P close to the heel-piece. Fig. No. 1, Plate 2, is a perspective view of the Patten and Shoe, in which the hoof has been omitted, to give an inside view of the straps and fasteners. Fig. 2 is a side view of the Patten, with the horse's hoof fastened in. Fig. 3 is a plan of the Patten, with the straps open to receive the hoof.

The weight of the Patten above described is nine pounds; it is certainly much heavier than is requisite. I think the wooden board which forms the base might be much thinner, and the iron plates might also be made lighter and less broad.

It is probable, that if a base were made of a single sheet of wrought iron, of a tenth of an inch in thickness, or perhaps of the eighth part of an inch, with a thin iron frame round the edges to prevent its bending, it would answer the purpose equally well, and be much lighter than Mr. Roscoe's Patten.

I do not think that Mr. Roscoe's mode of fastening the horse's foot into the Patten can be much improved; besides, its being simple, and not liable to get out of order, is a recommendation that should not be overlooked. To those who have not seen horses ploughing with Pattens of the dimensions above described, it may appear almost incredible that they should move freely, and without injuring their legs; but it is nevertheless true, that by practice the horses used by Mr. Roscoe in ploughing on Chat Moss, have not only become accustomed to walk with their legs sufficiently apart, so as that the Pattens may not strike each other, but that they proceed, when the Bog is not very wet, at a pace fully equal to that of horses ploughing on clay lands. When the Bog is tolerably dry, the quantity which is usually ploughed at Chat Moss, by a pair of horses, is one statute or English acre per day; but where any obstacles occur, or where the Bog is particularly wet, a pair of horses will not get through more than half that quantity.

I have brought over with me (as a model) a Horse Patten that has been much used; I shall leave it at the Dublin Society House, that gentlemen may have an opportunity of seeing it.

Some trials have been made in Ireland to put Pattens on bullocks instead of horses, for ploughing on Bog. The Dean of Kildare made some improvements with bullocks, at Belle-grove, in the Queen's County, but he has not yet brought them to perfection; the base of the Patten which he used was entirely of wood, and was fastened on the foot by leather straps.

It is to be expected that bullocks should succeed in ploughing on Bog better than horses, as they will submit to accidents, and overcome obstacles with more temper.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

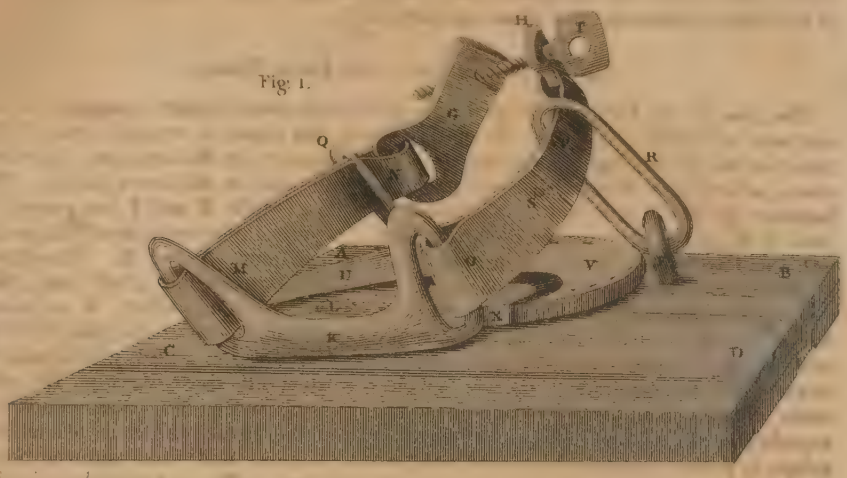
Richard Griffith, junior.

Dublin, March 1812.

PLATE. N°2.

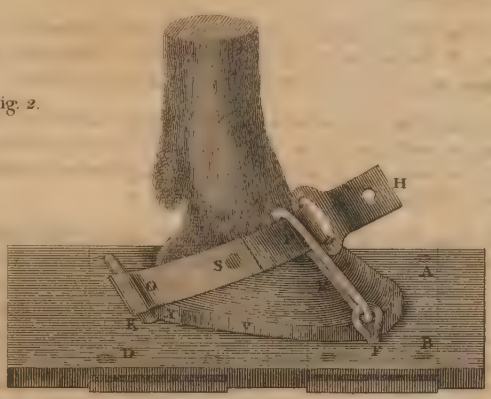
Perspective View of Mr. Roscoes Horse Patten.

Fig: 1.



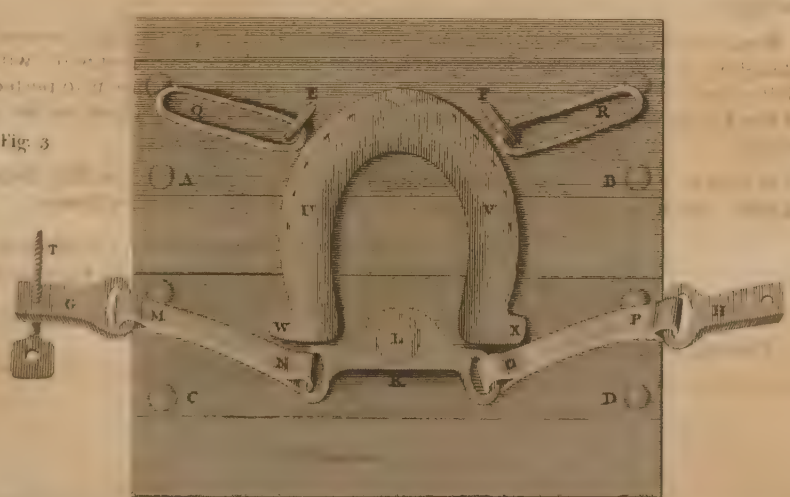
Side View of the Horse Patten.

Fig: 2.



Plan of the Patten with the Straps open to receive the Hoof.

Fig: 3



Scale ½ of an Inch to a Foot.

James Basire sculp

James & Luke Hansard & Sons. Printers.

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3.17. *And to be reprinted 19th. June, 1829.*